WESTMORLAND AGRICULTURE

1800-1900

GARNETT

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WESTMORLAND AGRICULTURE

1800—1900

A WESTMORLAND DALESMAN, 1905

Westmorland Agriculture

1800—1900

BY

FRANK W. GARNETT, M.R.C.V.S.

ILLUSTRATED

Kendal
Titus Wilson, Publisher
1912

PRINTED IN KENDAL
BY TITUS WILSON
AT HIS PRESS IN HIGHGATE

PREFACE.

SOME years ago I wrote the chapter on Agriculture in the still unpublished Victoria County History of Westmorland, but the space available was too small for more than the briefest outline of a subject worthy of the more extended treatment given in the present volume.

The following pages must not be regarded as a history of the agriculture of the county—though they may contain some of the materials for one.

My object has been to give sufficient material to enable each reader to form a conception of the state of agriculture during the past century, the phases through which it has passed and the development of stock—more especially that which is indigenous to the county—and to indicate the direction in which it is trending.

Some branches of agriculture are but lightly touched upon and others not at all, including such important ones as the land tenures in the several manors and the geology—all important subjects from an agricultural point of view; other subjects in the same category are the amusements of the agricultural community—the hirings, fairs, and galas, with their dancing, drinking and fighting and side shows of every description—the sports, such as hound-trailing, fell-running, pigeon shooting, spell and knur, hunting, and, greatest of all, wrestling —each of which is well worthy of being treated—apart altogether from the more serious side of agriculture.

I thank the Committee of the Kendal Free Library for special facilities given me in consulting old newspaper files, more especially those of the *Chronicle* and *Mercury and Times*, and Mr. F. B. Pollitt, proprietor of the *Westmorland Gazette*, for permitting my use at home of all the files of that publication. Without such facilities it would have been impossible to attempt the work I have undertaken.

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To many friends all over the county I tender my thanks for their help and kindly suggestions, and more especially to Mr. A. B. Taylor, Mr. Francis Nicholson, and the Revd. E. S. Robertson, of Windermere, the last of whom has read all the proofs, to Mr. Geo. Browne of Troutbeck, Mr. Geo. Gatey and Mr. Thos. Bell of Ambleside, the latter for several of the illustrations, and Mr. W. B. Brunskill of Windermere for many of the photographs taken specially for the work, the Rev. T. W. Anderson of Temple Sowerby, who lent me the copies of the 1000 year leases belonging to that Parish, Prof. Wallace of Edinburgh University for the diagram of the thorax of the Herdwick, Prof. J. E. Marr and the Cambridge University Press for the Physical and Geological Maps, to Mr. Arthur Tucker, R.B.A., for his drawing of the old Black Swan Inn in Ravenstonedale, and to my wife for her ever constant assistance.

To Mr. Ernest Axon of Manchester I am especially indebted for the trouble he has taken in seeing the work through the press.

FRANK W. GARNETT.

Dalegarth,
Windermere.
Oct., 1912.

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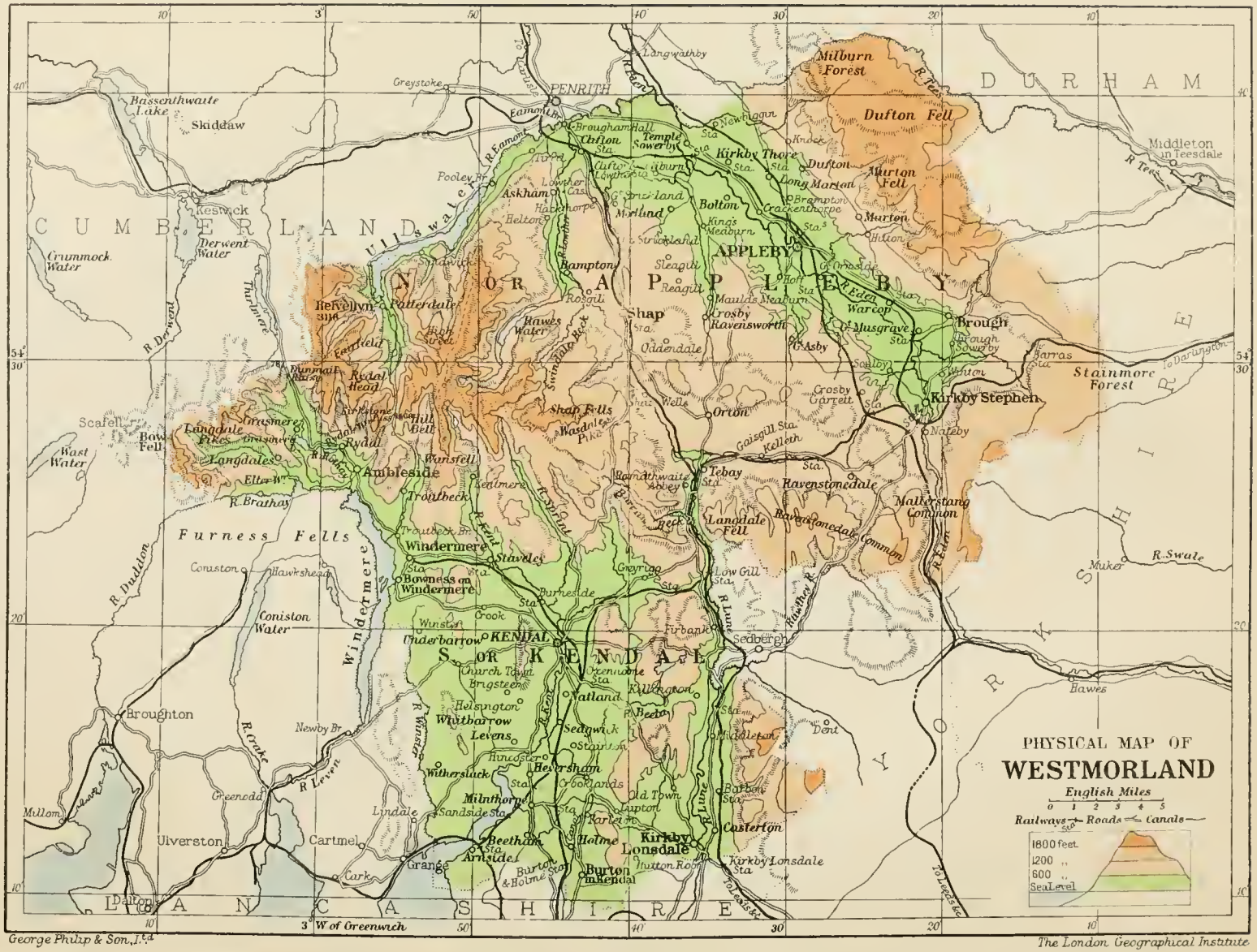

PHYSICAL MAP OF
WESTMORLAND
English Miles
0 1 2 3 4 5
Railways Roads Canals
1800 feet
1200 "
600 "
Sea Level
CUMBERLAND
DURHAM
YORKSHIRE
LANCASHIRE
NORTH PENNINES
APPLEBY
SOUTH KENDAL
Furness Fells
Stainmore Forest
Milburn Forest
Dufton Fell
Murton Fell
Helvellyn 3116
Bassenthwaite Lake
Skiddaw
Keswick
Derwent Water
Crummock Water
Ullswater
Windermere
Coniston Water
Wast Water
Scafell
Bow Fell
Langdale Pikes
Langdales
Grasmere
Rydal
Ambleside
Troutbeck
Windermere
Bowness on Windermere
Coniston
Hawkshead
Broughton
Ulverston
Cartmel
Grange
Dalton
Millom
Greenodd
Lindale
Milnthorpe
Sandside Sta
Beetham
Arnside
Burton in Kendal
Kirkby Lonsdale
Casterton
Barbon
Middleton
Sedbergh
Dent
Hawes
Kirkby Stephen
Brough
Musgrave
Warcop
Appleby
Kirkby Thore
Temple Sowerby
Brougham Hall
Clifton
Penrith
Eamont Br
Greystoke
Askham
Pooley Br
Lowther
Hackthorpe
Helton
Bolton
Morland
Bampton
Shap
Hawes Water
Oddendale
Orton
Tebay
Ravenstonedale
Langdale Fell
Mallerstang Common
Nateby
Kelleth
Crosby Garrett
Crosby Ravensworth
Maulds Meaburn
Sleagill
Reagill
Newbiggin
Dufton
Long Marton
Brampton
Crackenthorpe
Kings Meaburn
Hilton
Knock
Barras
Darlington
Mallerstang
Muker
R. Swale
Hawes
Newby Br
Levens
Witherslack
Hincaster
Heversham
Sedgwick
Stainton
Natland
Kendal
Burton
Holme
Lupton
Old Town
Firbank
Greyrigg
Low Gill
Burneside
Staveley
Troutbeck
Ambleside
Rydal
Grasmere
Langdale
Elter Water
R. Brathay
R. Rothay
R. Duddon
R. Crake
R. Leven
R. Kent
R. Sprint
R. Lune
R. Eden
R. Derwent
R. Eamont
R. Tees
R. Ribble
R. Hawes
R. Swindale Beck
R. Birkett
R. Mint
R. Lune
R. Rawthey
R. Dee
R. Mint
R. Lune
R. Eden
R. Tees
R. Ribble
R. Lune
R. Lune
R. Eden
R. Eden
R. Eden

"Never, never, O Westmorland! may thy race of statesmen be extinct, nor the virtues that ennoble their households."—PROF. WILSON.

WESTMORLAND AGRICULTURE 1800-1900

"A time there was, ere England's griefs began,
When every rood of ground maintained its man."
GOLDSMITH.

INTRODUCTION.

WESTMORLAND or Westmoreland is a name which so sufficiently indicates the nature of the county from an agricultural point of view as to make it unnecessary to contest the various theories about its correct derivation. It is what Camden claimed it to be a '*west-moor-land*,' and it answers to his description to-day.

Broken up by the great Pennine and Cumbrian mountain ranges, it forms the most rugged and barren county in England, mountain and valley being divided by large tracts of heightening moorland, the valleys being formed by the spurs from the hills, each with its swift-flowing stream uniting to join the rivers in the greater vales which form the agricultural basis of the county. From Tebay to Helvellyn the county is divided from east to west by a high rugged chain of fells and mountains, completely cutting off the northern from the southern portion of the county; this range may be looked upon as the backbone of Westmorland, the ribs and spurs on the northern side forming the valleys and watersheds of the Eden—it is known as the 'Bottom of Westmorland,' and constitutes the Barony of Westmorland. The Barony is divided into two Wards, the East and the West. The spurs on the southern side of this ridge form the vales of the Lune, and the Kent, and the lake watershed of Grasmere, Rydal, and Windermere. This portion of the county makes up the Barony of Kendal and is also divided into two Wards—Kendal and Lonsdale. This is more

than a mere physical division of the county—for the northern portion, both in people and agriculture, speech and customs, is more nearly related to the Cumbrian district which it adjoins, than to the southern division of the county, the people of which have not only a distinct dialect, but differ also in their methods of agriculture, breeds of animals and customs, more especially with regard to the terms and conditions of their tenancies.

The narrow green patches of cultivated lands along the sides of the streams flowing through the smaller valleys of Langdale, Grasmere, Troutbeck, Kentmere and Longsleddale on the south, and Patterdale, Martindale, Mardale, Swindale, Wetsleddale, Mallerstang and Ravenstonedale on the north, and other smaller valleys too numerous to mention, are in striking contrast to the bare high hills, rough fells and moors and belts of coppice or scrubs of wood which immediately adjoin them, giving the county not only its distinctive physical features, but also its varied forms of agriculture.

Nicolson and Burn write: "There is no very great plenty of wood in this county; it seems to have been industriously destroyed, to prevent its affording shelter to the Scotch invaders;" and Housman in 1800 says: "The most striking peculiarity in the general aspect of Westmorland is its great want of wood; and the naked appearance is considerably increased by those numerous and extensive bleak moors which present themselves on all hands to the eye of the traveller."

To these agricultural features and the poorness of the soil generally in the county, is attributed the size of its ancient land measures, the customary acre containing 6760 square yards, as compared with 4840 square yards contained in an acre of statute measure. In the southern part of the county, bordering on Lancashire, the acre contained 7840 square yards, being the same as the Irish plantation acre—while two of the county miles equalled three statutory ones.

In the early years of the century as to-day, dotted here and there throughout the dales, in sheltered situations with their backs to the fells, were numerous small grey farm-houses, the homes of the statesmen and farmers, or clustered together to form the smaller villages or hamlets. Some of the larger ones in each valley had areas or yards surrounding them, enclosed with strong walls within which the cattle and sheep could be shut for safety when incursions of the Scots were

feared, and the still larger ones, the old manor-houses, now almost entirely occupied by tenant farmers, still shew something of their former strength by remains of dilapidated towers and battlements.

The houses of the statesmen and farmers were of a very poor character, being built of rough unhewn stone, long and low and often joined on to the end of the farm buildings ; the whole range of buildings was covered with slates, in those parts of the county where they could be obtained, " rudely taken from the quarry before the present art of cutting them was understood," " and therefore rough and uneven in their surface, so that both coverings and sides of the houses have furnished places of rest for the seeds of lichens, mosses and flowers ;" the slates were hung on laths by means of oak pegs and plastered on the inside ; in other parts of the county where slates were not obtainable the houses were thatched with heather or rushes according to their situation. In Ravenstonedale the people were not allowed to cut rushes for thatching before " the first Tuesday after St. Bartholomew's Day, at 12 oclock in the day " under a fine of 3s. 4d.

The price of roofing slate per rood of forty-two and one-fourth square yards at Kendal in 1786 was £1 3s. 4d. for the coarsest sort to £1 15s. for the finest.

Near the house were a few trees, sycamores or tall Scotch firs, against one of which near the door a cheese-press was often to be seen, with a small enclosed garden near by for the pot-herbs and a sheltered nook for the bees. The sanitary arrangements were by no means satisfactory, the door often opening direct upon the middenstead, subjecting the families of new tenants to a seasoning fever—remonstrance or counsel was useless, for " Wha iver heard o' cow-muck making a body badly ? "

The kitchen in these farms was the principal room in the house, in height so low that a tall person could scarcely stand upright, except between the big oak beams which crossed the ceiling: the floor was covered with large square-shaped thick slate flags—

> " Smooth blue slabs of mountain stone
> With which the parlour-floor, in simplest guise
> Of pastoral homesteads, had been long inlaid ; "

or it was paved with cobbles from the nearest beck, or where these were

not easily procurable was of beaten earth. The large funnel-shaped fireplace was three or four yards in diameter; it occupied a large portion of the room, the hearth being raised within it a few inches above the level of the floor; the rannel-balk, a large piece of oak timber, crossed the chimney on a level with the floor of the room above, and from it the rattan-crook was suspended by means of a chain, so that it could be heightened or lowered as required for cooking; to the rannel-balk was hung, as also to the funnel-shaped sides of the chimney, the beef, mutton and bacon which had to serve the family till well into the spring, after the pickled meat had been used. These large open chimneys "prove very unfriendly to personal cleanliness, for a black unctuous liquor composed of soot and water trickles down the sides of these smoky caverns in wet weather and sticks to everything which it touches;" it was called the 'hallen-drop.' Within the chimney on either side of the hearth on which peats and wood were burnt, were two long settles, where in the long winter nights men and women sat and carded wool and spun and knit stockings, a custom common to the county, though existing longest round Orton, through Ravenstonedale to Kirkby Stephen, where large quantities were sold at each recurring fair.

"The old man however infirm was able to card wool, as he sat in the corner by the fire-side" wrote Wordsworth in 1810, "and often when a boy I have admired the cylinders of carded wool which were softly laid upon each other by his side. Two wheels were often at work on the same floor and little children were occupied in 'teasing' and cleaning the wool to fit it for the hand of the carder":—

"Oh! tarry woo; oh! tarry woo!
Tarry woo is ill to spin;
Oh! card it weel, oh! card it weel,
Card it weel ere ye begin.
When its carded, rove and spun,
Then your work is but half done;
But when its woven, dress'd and clean,
It will be clothing for a queen."

In 1792 'A Rambler' wrote: "There was a meritorious spirit of industry amongst the country people, both men and women were knitting stockings as they drove their peat carts into the town" (Kendal),

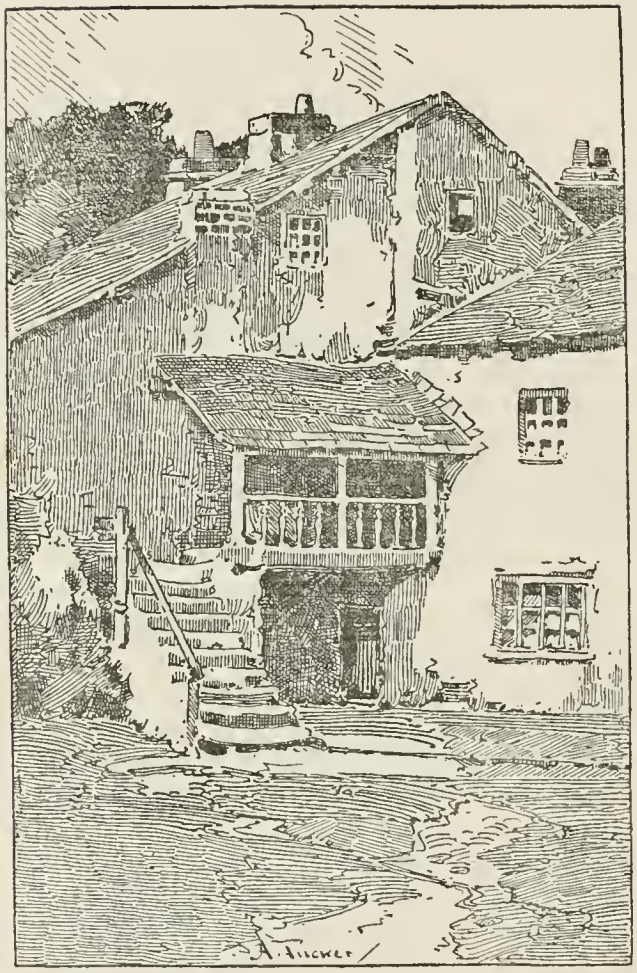
and in 1826 when "Harry" Brougham was conducting the last of his famous political campaigns in Westmorland, he addressed the inhabitants of Ravenstonedale from the gallery of the Black Swan Inn and in the course of his speech, seeing several of the women and lads knitting whilst listening to him, said "this parish ought to be called the knitting dale." While the women laboured in the field the men sat knitting stockings under the hedges basking in the sun.

"The spinsters and the knitters in the sun."

In 1801, 2400 pairs of stockings was the average weekly supply in Kendal market, of which 1000 pairs would come from Ravenstonedale and 560 from Orton. In 1868 there were six elderly knitters in Orton who knit 72 pairs of stockings each month for Edmondson of Kendal, when their united ages amounted to 478 years. Canon Simpson relates in 1876 that he "had been told that carding and spinning wool still went on in the neighbourhood (Kirkby Stephen), and that the art of mixing black and white wool by 'tumming,' so as to produce a beautiful self-grey, has not been entirely lost." An old name for the self-grey was "Skiddow-grass." To ensure the stockings which the family were to use wearing well, the heels were smeared with melted pitch, "the glutinous mixture incorporated with the woollen, and altogether formed a compound both hard and flexible which was well adapted to resist the united friction of wood and leather."

A passage called the 'hallan' separated the kitchen from the 'bower' where the master and mistress slept, and from the 'mell' or dairy; opposite this latter and behind the kitchen was the 'down house,' a single storied building where the fire-elding was kept, and where the brewing and baking was often done. The servants and children slept above the kitchen and bower in the unceiled loft, the sexes being divided by a curtain which was run across the room. The approach to this part of the house was not unfrequently by stone steps outside the back door. The Rev. J. Simpson, writing in 1860, says that "owing to the ill-arranged sleeping apartments a female servant could not even undress without being overlooked," though matters in this respect had been gradually improving and left little to be desired by the end of the century.

Wood trenchers were used as plates and small wood vessels called 'piggins' for liquids and hasty. In the richer statesmen's homes



Black Swan Inn, Ravenstonedale,
as it was prior to 1900.

services of pewter were in general use till they were displaced by earthenware of the coarsest description. Candles were made from mutton and bacon fat with the pith of the rush for wicks. "Even at this date," wrote Briggs in 1822, "several poor people in the neighbourhood of the mosses, make a tolerable livelihood by peeling rushes for candles, and making besoms and bears* of the peelings." They were burnt in tall rudely-wrought iron sconces stuck into a heavy wooden block, and were so constructed that they could be heightened or lowered by a rough ratchet on the iron support. They are sought after now as curios, as also the moulds in which the candles were made. The girdle and brandreth were in regular use for baking the unleavened bread—the girdle was an iron disc 26 inches in diameter, and was placed upon the three-legged iron brandreth which was eight inches high and thirteen inches wide at the rim; this was placed over the open hearth-fire and upon it the haver-bread or clap-cake, as it was called, made from the meal of the black oats, was baked in quantities to serve the entire family a month or more, a whole day being devoted to the work. The bread was stored away in a large oak chest, rudely carved with the initials of the family and the date when it was made, which usually stood in the kitchen opposite the fire where it could be kept quite dry.

Dried turf or peat carried from the mosses in halts was universally burnt. The price of coal made its use prohibitive and what little was used in the southern divisions of the county was carried in sacks from Ingleton in Yorkshire on the galloways' backs, except what was brought in the few small vessels that made Milnthorpe their port of call. In the northern part of the county it was brought from Stainmore to Appleby in small carts for the Saturday market.

Many of the peat fires were kept burning from generation to generation, especially on the lonely hill-farms, where neighbours were miles apart. The making of a peat-fire required no little skill, the red embers were first shaped into a pyramid on the centre of the hearth, round which half-peats were placed in a circle and outside these again whole peats were stood on end and finally the small broken pieces of peat were thrown into the centre 'ant fire loos.' The fire was seldom allowed to go out on account of the trouble of rekindling it—the process being a long one with the old flint and steel and tinder-box

* Mats.

with its charred linen rags and the home-made strips of wood dipped in sulphur.

The food of the farmers consisted principally of the products of the corn they grew, oats and barley, and a few potatoes, and meat which was killed in the autumn. The oats and barley were crushed at the nearest mill, one or more of which was to be found on the streams of even the smallest valleys, but there are very few remaining to-day, and these in a tumbled down and dilapidated condition from long disuse. Wheaten bread was only used on very special occasions, such as christenings and funerals; on the latter occasions "small loaves of it were given to the persons invited to the funeral, which they were expected to 'take and eat' at home in remembrance of their deceased neighbour;" this was called "Arvel Bread," and was distributed as late as 1834 at the funeral of Elizabeth Longmire of The Cragg, Troutbeck. The meal was baked into haver-bread on the girdle or prepared by sour leaven. A good deal of barley was used for grinding and this mixed with rye formed an excellent bread and was in use in the poorer houses and farms about 1840. The use of haver-bread very gradually died out and by 1850 wheat bread was in general use by 'all persons of condition,' though the common people still ate oaten bread. G. Atkinson writes in 1849: "Oaten or yot bread is seldom used now in the Bottom of Westmorland. Brown bread—bread leavened and made of mashelden (wheat and big or wheat and rye mixed) is more common." A thick kind of porridge was made from the oatmeal with water and called "hasty pudding"; it was eaten with butter, milk, treacle, or beer, this usually constituted the principal part of both morning and evening meals. Wm. Dickinson writing in 1852 says: "A great quantity of oats is ground into meal and made into porridge; and this with milk, bread and sometimes cheese constitutes the breakfast and supper of the chief part of the farm households in the county." At the middle-day meal meat was eaten as long as the stores in the chimney lasted, a piece was boiled on Sunday and eaten cold the following days of the week, together with a soup flavoured with a few of the scanty "pot herbs" from the garden, or the soup was poured over meal, when it was known as "crowdy." Potatoes were a welcome addition at any of the meals when they were to be had. Blue milk cheese called "wangy," and beer were always on the table at which both

masters and servants sat down together and ate their food without the slightest distinction being made.

On all the larger farms the barley was made into malt, the malt-mill being fixed in a corner of either the 'down house' or barn to one of the beams. In appearance the mill was like a large coffee-mill with a big wheel. These farmers brewed their own ale which was drunk at every meal and they prided themselves upon its goodness and were "never so happy as when their friends had taken as much of it as they could carry home."

The meat which was eaten by the farmers was killed in large quantities in the autumn, generally about Martinmas, and was either pickled in the large pickling tubs or dried and smoked in the chimney. Gray writing in October, 1769, says: "Fell mutton is now in season for about six weeks; it grows fat on the mountains, and nearly resembles venison." Very few animals were killed after Christmas till the ensuing summer, with the exception of bull calves, which were always sent to the market when two to three weeks old, and killed for veal before they were half fit. Between August, 1810, and August, 1811, 3915 calf hides were inspected in Kendal by the market lookers, and fines were imposed for bad 'flaying.' Pigs were slaughtered between Christmas and Candlemas. In 1750, at Burton, as many as eighty beasts were slaughtered in a day at Martinmas and bought to be salted for winter provisions; at that time the price was 1¼d. to 2d. per lb. At Penrith, at the end of the seventeenth century, according to J. Denton, who wrote about 1690, "the market abounds with all sorts of grain, corn, meal, fruit and butchers' meat, especially about Martinmas; they kill 300 to 400 beeves every market day." This custom is referred to by Dickinson in 1852—he writes: "It was usual for a butcher or grazier to slaughter a number of cows at Martinmas and supply customers with a quarter or (rarely) a side of beef, part of which was consigned to the chimney to dry, for summer use, and the rest to the brine-tub as a winter store. This, with a side of bacon and a few dried mutton legs and as many salmon as could be caught, formed a year's store of meat for the farm-house." In 1787 Clarke says he saw seven sheep hanging by their hind legs in one chimney in Borrowdale and was told of much greater numbers, and as late as 1822, J. Briggs writes: "So strong, however, are ancient habits, that

beef is still dried in this county, even when fresh meat can be obtained at all seasons, though dried beef is allowed to cost double the price of fresh." The custom of making pies of minced mutton mixed with fruit and sugar prevailed to such an extent about 1830, that on every 24th of December from 700 to 1000 sheep were slaughtered in the town and neighbourhood of Kendal.

Bull beef was not allowed to be exposed for sale in Kendal and the larger villages unless the animal had been previously baited, under a penalty of a fine of 3s. 4d. At Appleby, in 1783, John Nelson and Joseph Shepherd were fined 5s. for baiting a bull in the night. If the practice was not conformed with the butcher had either to put out a sign-board with " Bull-beef " inscribed on it, or to burn a lighted candle on his stall so long as such beef remained unsold. This practice was discontinued in Kendal in 1791, but the ring remained for many years in its old situation on the " Beast Banks." The practice continued at Kirkby Stephen till about 1824. Shortly after this date the ring and stone were removed. Penrith was famed for its bull-baits, the bull rings being in Great Dockray and Sandgate, where as many as five were held on one day, the dogs of the potters and tinkers being esteemed the best for the purpose. Great care was taken with the training of the dogs and it is related that a father and son, who had a young pup, descended from a famous breed, had it out for exercise and training. The son accosted his parent with : " Doon o ye'r knees, fadder, an' boo like a bull ! " His ' fadder ' did as he was ' telt ' and began ' booin.' Before many ' boos,' however, the pup had seized him firmly by the nose. Delighted with the dog the youth shouted out : " Bide it fadder ! bide it ! It'll be t'makkin o't'pup ! " In Appleby bull baiting continued till about 1820, and the ring is still to be seen in the Market Place opposite the Tufton Arms.

The clothes of the farmers were made from the rough grey wool of the native sheep, carded and spun at home and woven into cloth by the nearest village weaver ; the cloth was called ' self-grey ' or ' duffel ' and sometimes dyed blue, a favourite colour for the worsted for stockings. Knee-breeches were generally worn by the men till well into the century, buckskin ones being frequently worn on all ' bettermer ' occasions, such as fairs, wrestlings and other festivities. Itinerant tailors passed from farm to farm once or twice a year to make up the

'duffel' or 'hodden-grey' into clothes for the men, and the finer stuff called 'russet' into dresses for the women. The wages of a tailor were 10d. to 1s. per day, with food and lodging; he often remained a week or more at a farm before the wardrobe of the family and servants was complete, for at that time dresses and clothes formed a considerable part of the female servants' wages. The pedlars who passed with their wares from farm to farm, acted as newsmen for the district, and were ever welcome for this if not for their goods—attending markets or church being the only other means of obtaining news at a time when newspapers were unobtainable on account of their price. It was customary in outlying districts for at least one farmer to attend church and carry the week's news back to the rest of the dale. This custom had gone on for years in one of the dales, till about 1825, when the attendance at church suddenly increased, and it went on steadily doing so for several Sundays to the gratification of the parson, who complimented a leading dalesman on the great improvement of church-going in the dale. "Improvement," said the yeoman, "we were never half as bad as we are now. We have all quarrelled about our sheep; there is not one in the dale will speak to another if he meets him, and if we did not come to church ourselves, we could get neither news nor bacca." The dates of sales and fairs, notices of lost and strayed sheep and all matters of public interest were given out from the church porch or from the top of the most convenient tombstone after service, till well into the century. A sale of three carts of hay and a horse and cart, belonging to a woman with six children, who had applied for parish relief, took place in the body of Troutbeck Church, on Sunday the 14th January 1827.

"Clogs instead of shoes the labouring people still wear;" wrote Nicolson and Burn, "the upper part whereof is made of strong curried leather, and the sole of wood, shod and bound about with iron," the wood used for this purpose being that of the round leafed alder. The Literary Antiquarian (John Gough) writes of them in 1812, "The utility of clogs preserved them from neglect, being commonly worn on workdays by children in the towns and labourers in the country," while Briggs writes of them in 1822 that they "still form an important article of a Westmorland farmer's dress; indeed it would be impossible to wade through the wet and dirt of a farmyard in winter without these guards to the

feet." Clogs were generally worn on farms during the first half of the century, leather shoes being reserved for Sunday wear and special occasions; they are still in daily use by female farm servants when about their work, and many farm labourers and children also wear them regularly—they are still made in exactly the same way as described in 1777.

The farm buildings, where they were not immediately joined to or under the farmhouse, were placed against the hillside, in such a position that an easy roadway could be made up to the level of the barn floor, which was always situated above the shippon and stable, the ground for which was excavated at the back to allow of the roadway being made. The barn was of sufficient size to allow the whole of the hay and produce of the farm being stored in it. Stacks were unknown in the county. The shippons and stable were so low that it was impossible to stand upright in them, they were entirely without light or ventilation, and the floors were of beaten earth or paved roughly with cobbles—little or no bedding was ever given to the horses, and none at all to the cattle. Although in the greater valleys and better agricultural districts the farm buildings have been remodelled, many of these venerable structures still remain in the dales—a standing monument to the hygienic theories of a past age, which are still strenuously supported by many of their present-day occupiers, to the satisfaction of their landlords and the joy of their agents. Ash bands were in use for tethering the cattle in the byres, as they were also used for the sheep in the pens. But few implements were in use on the farm and these were usually home-made and of the simplest character. The light wooden swing plough, drawn by three and sometimes two horses, was in general use. Winnowing machines had also been introduced, and were fairly common on the larger farms; previous to their introduction corn was winnowed without any sort of machine, the farmer choosing a suitable day with a sufficiently strong wind to blow the chaff from the corn on the nearest elevation, called the "deeting hill." Many barns were constructed with a small door directly opposite the larger entrance, for the purpose of creating a draught sufficient to winnow the grain as it was poured over the edge of a "weyt," a kind of shallow dish made of a sheep-skin fixed over a narrow hoop. The up and down churn was in general use for the production of butter.

A Westmorland Dale Farm.

Silverdale or Limestone Ewe, May, 1912 (one of the last pure ones).
Wm. Cornthwaite, Holme.

"The cultivated districts generally stretch along narrow dales or valleys, hemmed in by mountains, and divided into small farms; a great part of which belong to and are occupied by small landholders, who hold it under the lord of the manor chiefly by *customary tenure*, which differs but little from copyhold." The statesmen held their land in freehold or by customary tenure of the lord of the manor, in contradistinction to the farmers who leased their holdings from the greater landowners. The holdings of the statesmen were small and of the value of £10 to £20, and in some cases up to £50 a year. It was rare to meet a farmer who paid £100, though there were a few who paid £200 or £250 a year for rent. The statesmen constituted a peasant proprietary, which at one time occupied nearly the whole of the county; in the dales the holdings were small, but with the extensive common rights were sufficient to maintain a family in fair comfort, and even to educate one of the younger sons for the church.

In the conveyance of the farms and tenements of Ravenstonedale by Henry VIII. to Lord Wharton in 1541, the number of landholders in the dale was 187, and of these 138 held 1,020 acres, or a little over 7 acres each, the holdings varying from 2 to 36 acres of customary measure, the remainder were holders of cottages or cottages with "intakes," the area of which were not stated in the conveyance. The tenants bought the right to the trees and underwood in 1592. In 1727 the Wharton estates were confiscated, and the manor and advowson sold to Robert Lowther in 1728; at the same time the great and small tithes were bought by the tenant landholders in the parish. In 1734 the number of landholders was 181, and their property was valued at £1,988 8s. In the beginning of the nineteenth century the last vestige of tenantry under the lord was removed by the landholders or statesmen, as they were now called, purchasing of the lord of the manor the Lord's Rent, they thus became absolute freeholders of their little estates. From this time the statesmen in the dale, in common with the rest of the county, rapidly diminished in number, and by 1877 the number of landowners was reduced to 70, but the annual value had increased to £8,784.

"The statesmen," wrote Housman, "were honest and sincere, tenacious of old established customs, laborious, and content with plain but wholesome food. Injustice and fraud are almost utterly unknown.

Humble and unaspiring, they afford few instances of a rapid increase of fortune. Whatever patrimonial estates they inherit, they are generally transmitted to the eldest son, without much in addition or any considerable diminution." Dickinson, writing in 1852, said: "In this class are comprised . . . the race of men so greatly prized as the stay of the country in generations gone by. These have been described as the contented race who had no ambition or emulation to spur them to step out of the beaten track of their fathers. But this description is now altogether erroneous. It is from the savings of this class that the younger sons have been educated and spread over the kingdom as clergymen and in other professions, and the British colonies in all parts of the world have numbers of the progeny of statesmen among them."

The opinions of Bailey and Culley on this class of occupiers is not very flattering to their methods of agriculture. They report to the Board of Agriculture in 1794: "Agriculture, we presume, is little indebted for its advancement to the small proprietors (provincially statesmen) who seem to inherit with the estates of their ancestors, their notions of cultivating them, and are almost as much attached to the one as to the other; their little estates, which they cultivate with their own hands, produce almost every necessary article of food; and clothing they in part manufacture themselves; they have a high character for sincerity and honesty, and probably few people enjoy more ease and humble happiness." This state of ownership has largely passed away with the century, and as a class the statesmen cannot be said to exist to-day. This was anticipated by Nicolson and Burn when they wrote, "Every man lives upon his own small tenement, and the practice of accumulating farms hath not yet here made any considerable progress." A few years later, in 1794, Pringle wrote to the Board of Agriculture: "This class of men is daily decreasing. It may be questioned whether the agriculture of the county will not be improved as the landed property of it becomes less divided." The policy thus outlined by Pringle, whether by the necessity of the existing conditions or of set purpose by the richer proprietors, has become an accomplished fact. In 1868 C. Webster wrote, "The old class of statesmen are nearly extinct. The tendency has all along been to render the already large landowners larger still, while the small owners are gradually dis-

appearing." The effect of Pringle's policy has been so detrimental to the agriculture of the county and to the general interest of the country, by its elimination of men born on the land, that the entire reversal of it by bringing men back to the land and re-creating the old peasant proprietorship has been the continued policy of governments during the last twenty years.

In 1829 the statesmen in the county numbered 899, and in 1849 they numbered 549, showing a diminution of 350 in twenty years. The following table shows that the diminution was general throughout the four wards :—

	1829	1849	1885
East Ward	388	230	219
West Ward	214	131	95
Kendal Ward	247	147	103
Lonsdale Ward	50	41	18
	899	549	439

The diminution in the number of statesmen was not entirely due to economic causes. A well-known baronet once said to a statesman on the death of one of his class: "I suppose he died of drinking." "Well," was the reply, "I'se niver heard out to't contrary."

The inclosed lands adjoining the farms were divided by hedges and stone walls into inclosures of irregular shape, "many of which do not contain half an acre; there are a few of 8 to 10 acres, and in general they may contain 3 to 5 acres." In the early winter the ash trees which grew in the hedges and along the road sides were lopped and the branches strewed in the fields for sheep and cattle to browse on, a custom which still continues in some of the higher dales.

In addition to the restricted inclosed lands, the farmer had the commons and unlimited rights upon the fell, nearly all of which were without "stint," upon which their stock had to take its chance along with that of their neighbours. In 1793 Bishop Watson estimated that three-quarters of the total area of the county was uncultivated waste

land, basing his estimate upon the poor rate of the county from a return made to the House of Commons in 1785. Much of this was included in the high mountainous districts, but there were also the extensive commons in low situations, besides the higher moors and fells. Benty grass, brackens, and heath, with savin bushes and holly trees and patches of sweet green pasture here and there between constituted the growth of the commons and moors. Speed's view of the county in 1611 was, " It is not commended either for plenty of corne or cattle, being neither stored with arable grounds to bring forth the one, nor pasturage to breed up the other." A century earlier so precious and valuable were the woods to the farmers for food for their animals, that at the request of the tenants of Hawkshead and Colton, the bloomeries in Furness were suppressed in 1565, " that the tops and croppings of their woods might be preserved for the nourishment of their cattle in winter." In 1774 West writes: " The woodlanders of High Furness were charged with the care of the flocks and herds, which pastured the verdant sides of the fells; and in winter to browse them with the tender sprouts of the holly and ash. This custom has never been discontinued in High Furness; and the holly-trees are carefully preserved for that purpose, where all other wood is cleared off, and large tracts of common pasture are covered with these trees as to have the appearance of a forest of hollies. At the shepherd's call the flock surrounded the holly-bush, and receive the croppings at his hands, which they greedily nibble up and bleat for more. The mutton so fed has a remarkable fine flavour." Pennant travelling along the road from Hawkshead to Graythwaite notes, " In one place I observed a holly park, a tract preserved entirely for sheep, who are fed in winter with the croppings." The savin and holly bushes on the intakes are still eagerly eaten by the sheep when the snow lies long on the ground. The commons were crowded with sheep and cattle of all ages, ponies and stags,* and flocks of geese, which latter were turned out in the spring as soon as the goslings were strong enough to take care of themselves. To such an extent did this overcrowding obtain that it was always a fight for the bare, sweet patches which alone could afford any sustenance; " so keenly shaved by the incessant nibbling of the numerous herbivorous animals which it had to main-

* Young horses.

tain," wrote Wm. Pearson in 1844, "that the wonder was how they procured a livelihood at all." "From eve to morn, from morn to dewy eve," it was nibble, nibble, nibble. If the poor man's horse had lost half an hour it would have been fatal! No future efforts could have recovered the lost ground! O but this was an animated scene in the old time."

The hounding of sheep and cattle in order to obtain the best "heafs" was common, and quarrels innumerable the consequence.

"We've fratched and scaulded lang and sair, about our reights on't fell,
The number of our sheep, and whaur the heaf was they sud dwell,
When Spring com round, our bluid was warmed, our ancient heafs to keep,
But oft, aye oft, the damage fell upon our whiet sheep.

And oft we fratched and fret about, and throppled uddar sair,
Upon the whol' the fell hes meade mischief for ivver mair."

In 1868 Webster wrote: "Those having most land adjoining or near the fell, and living near to it, will take more than their proper share, so long as human nature remains as it is, and always has been, while those further off must be content with less or nothing. The keen competition amongst stockowners and shepherds now and then leads to sheep-hounding, worrying, assault, and battery, and work for the lawyers. As a general rule each flock knows and keeps its own 'heaf' or particular part of the common." That human nature has not changed is shown by the recent application, 1908, for the regulation of the common land known as Winton and Kaber Fells (Stainmore), Kaber Rigg and Kaber Green, near Kirkby Stephen, with the object of "preventing continual quarrels and litigation arising from overstocking and from the hounding of sheep." On account of the overcrowding many of the larger farmers would refrain from sending stock of any description at all to the commons unless they could fend for themselves; the custom of keeping wethers till they were four or five years old arose from this circumstance. Where peat mosses existed it was not to be wondered at that quarrels were frequent among the farmers and peasants in their endeavour to secure the best dykes where the blackest peats were to be obtained. There was an unwritten law that no one should send more stock to the commons than

they could winter at home, but it was more frequently broken than observed, and as a remedy for this state of affairs Pringle wrote to the Board of Agriculture in 1794 recommending " the reduction of the stint, where such is already established, or the establishment of a moderate stint, upon commons that are perfectly free, ought not to be delayed one hour ; for at present they are of little, if of any, use, either to those having a right of commonage, or to the nation at large."

The class of animals which were thus pastured on the commons and fells and which constituted the animal wealth of the county, was of the poorest description; Dr. Lonsdale writes : " Truly or not in the record, it has been repeatedly stated that Cumberland and Westmorland were the last counties in England to receive improvements in husbandry," and from the evidence which is available it is not too much to say that it would indeed be a bad case with farming in any county in which it was in a more backward state than it was in Westmorland in the beginning of the nineteenth century. Pringle writing of the sheep says : " No attempt has yet been made to improve either the carcase or the fleece. They are horned, dark or grey faced, thick pelted, with coarse, strong, hairy wool. The whole flock upon a farm is herded together, which is different from the practice in those counties where sheep farming is thought to be best understood." Housman gives a similar description of them. They were the common Heath sheep, which were spread over the northern counties from Derbyshire to Cumberland. Pringle does not mention the Herdwicks, and the only pure breed he notes are the Silverdales in the extreme south of the county, better known later as the Crag or Limestone Breed ; but Housman (1800) mentions the introduction, by some gentlemen and spirited farmers on the low lands, of the Bakewell and Lincolnshire breeds of sheep, which he says with " proper crosses will no doubt answer their expectations." There is no doubt that the unregulated condition of the commons and fells at this time and for many years after made it impossible for any but a heterogeneous type of sheep to be kept ; entire male animals were indiscriminately pastured on the commons, and it was not till a century later (1907) that an Act of Parliament was passed prohibiting, when a majority of the commoners so desired, the pasturing of these animals on commons and uninclosed wastes.

The gradual inclosure of the commons was one of the means of developing the pure breeds of sheep, which has been one of the most remarkable features of the agricultural progress of Westmorland during the past century.

The wethers were kept on the fells and commons the whole year round and were sold when four or five years old for 9/- to 13/- per head. The ewes were brought into the intakes in winter and into the meadows for lambing in the spring, while the lambs were sent to the low lands nearer the sea from the 1st of November to the 6th of April at a cost of 2/- per head for those that returned, 10 per cent. of them usually dying before Christmas from blackwater or middling-ill. The ewes were kept as long as they would breed, from 10 to 15 years if they lived so long, when they would be sold for about 6/- per head. Six fleeces would go to a stone, and brought, in Pringle's time, about 5d. per lb.

Cattle were in almost as backward a state as the sheep, and sharing the commons together were in the same starved condition. They were mostly of the black Galloway type in the "Bottom of Westmorland," intermingled with Irish and Killoes, but in the southern part of the county, in the Barony of Kendal, they were of the Long-horned breed, of which there were many good stocks, and these, crossed with the Galloway or the Irish, were the prevailing type. Young cattle were never housed, and the fattening of cattle of any description in winter was but little practised, but if it was tried they had the best of the hay and "the tops of the nicest corn sheaves, if their teeth were good; but if not, the corn was crushed at the mill or in the creening trough at home." The first attempt at winter feeding had been tried with sheep, which "were fed in small numbers during the dead season with the tender branches of the two evergreens, ivy and holly." On stinted pastures on Forest Hall and Mosley Common a summer's grass for an ox and ten sheep could be had for 4/-, while on part of Troutbeck Common the same quantity of stock could remain the whole year for sixpence.

The quantity of land under the plough was barely sufficient to produce the oats and barley required by the farmer and his family—the production of corn being only secondary to the production of grass, for the whole county was given over to sheep and cattle raising: a field

of old land when it was covered with moss was "ploughed and sown with corn in order to prepare it for grass." "When the land has produced a few crops of corn, and it is judged that the moss is quite destroyed, it is left to itself; and such is the humidity of the climate, and so strong is the vegetation of weeds and natural grasses, that the very first crop has, by actual experiment, been found to produce 120 stones of hay per acre, weighed from the field." "There are not sufficient oats grown within the county," wrote Nicolson and Burn, "but they receive many loads thereof every week out of Cumberland, and some out of the counties of Lancaster, York, and Durham; the land in Westmorland yielding better for grazing. And, therefore, they breed a large number of cattle yearly, and sell them out at three and four years of age." In 1801, when Napoleon had closed the foreign ports against us, the people of Ravenstonedale broke up meadow and common land for ploughing, and some of the dalesmen went to Newcastle for Dantzic rye to relieve the privation and suffering in the parish. Pringle estimated that there were not 20,000 acres under crops in the whole county in 1794, and large quantities of grain had to be imported to supplement the shortage, from Cumberland and Lancashire, the great markets for which were at Penrith and Burton, till 1819 when, on the opening of the canal from Lancaster to Kendal, the grain inspector was transferred from Burton to Kendal, which, in consequence of the extensive inclosures in the surrounding districts, became a large market for grain of every description.

Westmorland with Cumberland formed the sixth Maritime District for fixing the price of corn.

The prevalent system was to have a white crop every year: oats, barley, oats, or oats, oats, oats, till the moss was judged to be killed. The land was ploughed in March and sown with oats about the first of April with 7½ Winchester bushels per customary acre, to be reaped about the middle of September, a fair crop yielding about 60 bushels per acre. After ploughing about Candlemas, what farmyard manure there happened to be was applied to the field at the rate of 80 to 100 carts per acre and ploughed in during April and sown with four bushels of barley or bigg to the acre, a good crop yielding about 54 bushels. The third year, after a ploughing in April, oats were again sown, without seeds of any description, and after

they were reaped, the field was left to grass itself, the land being considered "grass proud"; such a strong prejudice prevailed against "artificial grasses over all the county, that it may be almost literally said they are never sown." The humidity of the climate was such that in 7 to 10 years the moss so overmastered the grass that it became necessary to repeat the process.

In the Eden Valley from Kirkby Stephen to Temple Sowerby, after a second crop of oats, part of the field was fallowed and treated with 75 bushels of lime to the acre, and to the rest dung was applied, and crops of potatoes and turnips were taken from it, which were fed to the cattle and sheep in winter; the fallow was sown with rye in September, and the turnip and potato portion was sown in the following spring, with barley and grass seeds, composed of clovers and seeds shaken from the hay. Near Kendal a great quantity of potatoes were grown, and a custom prevailed round there and several of the larger villages, for the farmers to plough and manure a field and then let parcels of it off to labourers in the town who planted it with potatoes and took all risk of the crop, paying at the rate of 2/- per perch or "foe"; by 1812 the price per "foe" had risen to from 3/9 to 4/9. Round Milnthorpe, Burton, Farleton, and Kirkby Lonsdale "it is not quite so rare to see a few acres of wheat," wrote Adam Walker, describing his trip to Kirkby Lonsdale in 1791, "the valley consists principally of grass farms, which is certainly a wise conformity to the climate and the country: for crops of corn must be very uncertain where so much rain falls and where the winter sets in so early. Here is, however, some tolerably-looking wheat, and the oats and barley are luxuriant. Notwithstanding this, I cannot say but I am almost sorry to see in the north of Lancashire and Westmorland lands made arable by great industry, which nature designed only for breeding cattle and sheep." The field was summer fallowed for the wheat crop and manured with dung or lime, the seed was sown in September at the rate of four bushels per acre, being soaked in brine or chamber lye and dried in lime previous to being sown. Pease, beans, turnips, clover, or rye grass were but little cultivated, but rape was sown in small quantities with great success and cabbages had been tried round Kendal. In the first quarter of the century small quantities of flax were still grown in the Bottom of Westmorland

to supply the two linen mills at Morland where "the flax was dressed in the mill and given out to be spun by hand in the numerous households in the district, and finally woven by handloom weavers on the premises."

Butter was made from the milk in summer, when it was salted and put up in firkins weighing 56 lbs. and sold in the market to dealers from Lancashire and Yorkshire at from 30/- to 35/- each firkin. New milk was sold at 1d. per quart, and in Kendal it brought 1½d., while skimmed milk sold for ½d. per quart. Housman (1800) says "the Kendal cow-keepers sell their new milk at 1½d. per quart, which pays better than butter." A cow in milk was worth about £10, and the profit of keeping a little "Scotch" beast on the common from May to October was about 7/6. Three-year-old barren heifers would bring £5 to £8, and if the heifers were with calf, £7 10/- to £10, to the graziers of Yorkshire and Lancashire.

In 1774 Wm. Hutchinson wrote of the agriculture in the Eden Valley: "The meadow and pasture grounds are beautiful; but there is little tillage, it having been a received opinion for ages past that grain would not ripen or come to perfection so near the moors and mountains, from whence a continued moist vapour is supposed to be borne into the valley, which blights the corn in its blossom and prevents its filling and coming to maturity; but this absurdity is declining through experience, which hath taught the inhabitants that want of knowledge in agriculture is the chief defect, and the impetuous rains to which a mountainous country is subject, their greatest detriment."

The following description of the agriculture of Ravenstonedale is epitomized from the account given by Robinson in 1801*—the population was then 1138, males 498, females 640; employed in agriculture, 232, employed in trades, 54; and all other classes numbering 844.

The farms are small, varying from £10 and under with a few above £60 a year; it is generally reckoned that there are three statesmen to one farmer in the valley; there are no tithes. Four-fifths of the inclosed land, of which there are between 2,000 and 3,000 acres, are let at 4/- to 11/- per acre, and the remainder from 20/- to 40/- per acre; the land is seldom leased for more than six

* Monthly Magazine.

Lynchets, near Kirkby Stephen.

Haymaking, Ash Fell, Ravenstonedale, Sept. 18th, 1909.

years. The wages of farm servants with victuals are from £6 to £10, and of maid servants £3 to £4 per year. Common labourers receive 12d. in summer and 8d. in winter with victuals per day—and men hiring for the month in hay harvest receive from £2 to £3, women 16/- to £1 7/-, and boys 12/- to £1 4/-, all with victuals and drink; after the harvest is over they all betake themselves to knitting, by which they earn from 5/- to 6/- per week. The number of poor for the year (1800) upon the roll was 156, and the sum expended upon their relief upwards of £500; on an average they received 1/3 each per week. Three pence per pound, according to valuation, is paid annually out of all landed property as a modus or prescription for making and repairing the roads.

There are not more than 100 acres of corn in the valley, and but very few potatoes are grown; "they neither dig nor plough the ground for potatoes; but having placed upon it the intended manure, plant the potatoes and spread over them a light covering of soil." Only two or three families grow potatoes, the rest buy them from Appleby at a cost of 9d. per Winchester peck—but during the past winter they sold for 6/- per Winchester bushel. Those that grow corn grow three or four crops of oats in succession and then leave the land to itself. The excellent pasture land will sufficiently fatten a cow for market in five or six months, and twenty yards of well-got hay without corn or anything else will answer the same purpose in winter—the great price of fat cattle in recent years has made the graziers' business very lucrative, and some have been sold for upwards of 30 guineas each—the profit generally being from £8 to £9 for summer fattening. About 500 sheep pasture on the inclosed lands and 10,170 upon the commons; when fat they make from 10 to 14 lbs. a quarter. They are the long Scotch sheep, and four fleeces would make a stone. Ravenstonedale produced excellent butter and cheese, "in most counties they wash their butter with water, but here they do not, and butter of a more excellent taste and flavour cannot be obtained." In the parish there are about 180 horses of all descriptions. One person had sown a small field of turnips, the most that had ever been grown in the valley. The cost of coals, which had to be brought from the Stainmore Pits 18 miles away, was 5/6 per cart-load, which equals 25 pecks of coal, and a peck equals 16 quarts

Winchester measure—peats cost 1/6 per cart in summer and 2/- in winter for the same measure.

In the adjoining parish of Asby the state of agriculture was better; the same writer (Robinson) gives the population of it as being, in 1787, 388, and in 1801, 357, the decrease he attributed to some very small farms being " consolidated into larger ones, which tends greatly to diminish the population of the country, and will in time prove injurious to the value of property in general; another cause is that now two horses are used to a plough instead of four and a driver."

Careful records had been kept of the barometer and thermometer in the parish by W. Fairer from January, 1791, to January, 1799 :—

	Barometer.			Thermometer.		
	G.H.	L.H.	M.H.	G.H.	L.H.	M.H.
1791 ...	29·74	27·92	28·99	77	23	44·1
1792 ...	29·75	28·11	28·90	74	10	44·1
1793 ...	29·66	27·92	29·00	77	23	45·2
1794 ...	29·74	28·39	28·99	77	23	44·1
1795 ...	29·86	27·94	29·09	70	11	56·5
1796 ...	29·85	27·90	29·07	70	5·75	43·2
1797 ...	29·77	28·08	29·00	73	18·75	42
1798 ...	29·95	27·97	29·01	73·5	13	43·6

There were 36 property owners in the parish and 28 tenants, the enclosed and cultivated land was about 3,440 acres, and the rent 7/- to £3 an acre with an average about 14/- per acre. The greatest part of the land was in pasture, and the corn grown would not serve the inhabitants, there being only five families that grew more than sufficient for their own use; oats, peas, beans, and barley had been raised from time immemorial; the tithe for barley in 1703 amounted

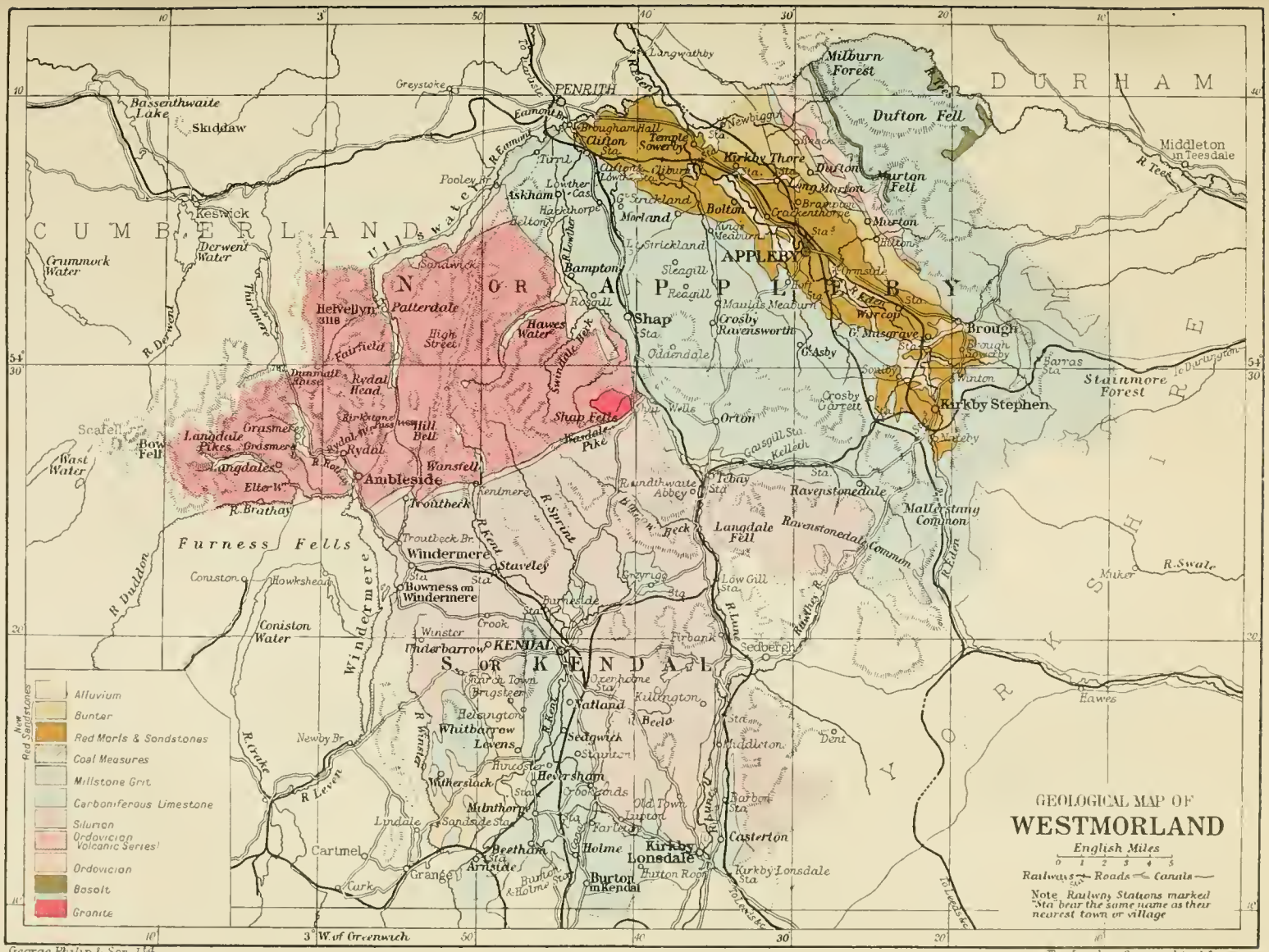
to more than the whole quantity produced in 1801; "it is only of late years that wheat, potatoes, rye-grass, and clover have been introduced, and rape has already obtained much repute." Great quantities of potatoes were raised and used by the families and given to horses, cows, and pigs—the remainder being sent to market. The land was so good after the potatoes were removed from the ground, that wheat was immediately sown. For oats the land was ploughed immediately preceding the sowing, though a few ploughed it in August or September for the following spring. The rotation was oats, oats, barley or fallow. Wheat was sown from 20th September to the 20th October; oats, peas, and beans from the 20th March to the end of April; potatoes from 20th April to the middle of May; turnips and rape from 20th June to 3rd of July.

The seasons of 1800 and 1801 were the best ever remembered.

Robinson gave the agricultural statistics of the parish in detail as great as that adopted by the Board of Agriculture for the whole country nearly a century later.

Grain, &c.	Acres.	Produced per Acre.	Price per Boll.	Total Value.
Oats	206	30 Bolls	6/-	£1854 0 0
Wheat	28	12 ,,	15/-	252 0 0
Beans & Peas ...	3	10 ,,	8/-	12 0 0
Barley	4	10 ,,	10/-	20 0 0
Potatoes	20	150 ,,	4/-	600 0 0
Turnip & Rape ...	30	—	£2 p. acre	60 0 0
Hay	1103	300 stone	4d p. stone	5515 0 0
Pasture	2022	—	16/- p. acre	1617 12 0
Fallow	24	—	—	—
Total ...	3440			£9930 12 0

In 1815 John Moor, junior, in a paper before the Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society, gives a description of the agriculture as viewed from the road from Burton to Penrith and the Eden Valley, as he passed through on a tour: "Adjoining the Burton Road so great a proportion of the land is in tillage that we did not expect to see much live stock. The ploughs were drawn by two horses abreast, led by a single one, and, of course, requiring a driver. After leaving Burton we had a rich view of an extensive tract of corn land, apparently under very productive management. We met no other than single horse carts, one driver had generally the care of two or three of them; those we met were mostly laden with lime, which appeared the chief article used in dressing the summer fallows. The clover was very good, and generally fed off by well-sized sheep. Gate posts were here supplied by two stone pillars of similar dimensions. The approach to Kendal is very pleasing; but we could not help regretting there should still remain any stone walls as fences in so rich a valley. From Kendal on the high road to Penrith there was some spirited farming, and we saw great crops of barley on very high ground; but these hills appeared naturally fertile, and lime is readily procured in the neighbourhood. From Shap to Lowther Castle we had an opportunity of witnessing the decided superiority of the drill system, in the cleanness and excellence of the turnip and corn crops. Indeed, we have seldom seen better corn; but owing to its uncommon luxuriance, it was much beaten down by the rains, which had recently fallen. Some excellent crops of bullock turnips were shown to us. It is here preferred to the Norfolk and Globe, the latter of which it resembles in its conical roof. It has an advantage over the Norfolk in its confined crown, and being less disposed to lodge snow or rain within it, which occasions much injury to this useful root. The land in the neighbourhood of Penrith is varied in its management, some of the farmers pertinaciously adhering to the old system, and others with spirit adopting the new. From the extent of the sheep-walk attached to most of the farms in Cumberland and Westmorland, a greater proportion of the low lands is in tillage than would otherwise be allowed. There is seldom seen in any county more arable land in one view than we often meet with on the banks of the Eden. The farming near Ullswater was not equal to what we had just seen; but the


GEOLOGICAL MAP OF
WESTMORLAND
English Miles
0 1 2 3 4 5
Railways Roads Canals
Note Railway Stations marked "Sta" bear the same name as their nearest town or village
Alluvium
Bunter
Red Marls & Sandstones
Coal Measures
Millstone Grit
Carboniferous Limestone
Silurian
Ordovician (Volcanic Series)
Ordovician
Basalt
Granite
New Red Sandstones
CUMBERLAND
DURHAM
NORTHUMBERLAND
YORKSHIRE
NORTH APPLEBY
SOUTH KENDAL
Furness Fells
Stainmore Forest
Dufton Fell
Milburn Forest
Murton Fell
Mallerstang Common
Ravenstonedale Common
Langdale Fell
Shap Fells
Wansfell
Helvellyn
Patterdale
Ambleside
Windermere
Bowness on Windermere
Kendal
Appleby
Brough
Kirkby Stephen
Shap
Penrith
Keswick
Cockermouth
Workington
Whitehaven
Maryport
Carlisle
Alston
Middleton in Teesdale
Hawes
Sedbergh
Kirkby Lonsdale
Ulverston
Grange
Cartmel
Coniston
Hawkshead
Ravenstonedale
Tebay
Orton
Crosby Garrett
Kirkby Thore
Temple Sowerby
Clifton
Brougham Hall
Langwathby
Newbiggin
Dufton
Long Marton
Brampton
Crackenthorpe
Morland
Bolton
Strickland
Sleagill
Reagill
Maulds Meaburn
Crosby Ravensworth
Shap
Oddendale
Hawes Water
Haweswater Res.
Ullswater
Thirlmere
Derwent Water
Bassenthwaite Lake
Skiddaw
Grasmere
Rydal Water
Elterwater
Langdale Pikes
Bow Fell
Scafell
Wast Water
Crummock Water
Coniston Water
Windermere
Ullswater
Eden
Lune
Kent
Eamont
Lowther
Eden
Tees
Swale
Ure
Nidd
Derwent
Duddon
Crake
Leven
Kent
Lune
Eden

farmhouses were in good order, and the cottages very neat and comfortable in appearance. Many of the cottagers keep bees, which, from the abundance of heath blossom on the neighbouring hills, afford the choicest honey."

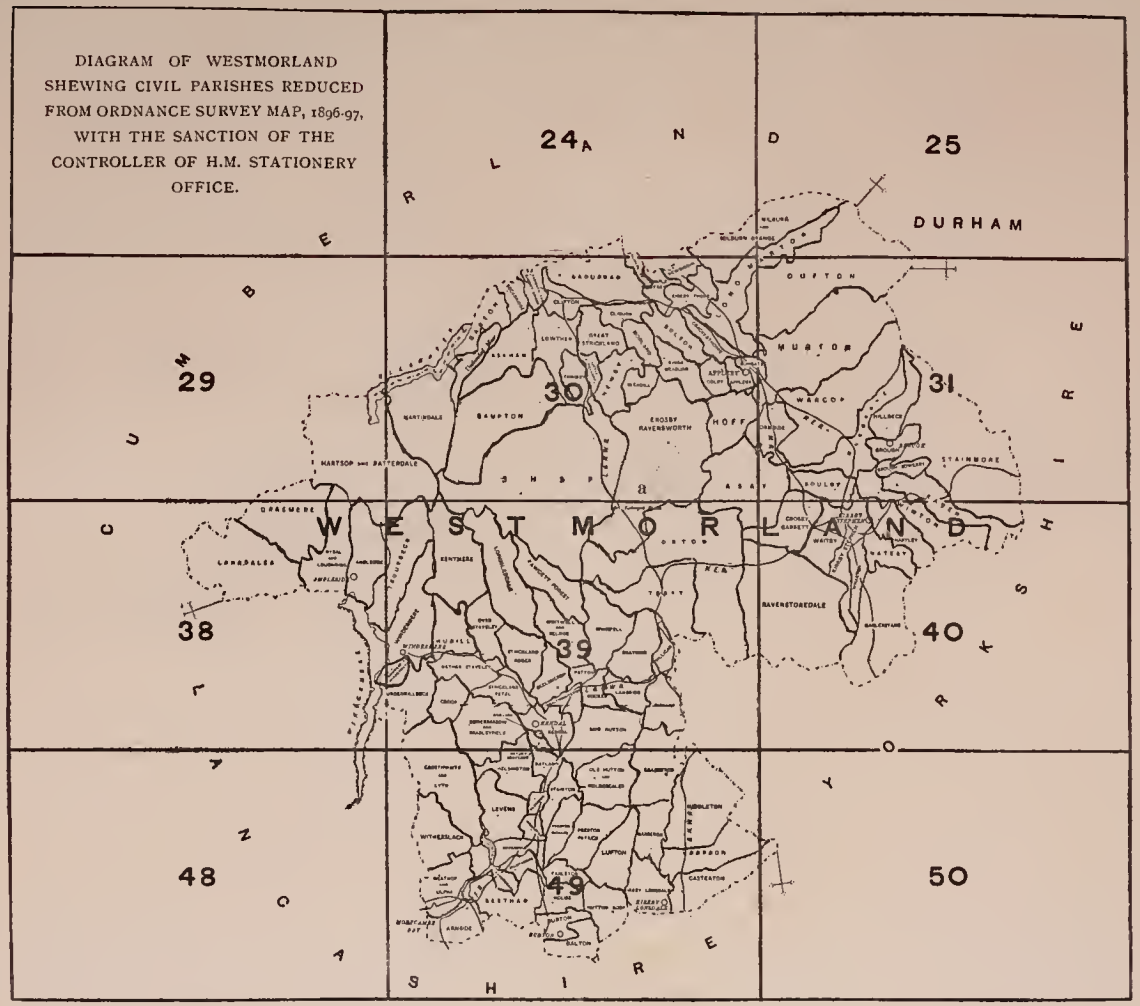
Such is a brief account of the homes and farming of the "Honest Grey Coats of Westmorland" in the beginning of the nineteenth century.

I.—AREA.

WESTMORLAND was surveyed in 1768 by Ainslie, and a map of this survey was published in 1770 by T. Jefferies, Geographer to His Majesty, on a scale of an inch to a mile; from this map, by weighing a piece of paper, Bishop Watson, of Calgarth, estimated the area of the county to be 540,160 statute acres, which estimate was accepted by Pringle in his report to the then Board of Agriculture in 1794. In 1811, according to the trigonometrical survey, the number of statute acres in the county was 488,320, of which 60,000 were in tillage and 190,000 in pasturage, the whole being of the annual value of £221,556. Mannex gives the area of the county in 1849, 487,680 acres, and the total annual value of land as assessed for the poor rates, £221,054, and the annual value of land per statute acre, 9/-. The first Agricultural Returns were made in 1866, and the area of the county was taken at 485,432 acres, and in 1868 Webster gave the acreage as 500,904 acres, of which fells and commons accounted for 147,025 acres, hill pastures and allotments 74,420, rough pastures and low allotments 33,793, and lakes, tarns, etc., 8,518 acres. Webster gives the average rental of land per acre (excluding towns and railways) in 1868 about 14s. 6d. per acre, and of the ancient inclosed lands, commons excluded, as nearly as possible 20s. per acre. In 1880, according to the Agricultural Returns, the area of the county was 500,906 acres, which was increased in 1896 owing to an alteration of this boundary to 503,073 acres. Since 1900 according to these returns the area of land and water in the county is 505,330 acres, 497,100 being land and 8,230 acres water.

The correct area of the county together with that of each of the Civil Parishes as last revised by the Ordnance Survey in 1896-97 is given in the following table :—

DIAGRAM OF WESTMORLAND SHEWING CIVIL PARISHES REDUCED FROM ORDNANCE SURVEY MAP, 1896-97, WITH THE SANCTION OF THE CONTROLLER OF H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE.



AREAS OF CIVIL PARISHES.

Parish.	Land.	Water.	Salt-marsh.	Fore-shore.	Tidal Water.	Total.
Ambleside	4374.487	49.696	..	..	..	4424.183
Appleby	972.279	22.899	..	..	..	995.178
Arnside	1893.540	..	163.338	381.297	50.884	2489.059
Asby	8473.091	5.660	..	..	..	8478.751
Askham	4471.874	18.638	..	..	..	4490.512
Bampton	10705.129	221.303	..	..	..	10926.432
Barbon	4224.357	32.783	..	..	..	4257.140
Barton	2457.745	339.018	..	..	..	2796.763
Beetham	3748.726	14.295	205.247	179.703	34.197	4182.168
Bolton	2744.901	44.785	..	..	..	2789.686
Bongate	865.804	15.476	..	..	..	881.280
Bowness-on-Windermere ..	820.822	162.104	..	..	..	982.926
Brough	1559.048	13.614	..	..	..	1572.662
Brougham	6166.913	55.709	..	..	..	6222.622
Brough Sowerby	1190.427	6.627	..	..	..	1197.054
Burton	1466.125	6.415	..	..	..	1472.540
Casterton	4304.793	21.502	..	..	..	4326.295
Cliburn	1374.923	12.395	..	..	..	1387.318
Cliburn (Detached)	479.503	23.114	..	..	..	502.617
Clifton	1764.857	12.898	..	..	..	1777.755
Colby	1387.820	14.118	..	..	..	1401.938
Crackenthorpe	1327.332	30.473	..	..	..	1357.805
Crook	2108.359	9.899	..	..	..	2118.258
Crosby Garrett	3889.530	10.668	..	..	..	3900.198
Crosby Ravensworth ..	10191.733	18.304	..	..	..	10210.037
Crosby Ravensworth (Det.,* No. 1)	44.722	..	..	..	..	44.722
Crosby Ravensworth (Det.,* No. 2)	1.708	..	..	..	..	1.708
Crosby Ravensworth (Det.,* No. 3)	57.775	..	..	..	..	57.775
Crosby Ravensworth (Det.,* No. 4)	31.393	..	..	..	..	31.393
Crosby Ravensworth (Det.,* No. 5)	21.216	..	..	..	..	21.216
Crosby Ravensworth (Det.,* No. 6)	534.226	10.145	..	..	..	544.371
Crosby Ravensworth (Det.,* No. 7)	3.335	..	..	..	..	3.335
Crosby Ravensworth (Det.,* No. 8)	48.871	..	..	..	..	48.871
Crosby Ravensworth (Det.,* No. 9)	13.980	..	..	..	..	13.980
Crosby Ravensworth (Det.,* No. 10)	31.090	..	..	..	..	31.090
Crosby Ravensworth (Det.,* No. 11)	3.034	..	..	..	..	3.034
Crosby Ravensworth (Det.,* No. 12)	7.376	..	..	..	..	7.376
Crosby Ravensworth (Det.,* No. 13)	10.487	..	..	..	..	10.487
Crosby Ravensworth (Det.,* No. 14)	14.283	..	..	..	..	14.283
Crosthwaite and Lyth ..	8025.488	24.427	..	..	..	8049.915
Dalton	2168.439	1.408	..	..	..	2169.847
Dillicar	1104.258	17.780	..	..	..	1122.038
Docker	1370.093	2.312	..	..	..	1372.405
Dufton	16764.750	87.287	..	..	..	16852.037
Farleton	1194.849	9.094	..	..	..	1203.943
Fawcett Forest	3935.772	.071	..	..	..	3935.843

* Det. = detached portion.

AREAS OF CIVIL PARISHES—CONTINUED.

PARISH.	Land.	Water.	Salt-marsh.	Fore-shore.	Tidal Water.	Total.
Firbank	2968.010	17.032	..	..	..	2985.042
Grasmere	7137.097	195.095	..	..	..	7332.192
Grayrigg	3743.186	12.502	..	..	..	3755.688
Great Strickland	2335.684	4.349	..	..	..	2340.033
Hartley	3215.994	7.629	..	..	..	3223.623
Hartsop and Patterdale ..	16116.764	621.125	..	..	..	16737.889
Haverbrack	672.622	11.165	.786	3.810	5.364	693.747
Helsington	3302.433	25.621	..	..	..	3328.054
Heversham	1615.634	15.963	13.646	2.313	8.972	1656.528
Hillbeck	2750.855	8.849	..	..	..	2759.704
Hincaster	695.166	5.032	..	..	..	700.198
Hoff	3644.854	15.007	..	..	..	3659.861
Holme	1636.594	10.618	..	..	..	1647.212
Hugill	2887.221	13.491	..	..	..	2900.712
Hutton Roof..	2717.608	.317	..	..	..	2717.925
Kaber	4552.911	16.055	..	..	..	4568.966
Kendal	2208.658	34.322	..	..	..	2242.980
Kentmere	6554.669	55.337	..	..	..	6610.006
Killington	4790.927	146.893	..	..	..	4937.820
Kings Meaburn	2377.990	8.425	..	..	..	2386.415
Kirkby Lonsdale	3201.864	51.789	..	..	..	3253.653
Kirkby Stephen	3123.874	11.399	..	..	..	3135.273
Kirkby Thore	2495.966	7.118	..	..	..	2503.084
Kirkland	20.118	1.758	..	..	..	21.876
Lambrigg	1802.600	1.886	..	..	..	1804.486
Langdales	9360.582	147.369	..	..	..	9507.951
Levens	3485.774	67.250	..	..	..	3553.024
Little Strickland	786.349	2.772	..	..	..	789.121
Long Marton	6945.663	1.922	..	..	..	6947.585
Longsleddale	6709.089	21.831	..	..	..	6730.920
Lowther	3643.684	30 863	..	..	..	3674.547
Lupton	3519.393	5.487	..	..	..	3524.880
Mallerstang	8352.122	29.650	..	..	..	8381.772
Mansergh	2614.699	54.810	..	..	..	2669.509
Martindale	7485.365	536.925	..	..	..	8022.290
Meathop and Ulpha ..	2534.651	14.599	82.556	412.650	102.461	3146.917
Middleton	7211.522	63.176	..	..	..	7274.698
Milburn and Milburn Grange	7953.934	.601	..	..	..	7954.535
Milnthorpe	986.992	5.463	6.200	9.391	8.251	1016.297
Morland	1750.900	9.042	..	..	..	1759.942
Murton	13253.685	26.007	..	..	..	13279.692
Musgrave	4365.246	23.758	..	..	..	4389.004
Nateby	2185.423	8.394	..	..	..	2193.817
Natland	1136.013	19.692	..	..	..	1155.705
Nether Graveship	342.511	14.575	..	..	..	357.086
Nether Staveley	2547.978	15.598	..	..	..	2563.576
Newbiggin	1191.275	3.214	..	..	..	1194.489
Newby	2987.558	..	..	..	..	2987.558
New Hutton	4723.009	35.905	..	..	..	4758.914
Old Hutton and Holmescales	3924.603	50.741	..	..	..	3975.344
Ormside	2695.275	22.393	..	..	..	2717.668
Orton	17406.077	33.904	..	..	..	17439.981
Orton (Det.,* No. 1) ..	.209	..	..	..	..	.209
Orton (Det.,* No. 2) ..	42.010	.846	..	..	..	42.856
Orton (Det.,* No. 3) ..	39,645	..	..	..	..	39,645
Orton (Det.,* No. 4) ..	130.049	.260	..	..	..	130.309
Orton (Det.,* No. 5) ..	.571	..	..	..	..	.571
Over Staveley	2570.880	9.417	..	..	..	2580.297
Patton	630.197	6.952	..	..	..	637.149
Preston Patrick	3648.049	7.522	..	..	..	3655.571

* Det. = detached portion.

AREAS OF CIVIL PARISHES—CONTINUED.

PARISH.	Land.	Water.	Salt-marsh.	Fore-shore.	Tidal Water.	Total.
Preston Richard	2119.965	14.390	..	..	..	2134.355
Ravenstonedale	16386.082	18.798	..	..	..	16404.880
Rydal and Loughrigg ..	4733.665	123.968	..	..	..	4857.633
Scalthwaiterigg	1260.263	4.745	..	..	..	1265.008
Sedgwick	484.255	11.228	..	..	..	495.483
Shap	26880.146	287.795	..	..	..	27176.941
Skelsmergh	2069.504	23.535	..	..	..	2093.039
Sleagill	1384.154	..	..	..	..	1384.154
Sockbridge	1222.886	6.303	..	..	..	1229.189
Soulby	2629.669	14.649	..	..	..	2644.318
Stainmore	16310.790	18.448	..	..	..	16329.238
Stainton	1724.797	10.560	..	..	..	1735.357
Strickland Ketel	2340.549	19 712	..	..	..	2360.261
Strickland Roger	3164.236	35.430	..	..	..	3199.666
Tebay	6800.256	54.336	..	..	..	6854.592
Temple Sowerby	1217.671	23.421	..	..	..	1241.092
Thrimby	1571.979	2.059	..	..	..	1574.038
Troutbeck	5793.340	12.274	..	..	..	5805.614
Underbarrow & Bradleyfield	5118.930	2.591	..	..	..	5121.521
Undermillbeck	3352.650	10.237	..	..	..	3362.887
Waitby	2840.816	6.657	..	..	..	2847.473
Warcop	11463.768	33.808	..	..	..	11497.576
Wharton	1495.287	5.128	..	..	..	1500.415
Whinfell	4298.016	46.507	..	..	..	4344.523
Whitwell and Selside ..	3383.060	4.373	..	..	..	3387.433
Windermere	5455.912	3467.836	..	..	..	8923.748
Winton	4494.025	16.491	..	..	..	4510.516
Witherslack	4563.281	33.524	61.757	106.180	25.799	4790.541
Yanwath and Eamont Bridge	1264.198	35.304	..	..	..	1299.502
Bank Moor (undivided and common to such parts of the Parish of Crosby Ravensworth in the West Ward Union and to the former Township of Asby Winderwath in the Parish of Asby in the East Ward Union as lie within the Manor of Gathorn) ..	335.700	..	..	..	..	335.700
Undivided Moors, common to the former Township of Birkbeck Fells and to such part of the Parish of Crosby Ravensworth as lies in the Manor of Crosby Ravensworth, and to the East and West Ward Unions	6599.812	1.434	..	..	..	6601.246
Undivided Moor, common to the Parishes of Sockbridge and Barton	1715.611	..	..	..	..	1715.611
Total	496565.817	8230.173	533.530	1095.344	235.928	506660.792

SUMMARY OF THE COUNTY.

	Acres.
Land	496,565.817
Water	8,230.173
Saltmarsh	533.530
Foreshore..	1,095.344
Tidal Water	235.928
Total	506,660.792

II.—ROADS.

THE first Act of Parliament authorizing the construction of turnpike roads in Westmorland was passed in 1752, up to which date the whole of the trade, both internal and external, was carried on by pack horses along the narrow pack-horse tracks. Gangs of pack horses, totalling over 300, plied regularly between Kendal and Wigan, Whitehaven over Hard Knott and Wrynose, Cockermouth, Barnard Castle, Penrith, Settle, York, Ulverston, Orton, Appleby, and other villages. Four gangs of 15 to 20 horses each were constantly on the London road, two travelling through Lancashire and two through Yorkshire—the single journey occupying ten days. In 1698 Ogilby only shows one road in Westmorland from Kendal through Ambleside and Keswick to Cockermouth, and of this he writes: "This road is as bad as anything in England, being very hilly, stony, and moorish"; in 1730 the High Constable of Kendal and Lonsdale Wards reported to the magistrates upon this road: "Applethwaite ffrom ye foot of St. Catherine's Brow to the top very narrow and bad road, and soe on to Misled Moor, bad road and very narrow in some places." The width of these roads was only some five or six feet, and they were kept in very bad repair, and were often under water. The magistrates made an order on the inhabitants of Kentmere and Applethwaite to repair the road over Garburn from Kentmere to Troutbeck because "it is soe much out of repair and in decay, that a great part of it is not passable for either man or Horse to travel through the said ways without danger of being bogged in the moss or lamed among the stones," and if not repaired before the next Session the "Inhabitants of each place to be fined a sum of Ten Pounds severally." It is to be feared that little was ever done towards the repair of the roads without a long and tedious process of legal compulsion. The gangs of pack horses, led by a bell horse, were one of the rural features of the county, and on the approach of any of the great fairs, such as Brough Hill, "it was a sight worth remembering to witness the procession of men and horses with miscellaneous goods, making their way out of the

Yorkshire dales to Kirkby Stephen and the north. The drivers from Garsdale and Grisdale came over the moor to the old Thrang Bridge in Mallerstang, where they were met by strings of pack horses and men coming from the east country by Hell Gill."

The holts, hots, hults, or creels, as they were variously called, were large wooden or basket panniers, two or three of which were slung on either side of the horses. They were emptied, when their contents would allow of it, by pulling out a wooden pin which secured the bottoms of the panniers—the person performing the work stood close behind the horse's heels and reaching forward released the pins on either side simultaneously. Till about the beginning of the century, almost all the rural produce was conveyed to Kendal Market on the backs of horses; apples and other fruits in panniers lashed together two or three on each side, with the driver, man or woman, seated on the top. Till as late as 1844 there were still farms on "Stainmore to which there is no carriage road and which consequently possess no wheeled carriages." Their occupiers were obliged to drag their hay into their barns on sledges and "sometimes pack it up in sheets on the backs of the horses; the manure is sometimes carried to their steep sloping fields in a kind of basket called a holt or hult, by men and, it is to be feared sometimes, by women."

The first two turnpike roads were constructed soon after the passing of the Act of 1752, between Heron Syke and Eamont Bridge and between Keighley and Kendal. Six others were completed by the beginning of the century, viz.:—

Kendal to Sedbergh, branching to Kirkby Stephen, 1762; Kendal to Tebay, where one branch went through Ravenstonedale to Kirkby Stephen and the other through Orton to Appleby; Kendal to Ambleside and Dunmail Raise to Keswick, with a branch from Plumgarth to the Ferry on Windermere; Kendal to Ulverston, by Underbarrow and Cartmel Fell; Kendal to Milnthorpe and on to Heron Syke (opened 1820); Stainmore through Brough and Appleby to Eamont Bridge, 1774.

The last turnpike road to be constructed in the county was from Levens to Penny Bridge in 1819.

By these roads, with the exception of the few vessels which made Milnthorpe their port of call for the conveyance of the manufactures

of Kendal, and hoops and slates which they carried to Liverpool and Glasgow to return with grain and coal, the increasing trade of the county was carried on. To this extent were the pack-horse tracks done away with in the county, and pack horses and panniers displaced by coaches and carts, which gradually became the general means of conveying passengers, produce, and merchandise from one town to another, though for many years the old tracks and the pack horses with their hults and panniers were to remain the only means of communication for the farmers between one valley and another or one village and another over the rough uncultivated moors and commons which these direct turnpikes did not touch.

"There are many of the old inhabitants," wrote Craig Gibson in 1868, "in Langdale who remember the gangs of pack horses on their way from Kendal to Whitehaven over Hardnot and Wrynose, one especially, led by a sagacious old black stallion ; their master and only attendant rode a pony, and had a habit of taking his ease at his several inns along the route, following and overtaking the horses between his stopping places and riding on to the next, where he would rest and drink until they had plodded patiently past, when, at his own good time, he would follow and repeat the process." This was the last route regularly travelled by pack-horse gangs in Westmorland.

The inclosure of the commons and the setting out of roads, which the various Inclosure Acts provided for, being made under the awards, was the gradual and final displacement of the pack-horse tracks and their accompanying means of communication. In 1757 the first carriers' stage waggon was put upon the road between Kendal and London, carrying the hams, butter, and fruit of the farmers, the only produce they had to dispose of, to the towns of Lancashire and Yorkshire, and to the Metropolis. For nearly a century this was to remain the means of communication between the county and the larger towns which offered increased prices for what little produce there was to sell.

Gradually, as the commons were inclosed, the other roads were improved, and single-horsed carts were introduced in the remoter districts—these were a special cart peculiar to Cumberland and Westmorland, and are supposed to have originated in these counties through the small acreage of the farms, only a single horse being required—at first they were merely a few boards on solid wheels without

sides—they were called clog-wheeled cars or tumblers. Dickinson says the "tummel wheelers were seen by me in the Lake District (Ullswater) in the early forties," and Pearson also mentions them as being in use on some of the fell-head farms about the same time. The clog-wheel cars were of peculiar construction—the cylindrical axle was made fast to the wheels, which were made of two or three solid pieces of ash wood, three or four inches in thickness, fastened together with dowels by cross blocks of wood; they were about 22½ inches in diameter. The cart was kept in its place on the top of this arrangement partly by its own weight and partly by two wooden pins on either side of the axle, wheels and axle turning round together, two-thirds of the length of the cart being before the axle. In 1812 the Literary Antiquarian, John Gough, wrote that "Carriages of this awkward description continue, in a few instances, to disgrace the roads of Westmorland, which are perhaps at this time some of the best in England." As late as 1843 dogs attached to and drawing heavily-laden carriages were still to be seen in Kendal streets.*

Generally the Acts of Parliament relating to the construction of turnpike roads contained provisions for the appointment of trustees, reciting a large number of persons qualified to act as such, with the qualification required, viz. : A clear yearly value of rents and profits from land of £40. Power was given to the trustees or any five of them, acting through their servants to :—

> Erect gates and demand tolls :—"That is to say, for every Coach, Berlin, Landau, Chariot, Chaise, Calash, Chair, Caravan, Chaise-marine, Car or Hearse drawn by six horses or other beasts of draught the sum of two shillings and six pence; and drawn by four or more horses or other beasts of draught two shillings; and drawn by less than four horses or other beasts of draught one shilling. For every Waggon, Wain, Cart, Frame, Dray or other Carriage drawn by four or more horses or other beasts of draught, the sum of 4/-, three horses or other beasts of draught. 2/6; two horses or other beasts of draught; 1/6, and one horse or other beast of draught 6d. For every horse, mare, gelding, mule, ass, or other Beast of Burden, laden or unladen and not drawing, the sum of two pence. For every drove of Oxen,

* Letters in Kendal papers protesting against the custom.

Cows or neat Cattle the sum of ten pence per score: and for every drove of Calves, Hogs, Sheep, or Lambs the sum of five pence per score." The money so raised was to be applied by the trustees "to and for the Repairing of the Roads." The sum of "one penny and no more to be paid for each and every Horse, Mare, Gelding, Mule or Ass laden or unladen and not drawing between the Towns of Kirkby in Kendal and Sedbergh." Tolls were to be paid not more than once a day, but for evading payment, on conviction before the Justices, a fine of 40s. was to be paid, half of which was to go to the informant and the other moiety to mending the roads.

The trustees had also power to take material without payment for the repair of the roads out of any brook, river, waste, or common ground, and if this was not sufficient, from any other land (not being a house or garden), paying such sum of money as the trustees thought reasonable, or on appeal to Quarter Sessions, such sum as the Justices might decide.

They were given power to drain on to adjoining land and to open courses on such land in order to drain the road; grub up, cut down, lop or top any trees or bushes growing in roads or hedges or banks adjacent; widen or turn roads and purchase land for the same; if no agreement as to cost was come to between the parties damages had to be settled by juries. They had power to borrow money.

Exemption to pay toll was extended:—to persons going to any election of a Knight of the Shire, from one day before or one day after the election; to any waggon, wain, cart, &c., carrying material for the repair of the road, or any dung, lime, mould, compost, coals, wood, heath, furze, ling, turf, or peat for fuel or ploughs, harrows, or implements of husbandry, or material for erecting new or repairing old houses, or any corn or grain to be ground at a mill or used in houses in any parish where the roads lie, or any horse or beast of burden laden with milk; to any person going to church or chapel on Sundays, or funerals, or for horses or cattle going to water, or to be shod within two miles of a gate; or to any post horse carrying the mails or any horse or carriage belonging to officers or soldiers or vagrants sent with passes. Persons were still liable to Statute Work on the roads, but with power to compound for such work. Mile stones were to be erected by the trustees.

In 1825 the Westmorland magistrates made an order allowing carts to pass through any toll gate within the county for 4d. instead of 6d., and in 1830 an Act came into force repealing the duty on husbandry horses let for hire for the purposes of travelling. Under the Highways Act of 1835 no animal was to be allowed to stray on the roadside under a penalty of 5s., and all animals so found were to be taken to the nearest pound.

The first stage coach to pass through Kendal was in 1763; it was drawn by six horses at a rate of six miles an hour, and passed through the town twice a week; the "Fly," another stage coach, first "commenced running over Stainmore from London to Glasgow in 1774." It was not till 1786 that the first mail coach from London passed through Kendal on its way to Edinburgh; by 1809 a second mail coach road was in use in the county, from Bowes over Stainmore through Brough and Appleby to Eamont Bridge. As traffic gradually increased coaches were put upon the roads from Kendal to the various adjoining towns, and by 1825 no fewer than 18 to 20 coaches passed through the town daily—ten years after this date they gradually decreased, and through the opening of the railways this decrease was greatly accelerated. By 1849 only one, the old Leeds coach, passed through Kendal, and it ceased running soon afterwards.

Of the horses employed in these coaches the wheelers were 15 hands 1 inch at least in height, but anything which could keep clear of the bars was big enough for a leader—an average price for the latter would be about £17 and for the former £22 to £25, and never more than £30. None were bought under five years old, and in a fast mail coach three years would be the average extent of their service, when they were sold to farmers for £5 or £6.

Stage coaches never entirely ceased running in the Lake District, and during the last half of the century were an increasing attraction to visitors staying in that neighbourhood—a decrease in the number running only taking place through the competition of motors during the past few years.

On the opening of the canal from Lancaster to Kendal in 1819 another means was at the disposal of farmers for reaching the growing markets in Lancashire. Its effect was almost immediately felt; in the same year the corn inspector was removed from Burton to Kendal, which

then became the centre of distribution for corn arriving by the canal from the Lancashire growers and from the rapidly increasing produce of the newly inclosed lands. The canal was extensively used for the conveyance of passengers and goods and produce. Two sailing packets for passengers, drawn by horses, were placed upon the canal, and commenced running on May, 21st, 1820; they travelled at a rate of four miles an hour; and on the 9th of July, 1833, the "Water Witch," a swift sailing packet boat drawn by horses and travelling at a rate of over eight miles an hour began running, and conveyed 16,000 passengers from Kendal to Preston in six months. The fares between Kendal and Preston were: first cabin, 6s.; second cabin, 4s.; between Kendal and Lancaster, 3s. and 2s. respectively. On August 13th, 1827, a schooner-rigged vessel, the "Seaforth," of 60 tons burden, arrived at the Kendal canal head basin with a cargo of salt. The passenger packets ceased plying on the canal on the day that the railway was opened from Lancaster to Kendal, September 21st, 1846. Owing to the canal being frozen up in December, 1846, the boats could not sail; this caused large numbers of butter boxes to be sent by rail, and on account of the high rates charged for their carriage on the canal this traffic was soon transferred to the railway. The canal was finally leased to the London & North Western Railway Company in 1863, in whose hands it still remains, and since that date it has ceased to be an economic factor in the trade of the county.

Acts for Turnpike and other Roads.

Westmorland:—

(1) Appleby and Kirkby-in-Kendal, 1 Geo. 3. c. 43, and 22 Geo. 3. c. 3 and 44 Geo. 3. c. 60. Act 5 Geo. 4. c. 15 repealing the 3 above Acts. Repealed and new Provisions made 13 and 14 Vict. c. 13.

(2) Brough-under-Stainmore and Eamont Bridge Road, 26 Geo. 2. c. 67, and 19 Geo. 3. c. 97, and 41 Geo. 3. c. 82, and 57 Geo. 3. c. 18 and 18 and 19 Vict. c. 98. All the above repealed and other Provisions made thereof by 19 and 20 Vict. c. 72.

(3) Brough-under-Stainmore and Middleton Bridge Road, 57 Geo. 3. c. 15. continued by 16 and 17 Vict. c. 135. and 17 and 18 Vict. c. 51.

(4) Brougham and Penrith Road, 52 Geo. 3. c. 122. Above Act repealed 3 and 4 Will 4. c. 80.

(5) Heron Syke and Eamont Bridge Road, 55 Geo. 3. c. 37 repealing 26 Geo. 2. c. 52 and 19 Geo. 3. c. 108 and in part 40 Geo. 3. c. 22. Repealed and other provisions made by 13 and 14 Vict. c. 64.

(5*a*) Kirkby-in-Kendal, Ambleside, and Keswick Road, 44 Geo. 3. c. 20 containing and enlarging 2 Geo. 3. c. 81 and 23 Geo. 3. c. 108, repealing the above Acts 5 Geo. 4. c. 14.

(6) Kirkby Kendal and Kirkby Ireleth Road, 1 Geo. 4. c. 18, enlarging terms and powers of 3 Geo. 3. c. 33 and 39 Geo. 3. c. 24.

(7) Kirkby Stephen and Hawes Road, 6 Geo. 4. c. 12, repealed and new provisions made by 15 and 16 Vict. c. 89.

(8) Kirkby Stephen, High-lane-head, Sedbergh, and Greta Bridge Roads, 45 Geo. 3. c. 27, continuing and altering powers of 2 Geo. 3. c. 38 and 24 Geo. 3. c. 70. The above 3 Acts repealed and new provision made by 7 Geo. 4. c. 72.

(9) Milnthorpe and Levens Road, 41 Geo. 3. c. 36, continuing and enlarging powers of 32 Geo. 2. c. 69 and 20 Geo. 3. c. 88. Repealing the above Acts 3 Geo. 4. c. 12. Repealed and new provisions made by 14 and 15 Vict. c. 17.

On the Heron Syke and Eamont Bridge road there were five toll-gates; the rents paid by the persons who farmed the tolls in 1823 were:—Burton Gate, £258 11s. 6d; Nether Bridge, £341; Bannisdale, £232; Shap, £188 6s.; Clifton, £120 5s., or a total of £1,140 2s. 6d.; in 1842 the total was increased to £1,268; in 1872 the rents of the five gates had fallen to £800. With the abolition of the Trust in 1882 the gates became a relic of the past. In 1824 the tolls paid by the North Briton coach for twelve months at the five gates totalled £418.

In 1824 McAdam was appointed surveyor of roads from Kendal to Penrith, and in July accepted the office of superintendent of the Milnthorpe and Heron Syke turnpike; macadam was first used on these roads in 1826—the farmers protested and petitioned the mayor of Kendal that its use should be discontinued, they were afraid to take their horses over it as they thought they would be "lamed beyond recovery" on the small sharp stones. The cost of the upkeep of the turnpike roads in 1834 was about £17 10s. per mile. In Kendal and Kirkby Lonsdale Wards there were 68 highway divisions, of which 55 gave returns to the Kendal Farmers' Club in 1868 for a total of 450 miles, and the gross cost of maintaining them in repair totalled £1,862, or £4 3s. per mile; the ratable value of the divisions being £158,265 and the annual average rate 3d. in the £. The Government Returns for the 68 divisions in 1866 showed a cost of upkeep of £1,723.

In 1871 the estimated annual cost of repairs on 16 miles 2 furlongs of road in the townships of Nethergraveship, Strickland Ketel, Crook,

Undermillbeck, Nether Staveley, Over Staveley, Hugill, Applethwaite, Troutbeck, Ambleside, Rydal and Loughrigg, and Grasmere was £802, or over £30 per mile.

For the upkeep of the roads for the year ending March 25th, 1875, managed on the Parish System, the amount raised by rates was £5234 8s. 2d., and the expenditure £4,537 6s. 4d, the cost in the Ambleside Division being £380, East Ward, £1,060; Kendal Ward, £1,656; Lonsdale Ward, £344, and West Ward, £1,106. Of the remaining five turnpike trusts, the revenue derived from tolls was £2,356 17s. On the formation of the County Council 247 miles, 3 furlongs, 102 yards of main roads and 195 bridges were handed over to that Authority as from the 25th of March, 1889—these roads had previously been managed by 89 rural bodies, five Local Boards, and two Corporations, each having a local surveyor, at a cost of £6,488 12s. for the year ending 25th March, 1889.

Steam rollers were first used in Westmorland for repairing the main roads in 1886. They were 10 tons in weight—smaller ones were afterwards used on the secondary roads, and the larger ones with scarifier attachments were introduced in 1903.

For the year ending March 31st, 1890, the cost of the upkeep of the main roads to the County Council was :—

Repairs and Improvements of Main Roads	£5075	7	7
Main Roads maintained by Urban Authorities	1677	2	4
Contribution towards Cost of Public Highways, Sec. 11, Sub.-Sec. 10, Act of 1888	290	9	8
Total cost	£7042	19	7

The cost of the upkeep of the main roads for the year ending 31st March, 1900, had risen to :—

Repair and Improvement of Main Roads	£7600	2	6
Ditto, repaired by Urban Authorities	3237	17	2
Contribution towards Cost of Public Highways, Sec. 11, Sub-Sec. 10, Act of 1888	537	0	0
Total cost	£11374	19	8

A Hillside Farm.

Back to their Heaf

For the year ending March 31st, 1911, the cost of main roads was :—

Repair and Improvement of Main Roads	£8824	16	7
Ditto, repaired by Urban Authorities	2848	1	2
Contribution towards Cost of Public Highways, Sec. 11, Sub-Sec. 10, Act of 1888	537	0	0
	£12209	17	9

The total length of road at present maintained as main road is : 283 miles, 1 furlong, 120 yards. The maintenance of 260 county bridges for the same period was £725 16s. 5d.

COUNTY BRIDGES, WITH THE NAMES OF THE WARDS AND TOWNSHIPS WHERE SITUATED, 1911.

No.	Name.	Ward.	Township where situated.
1	Abbey	Lonsdale	Middleton
2	Abbey	Kendal	Over and Nether Staveley
3	Aisgill	East	Mallerstang High End
4	Asby	Ditto	Asby-winderwath and Great Ormside
5	Askham	West	Askham and Lowther
6	Augill	East	Brough (Middle) and Stainmore (North)
7	Augram, Low	Ditto	Mallerstang High End
8	Augram, High	Ditto	Mallerstang High End
9	Bampton	Ditto	Bampton
10	Bannisdale, High ..	Kendal	Fawcett Forest
11	Bannisdale, Low	Ditto	Fawcett Forest and Selside
12	Barbon	Lonsdale	Barbon
13	Barkin House	Ditto	Barbon
14	Barley	Kendal	Over Staveley
15	Barras	East	Stainmore (South)
16	Beck, Wadem	Ditto	Winton and Hartley
17	Beckfoot	West	Bampton and Hilton
18	Beckfoot at Smithy ..	Lonsdale	Dillicar
19	Beehive	Kendal	Stainton
20	Beetham	Kendal	Beetham and Haverbrack
21	Belay	East	Brough Sowerby and Kaber
22	Bessie Ghyll	West	Thrimby
23	Birkett Syke	Ditto	Kaber
24	Black	West	Bampton
25	Black Beck	Lonsdale	Middleton
26	Black Brow	Ditto	Mansergh and Kirkby Lonsdale
27	Black Hause Bottam ..	East	Stainmore (Middle and South)
28	Blandswath	Ditto	Little Musgrave and Winton
29	Blea-beck	West	Shap
30	Blea-beck	Lonsdale	Mansergh and Lupton
31	Blea-crag	Kendal	Witherslack and jointly with Lancashire
32	Blind-beck	Ditto	Kirkland
33	Blind-beck	Lonsdale	Barbon
34	Bolton	East and West ..	Bolton and Crackenthorpe
35	Borrow, High	Kendal	Fawcett Forest
36	Borrow, Low	Kendal and East	Kendal and Tebay
37	Bowland	Kendal	Crosthwaite and jointly with Lancashire
38	Bowston	Ditto	Strickland Roger and Strickland Ketel
39	Brathay	Ditto	Ambleside and jointly with Lancashire
40	Brough, Old	East	Brough
41	Brough, New	Ditto	Brough

COUNTY BRIDGES, WITH THE NAMES OF THE WARDS AND TOWNSHIPS WHERE SITUATED, 1911—CONTINUED.

No.	Name.	Ward.	Township where situated.
42	Brough Church	East	Brough
43	Brough Sowerby	Ditto	Brough Sowerby
44	Brougham	West	Brougham and jointly with Cumberland
45	Brougham Lodge	Ditto	Brougham
46	Burneside	Kendal	Strickland Roger and Strickland Ketel
47	Burtergill	East	Warcop
48	Carr	East	Mallerstang High End
49	Carlingill	Ditto	Tebay, and Howgill in Yorkshire
50	Casterton	Lonsdale	Casterton
51	Castlethwaite	East	Mallerstang Low End
52	Cawdale	West	Hartsop
53	Chapel	Ditto	Morland and Kings Meaburn
54	Chapel	Ditto	Bampton and Shap
55	Church	Ditto	Bampton
56	Church	Kendal	Grasmere
57	Cliburn Mill	West	Cliburn and Bolton
58	Cliburn Town	Ditto	Cliburn and Morland
59	Clifton Dykes	West	Clifton
60	Coatflat	East	Raisbeck and Orton
61	Coatgill	East	Mallerstang High End
62	Cogram	Ditto	Stainmore (South)
63	Colby	East and West	Appleby and Colby
64	Coldbeck	East	Ravenstonedale
65	Colton Mill Beck	Ditto	Brough (Market) and Hillbeck
66	Colwith	Kendal	Langdales, and jointly with Lancashire
67	Combeck	Ditto	Ditto
68	Common-holme	West	Cliburn and Great Strickland
69	Coupland-beck	East	Bongate and Sandford
70	Colting Mill	Ditto	Brough (Market) and Hillbeck
71	Cow	West	Hartsop
72	Crooks Beck, North	East	Ravenstonedale Town End
73	Crooks Beck, South	Ditto	Ravenstonedale Town End
74	Crookdale	Kendal	Fawcett Forest and Orton
75	Crook-o'-Lune	Lonsdale	Dillicar, and jointly with Yorkshire
76	Crook Brow	Kendal	Crook
77	Dale Foot	East	Mallerstang Low End
78	Dallam Tower	Kendal	Milnthorpe and Haverbrack
79	Dead Man's Gill	East	Stainmore (North)
80	Deepdale	West	Hartsop and Patterdale
81	Dent	Ditto	Maulds Meaburn
82	Docker	Kendal	Docker
83	Dorathy	West	Birbeck Fells
84	Duckingtree	East	Kaber
85	Eamont	West	Yanwath, and jointly with Cumberland
86	Eastfield	East	Kirkby Stephen and Winton
87	Eden	East and West	Temple Sowerby and Cliburn
88	Ellerbeck	East	Mallerstang High End
89	Ellergill	Ditto	Tebay
90	Elterwater	Kendal	Langdale
91	Farleton	Ditto	Preston Patrick and Farleton
92	Flitholme	East	Great Musgrave
93	Force	Kendal	Sedgwick and Levens
94	Force	West	Morland
95	Force Beck	Ditto	Shap
96	Garnett	Kendal	Strickland Roger and Selside
97	Gilpin	Ditto	Crook and Undermillbeck
98	Glenquoin	West	Patterdale, and jointly with Cumberland
99	Glenridding	Ditto	Patterdale
100	Gowan	Kendal	Over and Nether Staveley
101	Goldrill	West	Patterdale

COUNTY BRIDGES, WITH THE NAMES OF THE WARDS AND TOWNSHIPS WHERE SITUATED, 1911—CONTINUED.

No.	Name.	Ward.	Township where situated.
102	Granite Works	West	Shap
103	Great Wyegill	East	Stainmore (South)
104	Greenholme	East and West	Orton and Birbeck Fells
105	Grigg Hall	Kendal	Underbarrow
106	Grisdale	West	Patterdale
107	Gullum Holme	East	Milburn
108	Halfa	West	Bampton
109	Hang	Kendal	Beetham and Whasset
110	Hawes	Kendal	Natland and Helsington
111	Hilsbeck	East	Mallerstang Low End
112	Helbeck	Ditto	Helbeck and Brough
113	Hilton	Ditto	Hilton and Murton
114	Hodge	Lonsdale	Barbon
115	Hoff	East	Hoff and Row
116	Holbeck	Kendal	Ambleside and Troutbeck
117	Holme	West	Crosby Ravensworth
118	Horseman	Ditto	Hartsop
119	Howbeck	Ditto	Maulds Meaburn and Reagill
120	Hucks	Kendal	Fawcett Forest and Orton
121	Hutton	Ditto	Old Hutton
122	Ings	Ditto	Hugill
123	Keastwick	Lonsdale	Kirkby Lonsdale
124	Keastwick	Ditto	Mansergh and Kirkby Lonsdale
125	Kentmere	Kendal	Kentmere
126	Killington	Ditto	Killington
127	Kirkby Lonsdale	Ditto	Kirkby Lonsdale and Casterton
128	Kirkby Stephen	East	Kirkby Stephen and Hartley
129	Kirkby Thore	Ditto	Kirkby Thore and Bampton
130	Kittshow	Kendal	Fawcett Forest
131	Kittshow Gill	Ditto	Fawcett Forest
132	Lane Head	East	Brough Market
133	Latter Howe	Kendal	New Hutton
134	Laverock	Ditto	Skelsmergh and Scalthwaiterigg
135	Levens	Ditto	Levens
136	Lightwater	West	Brougham
137	Lincoln's Inn	Lonsdale	Firbank, and jointly with Yorkshire
138	Little Ing	East	Mallerstang High End
139	Little Wyegill	Ditto	Stainmore (South)
140	Longdale	Ditto	Longdale
141	Longmarton	Ditto	Longmarton
142	Lounthwaite	Ditto	Milburn, and Kirkland in Cumberland
143	Low Hall	West	Morland
144	Lowther	Ditto	Yanwath and Clifton
145	Lune	East	Tebay
146	Lupton Mill	Lonsdale	Hutton Roof and Lupton
147	Mallerstang	East	Mallerstang
148	Mansergh Beck	Kendal	Preston Patrick and Farleton
149	Maulds Meaburn	West	Maulds Meaburn
150	Megson Brow	East	Kaber
151	Middleshaw	Kendal	Old Hutton
152	Middleton Hall	Lonsdale	Middleton
153	Mill	Kendal	Grasmere
154	Millbeck Stock	Ditto	Windermere and Undermillbeck
155	Millrigg	East	Temple Sowerby, and Culgarth in Cumberland
156	Milnthorpe	Kendal	Milnthorpe
157	Mint	Ditto	Skelsmergh and Scalthwaiterigg
158	Monk	West	Crosby Ravensworth
159	Mousgill (Low)	East	Stainmore (South)
160	Musgrave	Ditto	Musgrave
161	Natland Mill Beck (High)	Kendal	Nethergraveship

COUNTY BRIDGES, WITH THE NAMES OF THE WARDS AND TOWNSHIPS WHERE SITUATED, 1911—CONTINUED.

No.	Name.	Ward.	Township where situated.
162	Natland Mill Beck (Middle)	Kendal	Kendal and Natland
163	Natland Mill Beck (Low)	Ditto	Kendal and Natland
164	Nether	Ditto	Kirkland
165	Newbiggin	East	Newbiggin, and Culgarth in Cumberland
166	New-bridge	Lousdale	Middleton and Yorkshire
167	New-bridge	Ditto	Killington and Yorkshire
168	Old Park	East	Stainmore (South)
169	Ousenstands	Ditto	Bolton and Temple Sowerby
170	Outhgill	Ditto	Mallerstang Low End
171	Oxenthwaite	Ditto	Kaber and Stainmore (South)
172	Palliot	Ditto	Stainmore (Middle)
173	Patton	Kendal	Patton
174	Peasbey	Ditto	Preston Patrick and Preston Richard
175	Pelter	Ditto	Rydal and Loughrigg
176	Pinfell-how	Ditto	Langdales
177	Pooley	West	Barton, and Dacre in Cumberland
178	Meathop	Kendal	Meathop, and jointly with Lancashire
179	Popping	East	Kaber
180	Powis House	Ditto	Crackenthorpe
181	Punch Bowl	Ditto	Stainmore (Middle)
182	Punch Bowl	Kendal	Underbarrow
183	Race	East	Warcop
184	Raise	Kendal	Grasmere
185	Raisgill Hall	East	Raisbeck and Orton
186	Rayne	Ditto	Raisbeck and Langdale
187	Reagill How	Ditto	Sandford
188	Red Bog	Ditto	Kaber
189	Redlands Bank	Ditto	Crackenthorpe
190	Rosgill	West	Rosgill
191	Rothay	Kendal	Ambleside and Loughrigg
192	Rothey	East	Ravenstonedale, and Cautley in Yorkshire
193	Row End	East	Warcop
194	Rowell	Kendal	Preston Richard and Heversham
195	Rowton	East	Stainmore (Middle)
196	Rydal	Kendal	Rydal
197	Sally Beck	East	Ravenstonedale Fell End
198	Sally Brow	Ditto	Ravenstonedale Fell End
199	Salterwath	East and Kendal	Tebay and Grayrigg
200	Sampool	Kendal	Levens
201	Sandford Dyke Nook ..	East	Sandford
202	Sandwath	Ditto	Winton and Kaber
203	Sandwath	West	Cliburn and Clifton
204	Sawmill	East	Warcop
205	Scandale	Kendal	Ambleside and Rydal
206	Scroggs	Ditto	Over Staveley
207	Shap Beck	West	Shap
208	Skelwith	Kendal	Loughrigg, and jointly with Lancashire
209	Slapestone Pasture ..	East	Stainmore (Middle)
210	Slapestone Pasture ..	Ditto	Stainmore (Middle)
211	Slapestone Syke	Ditto	Stainmore (Middle)
212	Smardale	Ditto	Ravenstonedale and Smardale
213	Smithy	Kendal	Grasmere
214	Smithy Gill	East	Mallerstang High End
215	Soulby	Ditto	Soulby
216	Southwaite	Ditto	Mallerstang Low End
217	Spittal	Lonsdale	Hutton Roof and Lupton
218	Sprint	Kendal	Strickland Roger and Skelsmergh
219	Stank Beck	East	Warco
220	Station	East	Warcop
221	Stenskrith	Ditto	Kirkby Stephen and Nateby

COUNTY BRIDGES, WITH THE NAMES OF THE WARDS AND TOWNSHIPS WHERE SITUATED—CONTINUED.

No.	Name.	Ward.	Township where situated.
222	Stenesceugh	East	Ravenstonedale
223	Steps-beck	Ditto	Ravenstonedale
224	Stock	Kendal	Grasmere
225	Stock, High	Ditto	Ambleside
226	Stock, Low	Ditto	Ambleside
227	Stockdale, High	Lonsdale	Middleton
228	Stockdale, Low	Ditto	Middleton
229	St. Lawrence	East	Appleby and Bongate
230	St. Sunday's	Kendal	Old Hutton and New Hutton
231	Stramongate	Ditto	Kendal
232	Strickley	Ditto	New Hutton and Stainton
233	Summit	East	Stainmore (Middle)
234	Tarngill	Ditto	Ravenstonedale Town End
235	Tebay	Ditto	Tebay and Orton
236	Tebay Gill	Ditto	Tebay
237	Thrang	Ditto	Mallerstang High and Low
238	Tosca	Lonsdale	Lupton and Kirkby Lonsdale
239	Troutbeck	Kendal	Applethwaite and Troutbeck
240	Troutbeck Church	Ditto	Applethwaite and Troutbeck
241	Tunnel	West	Shap
242	Walk Mill	Ditto	Morland and Bolton
243	Walk Mill High	East	Warcop
244	Walk Mill Byewash	Ditto	Warcop
245	Walk Mill, Low	Ditto	Warcop
246	Warcop, Old	Ditto	Warcop
247	Warcop, New	Ditto	Warcop
248	Wasdale	Ditto	Shap and Crosby Ravensworth
249	Waterfalls	Ditto	Great Strickland and Hackthorpe
250	Warth-sudden	Kendal	Preston Patrick and Preston Richard
251	West View	East	Great Musgrave and Hillbeck
252	Wheat Sheaf	Ditto	Sandford and Warcop
253	White	Kendal	Grasmere
254	White Moss	Ditto	Grasmere
255	Winster	Ditto	Winster
256	Winster and Lobby	Ditto	Winster, and jointly with Lancashire
257	Witherslack Fell End	Ditto	Witherslack Fell End
258	Wolfhowe		
259	Wrynose	Ditto	Langdale
260	Wyegill	East	Kaber

In the districts of the five Urban District Councils, viz.: Ambleside, Grasmere, Kirkby Lonsdale, Shap, and Windermere there are 21 miles, 5¼ furlongs of main roads, and 43 miles, 4¼ furlongs of other roads, upon which was expended for the year ending March 31st, 1909, a total sum of £4,472, of which £2,611 was received from the County Council. The sums spent by the Rural District Councils on their roads for the year ending March 31st, 1909, were :—

		Maintenance of Roads.	Extent of Roads. m. f.	Other Expenditure on Roads.
East Westmorland	R.D.C.	£2997	239.7	£321
South ,,	R.D.C.	£5494	417.2	£278
West Ward	R.D.C.	£1888	139.3	£201

During the six days, August 23rd to 29th, 1910, the County Council took a census of the traffic passing over the principal roads from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. each day. On the main line of road, from Kendal to Shap, 354 motor cars and 1,237 other vehicles passed Longpool; on the Appleby to Kendal road there were 70 motor cars and 788 other vehicles. At Eamont Bridge 470 motors and 885 other carriages passed from the direction of or going to Kendal, and to and from Penrith the numbers were 656 motors and 1,579 other vehicles. At the foot of the House of Correction Hill, Kendal, 827 cars and 1,396 carriages passed, while on the Burneside road the numbers were 92 and 497 respectively. The traffic passing Windermere Station, L. & N. W. Rly., was 1,236 motors and 4,666 other vehicles, or an average of 65 per hour for each day of 12 hours. At Waterhead, Ambleside, the traffic was 1,062 motors, 2,609 other vehicles, and 1,773 cycles; while at Rothay Bridge the number of cycles which passed was 2,603, or an average of 433 per day.

Large quantities of tar and other bituminous material is now used in the construction of the main roads, where the gradient permits, to keep down the dust and prevent the rapid wear caused by the fast motor traffic. Calcium chloride is another substance applied to the surface of roads with a view to dust prevention.

The Carlisle and Newcastle Railway, incorporated 1829, was opened in 1838, and although far removed from the county, affected its markets as far south as Kendal. In April 1838, for the first time, two wholesale egg merchants attended Kendal market and bought up all the eggs at 4½d. per dozen. They packed them in carts and took them by road to Carlisle, where they were transferred to the railway and taken to Newcastle, whence they were shipped by steamer to London. In 1846 the Lancaster and Carlisle Railway was formally opened, the first sod having been cut on Shap Fell in 1844. This was followed by the opening of the Kendal and Windermere branch in the spring of 1847. These two railways were afterwards absorbed by the London and North-Western Railway Company. The effect of these new means of communication was almost immediately felt by agriculture, offering, as it did, increased facilities for reaching the ever-growing markets in the Lancashire manufacturing towns. Within a few months of the opening, the opportunity was seized upon by the Westmorland agriculturists, and in September, 1847, a Fortnightly Cattle Fair was established in Kendal on alternate

Tuesdays, and large quantities of cattle and sheep were sent off by rail to Manchester and other towns—the demand being so great that at first sufficient trucks were not available for their conveyance. In February, 1849, a similar fair was started at Milnthorpe Station, and 26 truck loads of fat cattle were dispatched by the railway to Manchester. Penrith also started a fortnightly fair on Mondays. The branch line from Ingleton to Low Gill was opened in 1861; its construction was greatly delayed by the opposition of the landowners through whose land it passed. In 1852 the electric telegraph was introduced into the county along the railways, and a few years later along the sides of the turnpike roads.

The South Durham and Lancashire Union Railway which was opened August, 1861, enters the county at Stainmore and passes through Kirkby Stephen and Ravenstonedale to Tebay where it joins the Lancaster and Carlisle. A branch line, known as the Eden Valley Railway, starting from Kirkby Stephen, passes through Appleby to Penrith; it was opened for traffic in 1862. This line and the South Durham and Lancashire Union were afterwards absorbed by the North Eastern Railway. It was not till 1876 that the Midland Railway was opened; it enters the county at Mallerstang and proceeds in a north-westerly direction through Kirkby Stephen to Appleby, thence to Newbiggin where it enters Cumberland. The Ulverston and Lancaster Railway, now known as the Furness, passes through a small portion of the county near its southern boundary, it joins the Lancaster and Carlisle at Carnforth; this railway was opened in August, 1857. A small branch from Arnside on this railway to Hincaster, on the London & North Western line, completes the railways of the county, it was opened for traffic in 1876.

In 1904 the Lake District Road Traffic Company started running a system of motors from Bowness and Windermere to various places in the district in summer, and a curtailed service in winter as far as Grasmere. The fares are:—Windermere to Ambleside, 1/6 single, 2/6 return; Windermere to Grasmere, 2/3 single, 3/9 return. The gross receipts of the Company, in 1911, amounted to £3,040 15s. 5d., the expenses being £1,661 19s. 9d., and depreciation, &c., £488 15s. 8d., leaving a balance of £890 out of which a dividend of 2½ per cent. was paid, absorbing £170 1s. 3d., leaving a balance of £717 18s. 9d. to be carried forward.

In spite of all the changes that have taken place, the carriers carts still ply their old-time vocation, some going every day from the villages to the larger towns, others twice a week, and all on market days; no less than 38 regularly put up at their particular hostelries in Kendal each Saturday, market day—they arrive from Grasmere, Arnside, Ambleside, Bowness, Windermere, Beetham, Burton and Holme, Carnforth and Lancaster, Cartmel Fell, Crook, Crooklands, Crosthwaite, Dent and Sedbergh, Endmoor, Grange, Cartmel, Newby Bridge and Ulverston, Hawes, Coniston, Hawkshead and Sawrey, Kirkby Lonsdale, Kirkby Stephen, Langdale, Levens, Lindal and Grange, Milnthorpe, Heversham, Orton, Tebay and Grayrigg, Ravenstonedale, Sedgwick and Hincaster, Troutbeck, and Underbarrow.

FODDERING THE HERDWICK HOGS, 1910.

III.—COMMONS.

PRINGLE wrote in 1794 that the "mode of farming is very near the same throughout the country," such cannot be said of it to-day—one of the most remarkable features during the past century has been specialization in all branches of industry—least perhaps in agriculture, but still to be distinctly observed even in the agriculture of Westmorland. The changes which were essential to this were already beginning before the century had commenced. An observer in 1787 wrote: "Cultivation has undergone a great change within a few years, the change comes partly from improvements in roads, partly from the spirit of industry diffused by the taking up and division of a great number of commons. Boundary stones are sometimes still sacred, yet the number of hedges is mightily increased. I know not that there can be a more remarkable passage on the history of rural civilization than the substitution of hedges for the rude metes and boundaries used in former times. This renders watchers of cattle useless."

Whatever may have been the rights or wrongs of the general question of the inclosure of the commons, it is certain that the carrying out of the Acts hastened the development of agriculture in Westmorland to an extent greater even than their strongest advocates could have contemplated. Immediately, a stimulus was given to agriculture which carried it on a wave of industry for the first 50 or 60 years of the century, since when progress has been on a gradually descending or even rapidly retrogressive plane. Many acres of land which were cultivated during this period of agricultural energy are gone, or are rapidly going, back to a state of whin and bracken.

A stimulus was needed to rouse the statesmen and farmers from the lethargic state of happy contentment in which they lived and which barely sufficed to give a return sufficient for the maintenance of their family and stock from the land they tilled; the stimulus was found in the Inclosure Acts. Yet the whole of the progress in agriculture, which was concurrent with the inclosure of the commons, must not be attributed to that factor alone. The opening of the turnpike roads and better means of communication, first by carriers' carts and coaches

and later by the railways, had a great and educating effect on minds which, given the opportunity, quickly seized upon the idea of extending their trade with the large manufacturing towns. To grasp this opportunity, energy and work had to be applied to reclaiming the commons, and if a return commensurate with the expense and labour was to be looked for it had to be carried out in a thorough and efficient manner. That this was not done in every case is to be regretted—for the county is poorer for it to-day.

In the legal sense a " common " or " common land " is any land which is subject to rights of common, and is either—

(*a*) " waste lands " or (*b*) " common fields."

(*a*) " Common or waste land is almost always, but not necessarily, owned by the lord of the manor, subject to rights of common exercisable throughout the whole year—this right of common is common of pasture, but also includes any right of taking profit out of the land, such as fern, heath, gorse, sand, turf, &c."

(*b*) " Common fields are open tracts of arable or meadow land belonging in separate strips or plots to various owners. These, when under tillage or shut up for hay, are occupied in severalty ; but at other times of the year (or during the whole year in the case of fallows) are subject to the exercise of rights of common."

In the General Report on Inclosures, drawn up by order of the Board of Agriculture in 1808, it is said : " It would certainly have been extremely desirable, had it been in the power of your Committee to have furnished the Board with an exact statement of the extent of Waste Lands in the Kingdom." In this report the wastes and commons of the county are given as 405,120 acres, or three-quarters of the whole area, an estimate based on Bishop Watson's calculation made in 1794. The wastes inclosed during the first 40 years of George III., *i.e.*, to 1801, were nine in number, with a total of 10,283 acres inclosed, and an increase in the culture of wheat from nothing to 272 acres. The nine commons inclosed were Orton, Long Marton, Ormside, Warcop (2), Appleby, Kirkby Thore, and Morland (2).

Of " Common Fields," held as such, there is little evidence, only four have been inclosed, viz. : Bolton, 22 acres in 1808 ; Soulby, 90 acres in 1810 ; Kendal, " Mint's Feet," 105 acres in 1811 ; and Barton, 130 acres in 1819. From the return of 1874 it will be seen that only

eight townships had "Common Fields" to the extent of 425 acres in all.

Acts for the inclosure of the commons contained provisions for setting out both public and private roads, to be made under the awards, and these roads when constructed greatly facilitated the attendance of farmers at markets and fairs for the disposal of the increased crops produced from the newly inclosed commons. Separate Acts of Parliament were passed for the inclosure of each common till the Inclosure Acts of 1854 to 1899 were passed, under which provisional orders were made for inclosing fifteen commons in the county. In only a few exceptional cases were special Acts required after 1854. Prior to 1800 nine awards had been made in the county, affecting some 10,000 acres of land; of these awards eight were in the East Ward, one of which, Orton, constituted more than half the acreage, the other was in the West Ward. Several other Acts of Parliament had been passed prior to 1800, but the awards under them had not been made, progress in carrying them into effect being very slow and tedious, and in one case, Shap, the original Act for which, was passed in 1767, had to be replaced by a subsequent Act in 1813—the commissioners appointed having died without making the award or appointing successors to carry on the work. Similarly, the Acts relating to the inclosures of Reagill and Sleagill, originally passed in 1767 and 1779, were repealed, and each re-enacted in 1803.

The earliest award made under an Act was in 1772, though there had been an award made under an agreement in 1765, viz.: Colby Pasture in the parish of Appleby. A still earlier one was that of Swine Park, Kendal, which was sold by the Corporation for the benefit of the Workhouse in 1739, it had been inclosed at an earlier date and appropriated to the pasturage of swine. But perhaps the earliest agreement for the regulation and inclosure of a common in the county was a lease entered into for 1,000 years in 1578 at Temple Sowerby, and there was another in 1591 for a lease of Down Moor for 1,000 years between Henry Crackenthorpe of the one part and 28 yeomen of Temple Sowerby of the other part (see appendix).

The various Acts followed fairly general lines, and that relating to Shap, 1813, may be taken as typifying them prior to the general Inclosure Act of 1836. The commons affected under it extended to

some 2000 acres—the Commissioners had to allot to the Earl of Lonsdale, as Impropriator of the Rectory and Vicarage of Shap, one-eighth part or share of the said wastes and commons walled* round with stone to the height of six feet, also to the Earl of Lonsdale one-sixteenth part of the residue for his right to the soil of the said common. To the Vicar of Shap an allotment in full satisfaction of all tithes, etc., in the Manor of Shap. The Commissioners were next to allot to the Earl of Lonsdale in satisfaction of all tithes, great and small, due to him from ancient inclosed lands, having right of common on the lands to be inclosed, ring-fenced with a wall* six feet high, thirty-six inches at the bottom, and sixteen inches at the top. The residue of the commons had then to be divided amongst the persons entitled to any estate, property, right or interest in the commons, in proportion to such right or interest according to the value of such messuages, lands, and tenements as ascertained by the Poor Rate. Provided always the Earl of Lonsdale should at all times "have, hold, win, work and enjoy all mines of coal, ironstone, and minerals of what nature and kind soever, within and under the said commons, together with all convenient ways and wayleaves, roads, etc., paying such satisfaction for all such damages, spoil of ground, and other loss as might be occasioned thereby."

On such lines as these the Acts authorizing the inclosure of the commons generally proceeded, the Lord of the Manor taking from one-fourth, as at Appleby, to one-eighth in the earlier ones; and from one-twelfth to one-sixteenth share in those of later date. With such provisions it is impossible to think that either the Lord of the Manor or owner of the tithes was in any measure despoiled by the Acts.

Wm. Pearson, writing in 1844 on the inclosure of Crosthwaite Common, says, "The smallest landowner had his allotment, the lord of the manor, the vicar or rector of the parish all had their share, yet there was one party who had a right, a privilege on these commons—often of much service to him, whose claim was entirely forgotten—this was the poor labourer, who could have kept a pony, a sheep or a cow upon the commons. Yet his right, his vested interest, as it would have been called had it belonged to any other class, was completely over-

* This was exceptional in the case of the Lord of the Manor but fairly general with regard to allotments to rectors and vicars in lieu of tithes.

looked by lord and landowner and clergyman and every other party concerned in the inclosure of the commons." There was no cry then of robbery, spoliation, and revolution, though here and there a "Village Hampden" protested in vain till he died.

The most recent Provisional Order for the regulation of commons in the county was confirmed by 1 and 2 Geo. 5, c. 180, the short title of which is "Commons Regulation (Winton and Kaber) Provisional Order Confirmation Act, 1911." The proceedings in regard to the drawing up of the Provisional Order were started in 1908, but the Order was not confirmed till December 16th, 1911.

The chief clauses in it relate to (1) the adjustment of rights in respect of the commons, (2) the appointment of seven conservators, one nominated by the Lord of the Manor, one each by the Winton and Kaber Parish Meetings and four by persons exercising rights of common in or upon the commons, (3) reserving the right of free access at all times to the commons and a privilege of recreation to the neighbourhood; providing no person enjoying such privilege should be accompanied by a dog, except on a leash, (4) levying a rate or rates to meet expenses, on persons entitled to rights of common in proportion to their respective rights, subject to the approval of the Board of Agriculture.

The conservators appointed under the Order have power (1) to drain and improve the commons for the pasturage of cattle and sheep and for purposes of recreation, (2) to plant trees, (3) to make bye-laws and regulations, and (4) to generally manage the commons.

Commons that had only been capable of half starving the animals pastured upon them, with paring and burning, fencing and draining, liming, ploughing and sowing, changed in the course of a few years from an annual rental value of 6d. to 1s. per acre to one of from 20s. to 30s. per acre. The Revd. Carus Wilson, of Casterton Hall, giving evidence before a Select Committee in 1844, said his father had had allotted to him in the Casterton Fell inclosure between 300 and 400 acres, which, after inclosure, was worth £33 per annum—the lower half of the allotment was divided and limed, and was worth, two years after the work was carried out, 20s. an acre. The coal required for burning the lime for the improvement cost 4d. to 4½d. per cwt., and had to be carted eight miles.

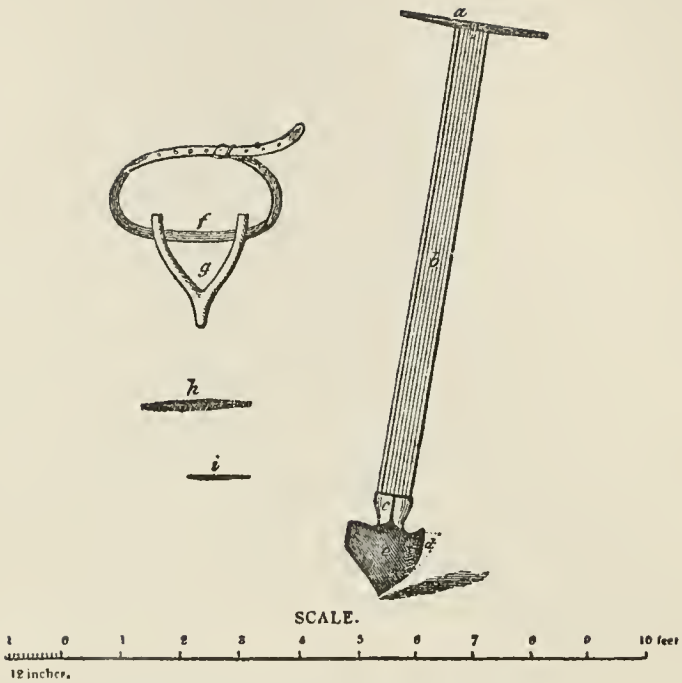
Large profits were made from growing crops of wheat, barley, and oats and increasing quantities of turnips and potatoes on the newly inclosed lands—the whole of the outlay being often returned in two or three years. This improvement in the land carried with it an improvement of the live stock in the county, cattle, sheep, and horses—and the numbers which it was possible to keep upon the same land were more than doubled, necessitating a large extension of buildings for their accommodation in winter.

Lime was a *sine qua non* for the proper cultivation of the commons and the destruction of heath and ling—but coal, except in the north-eastern part of the county, upon Stainmore, of the poorest quality, and a few isolated sulphury veins on the fells round Appleby, was unobtainable for burning it, except at an exorbitant price. The opening of the canal to Kendal relieved this state somewhat in the southern part of the county. But the scarcity of coal had been felt long before this, and as early as 1788 a subscription was entered into at Kendal, in which four friendly societies joined, to open a colliery in a field at Hawes, about 2½ miles from Kendal; the field belonged to Staveley Chapel and the manor to Lady Suffolk—the adventure ended in failure. Again, in 1837, a company was formed to try for coal at Plumgarths, and a pit sunk 9 yards to the red sandstone—but Professor Sedgwick, who was called in to consult, gave an unfavourable opinion, and the undertaking was abandoned. Bishop Watson wrote that lime for land culture came at great expense from Kendal or up Windermere, and he advocated the use of coppice for burning the local limestone instead of making it into charcoal; and Stockdale speaks of the barges which took the Langdale slate down the lake carrying lime on their return journey. At an early date in the century, 1804, a Cumberland farmer described, for the then Board of Agriculture, a method of burning lime with peat, and in 1846 lime was successfully burnt with wood in a kiln at Lowther. At Milnthorpe, in 1850, the price of good quality coal was 5d. per cwt. out of the ships at Sandside.

The necessity for lime being so great, some parishes such as Kendal, where the burners paid the Corporation ½d. per bushel, Ravenstonedale, Stainmore, Morland, Shap, etc., erected public kilns, and on the limestone formation nearly every farm had its own quarry and kiln. In

other parts of the county the greatest drawback to its application was the expense of carting from the kiln to the common; to overcome this, lime "boons" were a common custom. A farmer wishing to lime an allotment would invite his friends and neighbours to send him a cart or two on a stated day, the custom being to give a "ribbon" to the first man in the field with his load of lime, a provision being that he should not load at the kiln before midnight—the land was previously marked out with lime "bobs" where the lime was to be deposited. In this way as much as 400 or 500 bushels were led in a day. At such a boon at Crackenthorpe, in April, 1850, no less than 100 carts turned out to lead lime from the kiln at Morland, and at Hugill Hall, near Staveley, 500 bushels were led in a day from Plumgarths. Lime kilns have now fallen into disuse, there being scarcely any in working order to-day—the introduction of the railways was a contributory cause of their decay, with their stations at every village through which they pass, together with the formation of large lime companies at Ingleton, Settle, Ravenstonedale, and Silverdale, within a few years of their opening; these reduced the cost of lime to as low or lower than the local kilns could produce it; but to this cause of their disuse must be added the primary one—the rapid decline in the use of lime in agriculture.

Paring, burning, and liming was the method employed in the first half of the century in reclaiming heath or lingy land, up to an altitude of 1000 feet. Fences were first erected with stones found on the allotment, either gathered from the surface or during the process of draining and ploughing—the walls were about 4 feet 6 inches high with two sets of troughs and a cam on the top, built in the country fashion without mortar, the cost of this in 1845 was 8s. per rod of 7 yards, including carting and gathering. Draining was then proceeded with, the drains being made with stones found on the land, when these were suitable, otherwise tiles were used, the cost of either being 1s. 10d. per rod. The spring months were usually chosen for paring, in order to get the parings thoroughly dried before the burning took place. The paring spade or push plough, as it was called, was used for this purpose, though some used instead a light plough when the land was suitable, properly rigged and drawn by one horse. The cost of paring with the spade was from 12s. to 16s. per acre, and burning



PARING SPADE AND TRAPPING.

a. Handle of the spade 2½ feet long, diameter 1½ in., made in wood.
b. Shaft of spade, 6 in. wide, 1½ in. thick, made of wood.
c. Socket for the shaft, cut out of the spade plate and turned up.
d. Lug or wing, cutting upwards similar to the coulter of a plough, turned up 5 in.
e. Spade cutting horizontally, 15 in. by 13 in., well tempered steel.
f. Strap to buckle round the body, and hold up the knocker in front of the thighs.
g. Knocker to push with, and protect the person from injury (forked piece of wood).
h. Rough whetstone for giving a rough edge.
i. Smooth do. for giving a fine edge.

the parings cost 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. per acre. After the ashes were spread, lime was applied at the rate of 150 to 250 bushels per acre at a cost of 3d. per bushel, with the cost of carting to be added; it was spread as soon as it was sufficiently fallen and ploughed in between Lammas and Martinmas in view of seeding with oats in the spring. On these lines J. Watson, of Kendal, estimated the total cost of reclaiming the land at not more than £8 per acre, basing his estimate on an experience of twenty years to 1845 and in dealing with over 2000 acres.

Land of the poorest quality was inclosed and treated in this way. On the inclosure of a five-acre allotment at Black Moss, near Windermere, which was deemed beyond the power of cultivation, being drained and covered with 110 bushels of lime to the acre, in 1817, the following year four cart loads of hay were obtained from it; in 1819 20 cart loads were obtained from the same five acres.

On many of the commons where peat did not exist, the "prickings" or tough sward from the ordinary grass common were used for fuel. To such an extent did this pertain that pasturage was seriously interfered with and on Grayrigg Common the practice was summarily stopped by the parish clerk giving notice in the churchyard that no more "prickings" were to be dug from that time forth.

On much of the reclaimed land, while the price continued high, corn was grown year after year, indeed as long as it would, when the ground was left to grass itself; but with all the better class of farmers a white crop was succeeded by a green, such as turnips, rye, clover or potatoes for seed, from the new land, and sown down the third or fourth year. With such treatment a permanent improvement was effected, but the tendency was always to keep the plough going to the ultimate deterioration of the land.

Soon after 1850 paring and burning became a process of the past and quickly dropped into disuse—it was superseded by ploughing after draining with a much lighter application of lime. Of similar land to that above mentioned, heather and bents and under 1000 feet, Wm. Cottam, in 1877, in a prize essay on the "Improvement of Waste Land" gives the following estimate of cost per acre for reclaiming:—

	£	s.	d.
Draining, 6d. per foot deep per rood of 7 yards, 3 feet deep 1s. 6d. per foot. Half an acre 7 yards apart	3	14	3
Cost of tiles, 2-inch, and carting	1	12	6
Proportion of main drain	0	7	6
Liming 60 bushels at 1s. per bushel	3	0	0
Carting and spreading	1	10	0
Ploughing, 3 men and 2 horses at 3s. 6d. per day each, 17s. 6d. per day..	2	12	6
Fencing, 6s. 6d. per rood building and 6s. 6d. carting stones from field	4	2	0
	£16	18	9

On such land the cropping pursued was first to sow oats in the latter part of March 14 stones to the acre at 1s. 4d. per stone the crop being worth £6 10s. In the following spring swede turnips were sown in ridges, in the beginning of May manured with 8 cwt. of superphosphate £3 4s. and 2 cwt. of Peruvian Guano £1 6s. The value of the turnips, one-half of which to be eaten on the land with sheep, was £10 10s. In the following spring the land was sown down for permanent pasture, a crop of oats being taken at the same time, the seeds used being 10 lb. Perennial Rye Grass, 5 lbs. Timothy, 2½ lbs. Cow Grass, 1 lb. Alsyke, and 2 lbs. of Hard Fescue. Another course of cropping which was frequently followed on similar land was: (1) potatoes; (2) turnips eaten on the ground; (3) seeds or seeds and oats; afterwards to come under the ordinary rotation of the farm.

On the purely peat or raw moss land in the Levens district in the early years of the century a kind of drain very often used was made by cutting a trench 3 feet deep 15 inches wide at the top and 6 inches at the bottom and filling it half full of thorns and brushwood, placing a thin green sod above them to prevent small pieces of peat from getting down among them. It was a cheap form of draining for this class of land which answered its purpose well for a few years. The most common form of drains used, however, on newly-made moss land was the "spete" drain. A trench 2 feet deep was first dug, then with a tool called a "square mouth" a sod 7 or 8 inches wide at the underside and a little wider at the top was taken out and carefully laid on one side. Another tool was then used called the "long

mouth." it was 13 to 15 inches long 4 inches broad at the top and 2 inches at the bottom and sharpened at both sides—to cut a sod in the bottom of the trench leaving a shoulder of about 1½ inches on either side, on which the sods are placed carefully back again. Rats were a great drawback to these drains when they were numerous and some districts, in order to keep them down, let the killing of them and levied a rate to defray the expense. These drains cost 8d. per rood to make, and lasted 5 or 6 years, when not unfrequently, where the moss had become consolidated they were replaced with tile ones. When the land was too soft for a horse to travel upon, pattens had to be fitted to the horse's feet to keep them from sinking—they were fashioned from a circular piece of wood 2½ to 3 inches broad made to fit round the horse's hoof and fastened on by an iron clasp at each side, and a flat piece of iron across the bottom of the foot—these are now obsolete and when anything is necessary an old sack is strapped on the horse's feet.

On land where the peat has been removed and clay or marl was found at a depth of 3 to 5 feet, it was dug out of pits with a wooden tool tipped with iron at the point and sides, it was about 4 inches broad and straight from the top of the handle to the point; after removing the clay three "draws" down the sides were sloped and the pit filled in with the "fey" or earth from the top of the clay in the next pit; the marl was applied at the rate of 250 carts to the acre and 300 carts more were spread over the same area 5 or 6 years later. Potatoes were always grown for the first year or two after reclamation, afterwards the rotation of cropping generally followed was: (1) oats; (2) turnips, mangolds, rape or potatoes; (3) oats; (4) seeds (for hay or pasture), and (5) pasture. It was from this kind of land that large quantities of rye grass seeds used to be sold, many hundreds of quarters being sent to all parts of the country—it was first introduced into the county about 1830.

The cost of reclaiming moss land per acre was:—

	£	s.	d.
Draining first time, 8 yards apart at 8d. per rood	2	17	6
Paring 10s., heaping and burning 10s. (when necessary) ..	1	0	0
Claying, 250 carts to the acre, at 10s. per 100 getting, 10s. carting, and 2s. 6d. spreading	2	16	3

	£	s.	d.
Fencing two sides of a 10-acre field, 50 thorn plants to the rood, at 25s. per 1000, 7s. 10d.; planting, carting, etc., 1s. per rood, 6s. 3d.	0	14	1
Proportion for gate and posts	0	3	6
Draining second time, 10 yards apart, at 8d. per rood ..	2	6	0
Claying second time, 300 carts to the acre	3	7	6
	£13	4	10

The value of the land was thus increased to 25s. to 30s. per acre.

Reclaiming land fell into disuse soon after 1870 and any inclosures that were made after that date were quite insignificant in extent, the tendency being during the last quarter of the century for many acres of the land which had been reclaimed to revert to its original state or even to a worse condition.

Consequent upon the inclosure of the commons a new industry sprang up in the northern part of the county in the shape of tile works. Tile making was introduced into East Cumberland in 1821 on the Netherby estate and thirty years after there were no fewer than 42 tileries in that district. To Lord Lonsdale is given the credit of first using tiles for draining in Westmorland on the Lowther estates. Tile works were established in the Barony of Westmorland at Lowther, Wetherriggs, Julien Bower, Bleatarn, Acorn Bank, etc.—the price of 3-inch tiles in 1852 was 20s. to 27s. 6d. per thousand, in 1868 2-inch tiles cost about 20s. per thousand. In the southern division of the county the only tile works was at Lupton near Kirkby Lonsdale, as clay was not obtainable in other districts and tiles had to be brought out of Lancashire. There are no tileries working now in the county—Wetherriggs is the only pottery left, the manufacture of which is entirely confined to a coarse kind of red pot ware—though up to about ten years ago some 250,000 2-inch tiles were turned out each year from these works, which sold at the rate of 25s. per thousand.

In Westmorland but few persons availed themselves of the Lands Improvement Company Act and the Private Money Drainage Act, both of which were passed with the object of advancing money for the improvement of the newly inclosed commons. The sum of £240 was borrowed in 1860 for improving Gaythorn Hall by a rent charge spread over 25 years, and in 1862 £1500 was borrowed by the Hon.

Charcoal Burners, Winster, 1910.

A Herdwick Heaf in Winter, Langdale.

Mrs. Howard under the same Act on a rent charge on property in Asby and Crosby Ravensworth.

In 1862 Lord Lonsdale obtained a loan under the Private Money Drainage Act for £15,000 for drainage in Westmorland and Cumberland. In the former county the work was carried out in the parishes of Appleby St. Lawrence, Appleby St. Michael, Askham, Asby, Barton, Bampton, Burton-in-Kendal, Brougham, Cliburn, Clifton, Crosby Ravensworth, Crosby Garrett, Kirkby Lonsdale, Kendal, Kirkby Stephen, Lowther, Morland, Orton, Ravenstonedale, Shap, Kirkby Thore, Newbiggin, and Long Marton.

In 1871 the Earl of Bective borrowed, under the "Improvement of Land Act, 1864," and the "Limited Owners' Residences Act, 1870," the sum of £20,000 by a rent charge for twenty-five years for the improvement of lands in the parishes of Kirkby Lonsdale, Kendal, and Beetham in Westmorland, Whittington in Lancaster, and Barton and Sedbergh in Yorkshire.

Under the "Land Loan and Enfranchisement Companies Act" Sir Hy. Tufton borrowed £2000, to be repaid with interest by way of rent charge or annuity over a period of 25 years on Bank End Farm in the parishes of Bongate and Warcop, and £660 on Southfield, Kerber and Lowfield Farms under the "Improvement of Lands Act, 1864," and the "Limited Owners' Residences Act, 1870."

On commons which are regulated the stint varies. On Crosby Garrett regulated common, it was agreed among the commoners that the following regulation should be enforced:—One gate for 5 ewes and lambs or 5 wethers; two yearling bullocks or heifers, or one two-year-old bullock are equal to 5 sheep. It was also resolved that five conservators should be appointed who should have the power to close the common for a period not exceeding four months, as they should consider necessary for the preservation of the common.

On 6304 acres of East Stainmore regulated common the right of pasturage extends over all the year and the regulations are:—

One sheep without lamb = one stint.
Four ewes with unweaned lamb or lambs = 5 stints.
One cow or beast 3 years and upwards, or one-and-a-half cows or beasts 2 years old, or two yearling cows or beasts = 5 stints.
One 3-year-old horse, or one mare or ass with unweaned foal = 10 stints.

One yearling horse, mare or ass = 5 stints.
One 2-year-old horse, mare or ass = 7½ stints.
Two geese = 1 stint.

Kentmere Dale Head or Fell Head Common extending to 1893 acres is divided into 495 grasses, one grass to carry ten sheep or a yearling horse; horses above one year take two grasses.

Wadshow common in Fawcett Forest extending to about 300 acres is divided into 30 cattlegates, a cattlegate being the summer eatage of one cow, a horse being equal to two cattlegates.

On Barbon Fell a shepherd is appointed by the commoners; one was so appointed in 1904, and the following charges are levied :— ¼d. per week per sheep for those that pass through the gateway into the Fell for 52 weeks, stay or not stay; this is equal to 1s. 1d. per year. Any one who is on the Barbon rate book is entitled to put as many sheep as he likes on the Fell—the rights being unlimited—but after the sheep are through the Fell gate they are in charge of the shepherd and the owner has nothing to do with them till he brings them away.

In 1843 a return was made to Parliament of the true or estimated quantity, in statute measure, of all common or waste lands not being held in severalty in every parish or tithe commutation district, so far as it could be ascertained from the schedules to the agreements or awards, or from the apportionments received by the Tithe Commissioners for England and Wales. In Westmorland the return refers to 29 parishes or townships :—

Parish or Township.		Total Quantity. Acres.	Quantity of Common or Waste Land. Acres.
Ambleside	T	1583	800
Askham	P	4327	2030
Barbon	T	4204	1960
Barton, High	T	4355	3270
Birbeck Fells	T	1250	770
Burton	T	1437	318
Crosby Ravensworth ..	P	15024	600
Farlton	T	1083	200
Firbank	T	3017	1200
Grasmere	P	6900	5000
Hartsop and Patterdale ..	T	8000	5053
Haverbrack	T	602	195
Hilton	T	4182	3314
Kirkby Stephen	T	3522	2000
Langdale	T	7702	5000
Mallerstang	T	4944	3000
Martindale	T	7030	6159
Middleton	T	7503	4000
Milburn	T	5282	2500
Murton	T	5766	3500
Musgrave, Great	P	4080	2400
Nateby	T	2075	1000
Newbiggin	P	1184	500
Rydal and Loughrigg ..	T	5201	2500
Smardale	T	1735	643
Tebay	T	6832	4100
Waitby	T	972	450
Wharton	T	1472	700
Winton	T	3383	1800
Total	.. ..	124647	64968

Acts passed since the year 1800 for the inclosure of commons or waste lands in England and Wales not being held in severalty are given in the same return, distinguishing the parishes in which they are situated, together with the estimated number of acres. The following refer to Westmorland to 1842 :—

Date of Act.	Name of Common.	Parish.	Number of Acres.
43 Geo: 3 1803 ..	Heversham	Heversham	6000
44 Geo: 3 1804 ..	Long Marton ..	Long Marton ..	1000
46 Geo: 3 1806 ..	Newby	Morland	1300
,, ,, ..	Cliburn	Cliburn	650
48 Geo: 3 1808 ..	Kirkby Lonsdale ..	Kirkby Lonsdale ..	1000
,, ,, ..	Bolton	Morland	562
50 Geo: 3 1810 ..	Soulby	Kirkby Stephen ..	1090
51 Geo: 3 1811 ..	Killington	Kirkby Lonsdale ..	2349
,, ,, ..	Clifton	Clifton	144
,, ,, ..	Mints Feet	Kirkby-in-Kendal ..	105
52 Geo: 3 1812 ..	Casterton	Kirkby Lonsdale ..	2500
,, ,, ..	Scalthwaite-rigg, etc.	Kirkby-in-Kendal ..	900
,, ,, ..	Kirkby Thore ..	Kirkby Thore ..	1100
53 Geo: 3 1813 ..	Undermillbeck ..	Windermere ..	2000
,, ,, ..	Tirril, Yanwath Moor	Barton	285
54 Geo: 3 1814 ..	Beetham	Beetham	not stated
,, ,, ..	Preston Patrick ..	Burton	1800
55 Geo: 3 1815 ..	Burton, Holme, and Dalton	Burton-in-Kendal ..	not stated
,, ,, ..	High Close, Haber, and Middle Moor	Warcop	740
,, ,, ..	Witherslack	Beetham	1800
,, ,, ..	Knock	Long Marton ..	1712
,, ,, ..	Hutton Roof ..	Kirkby Lonsdale ..	not stated
56 Geo: 3 1816 ..	Strickland Kettle ..	Kirkby-in-Kendal ..	,,
57 Geo: 3 1817 ..	Underbarrow and Bradleyfield	Kirkby-in-Kendal ..	,,
59 Geo: 3 1819 ..	Martindale	Barton	1180
4 Geo: 4 1823 ..	Drybeck, Hoff Row, etc.	St. Lawrence, Appleby	1400
,, ,, ...	Whitwell and Selside, Crook and Skelsmergh	Kirkby-in-Kendal ..	not stated
7 & 8 Geo: 4 1827	Dufton	Dufton	2300
11 Geo: 4 1830 ..	Great Strickland and Thrimby	Morland	500
1 & 2 Will: 4 1831	Hugill, Applethwaite, etc.	Kirkby-in-Kendal and Windermere	not stated
7 Will: 4 & 1 Vict: 1837	Mansergh, etc. ..	KirkbyLonsdale ..	5000
1 & 2 Vict: 1838 ..	Strickland Roger, Whinfell, and Helsington	Kirkby-in-Kendal ..	6000
			39417

It will be seen that the foregoing list, like nearly all of the early Government publications relating to the inclosures, is very incomplete.

A list of the inclosures and allotments in Westmorland from 41 Geo. 3 (1801) to 22 Vict. (1859) is given in the Index to the Statutes, Part II.:—

Applethwaite, Troutbeck, and Hugill, Inclosing land in—1 & 2 Will: 4, c. 9, pr.

Asby Mask, Inclosure in—11 & 12 Vict: c. 27, sch. (pub.)

Beetham, Inclosing lands in manor of—54 Geo: 3, c. 68.

Bolton, Inclosing land in—48 Geo: 3, c. 36 (not printed).

Bradley Field. See Helsington, Underbarrow.

Burton-in-Kendal (Westmorland and Lancashire), Inclosing lands in the parish of, and converting the same into stinted pastures—55 Geo: 3, c. 16, pr.

Bradley Field and Underbarrow, Inclosing lands in the township of—57 Geo: 3, c. 14, pr.

Capel Rigg Intake, Inclosure in—19 & 20 Vict: c. 11, sch. (pub.).

Casterton Manor, in parish of Kirkby Lonsdale, Inclosing land in—52 Geo: 3, c. 98.

Church Brough Intake, Inclosure in—17 & 18 Vict: c. 9, sch. (pub.).

Cliburn, Inclosing lands in manor of—46 Geo: 3, c. 109.

[An allotment for Schoolmaster of Grammar School of Cliburn].

Clifton, Inclosing lands in manor and parish—51 Geo: 3, c. 46 (not printed).

Colby Moor, Inclosure of—14 & 15 Vict: c. 2, sch. (pub.).

Dillicar Common, Inclosure of—13 & 14 Vict: c. 8, sch. (pub.).

Drybeck and Hoff, and Hoff Row Township (in Drybeck Manor), Hoff Row and Nether Hoff (in parish of St. Lawrence, Appleby), Inclosing lands in—4 Geo: 4, c. 31 (not printed).

Dufton, Inclosing lands in manor and parish of—7 & 8 Geo: 4, c. 63 (not printed).

Eamont Bridge, Yanwath, and Stockbridge Manors in the parish of Barton, Inclosing lands in—53 Geo: 3, c. 14 (not printed).

Firbank Fells, Inclosure of—12 & 13 Vict: c. 7, sch. (pub.).

Great Musgrave, Inclosure of—20 & 21 Vict: c. 20, sch. (pub.).

Hay, Hulton-i'th Hay, and Scalthwaite Rigg, inclosing lands in the townships of—52 Geo: 3, c. ci.

Helsington, Strickland Roger, and Whinfell, Inclosing lands in the townships or divisions of; and draining and improving certain lands in the townships of Helsington, Underbarrow, Bradley Field, and Levens—112 Vict: c. 37.

Heversham, Dividing, allotting, and inclosing commons, waste grounds, and mosses in the parish of—43 Geo: 3, c. 116.

Hillbeck, Inclosure in—20 & 21 Vict: c. 20, sch. (pub.).

Hoff and Hoff Row and Drybeck Townships (in Drybeck Manor), Hoff Row and Nether Hoff (in parish of St. Lawrence, Appleby). See above.

Holme Scales. See Hutton (Old)—7 Will: 4 and 1 Vict: c. 6, pr.

Hugill, Applethwaite, and Troutbeck, Inclosing lands in—1 & 2 Will: 4, c. 9, pr.

Hutton (Old), Mansergh, Lupton, and Holme Scales and New Hutton, Inclosing lands in the townships or divisions of—7 Will: 4 and 1 Vict: c. 6, pr.

Hutton Roof, Inclosing lands in township of—55 Geo: 3, c. 41, pr.

Kentmere, Inclosure in—16 & 17 Vict: c. 11, sch. (pub.).

Killington, Inclosing lands in township of—51 Geo: 3, c. 140.

Kirkby-in-Kendal. See Mints Feet, Strickland Kettle.

Kirkby Lonsdale, Inclosing lands in manor of—48 Geo: 3, c. 78.

Kirkby Stephen Common, Inclosure of—16 & 17 Vict: c. 3, sch. (pub.).

Kirkby Thore, Inclosing lands in—52 Geo: 3, c. 55 (not printed).

Knock, Inclosing lands in township of—55 Geo: 3, c. 78 (not printed).

Levens. See Strickland Roger—1 & 2 Vict: c. 37.

Little Musgrave, Inclosure in—13 & 14 Vict: c. 66, sch. (pub.).

Long Marton Manor and Marton Park, Inclosing lands in—44 Geo: 3, c. 74.

Martindale, Inclosing lands in—59 Geo: 3, c. 83 (not printed).

Maulds Meaburn, Inclosure of—18 & 19 Vict: c. 61, sch. (pub.).

Milburn Fell Pasture, Inclosure of—18 & 19 Vict: c. 14, sch. (pub.).

Mints Feet in parish of Kirkby-in-Kendal, Inclosure—51 Geo: 3, c. 24 (not printed).

Morland, Inclosing common lands in Great Strickland and Thrimby Townships, in the parish of—11 Geo: 4 and 1 Will: 4, c. 14, pr.

Nether Staveley and Strickland Kettle, manors or townships in the parish of Kirkby-in-Kendal, Inclosing lands in—56 Geo: 3, c. 35, pr.

Newbiggin Moor, Inclosure of—11 & 12 Vict: c. 109, sch. (pub.).

Newby, Inclosing lands in manor of—46 Geo: 3, c. 108.

Ormside (Little), Inclosing common in township of—43 Geo: 2, c. 102 (not printed.)

Over Staveley, Inclosure in—13 & 14 Vict: c. 66, sch. (pub.).

Preston Patrick, in Burton, Inclosing lands in township of—54 Geo: 3, c. 154.
[An allotment for the School.]

Reagill—Repealing 7 Geo: 3, c. 89, for dividing and inclosing the open commons in the manor of; and granting other powers for dividing, allotting, and inclosing said lands—53 Geo: 3, c. 105.
[An allotment for the Schoolmaster of the Grammar School of Reagill].

Shap—Repealing 7 Geo: 3, c. 88, for dividing and inclosing open commons in the manor of, and granting other powers for dividing, allotting, and inclosing said lands—53 Geo: 3, c. 105.

Skelsmergh and Crook, Whitwell and Selside, Inclosing lands within the townships or divisions of—4 Geo: 4, c. 9 pr.

Sleagill—Repealing 19 Geo: 3, c. 105, for dividing and inclosing open wastes and commons in the manor of; and granting other powers for dividing, allotting, and inclosing said lands—43 Geo: 3, c. 77.

Smardale Fell, Inclosure of—11 & 12 Vict: c. 27, sch. (pub.).

Soulby, Inclosing lands in manor of—50 Geo: 3, c. 48 (not printed).

Stockbridge. See Eamont Bridge.

Strickland (Great) and Thrimby Townships in the Parish of Morland, Inclosing common lands in—11 Geo: 4, and 1 Will: 4, c. 14, pr.

Undermillbeck, Inclosing lands in township of—53 Geo: 3, c. 173.

Waitby Common, Inclosure of—16 & 17 Vict: c. 3, sch. (pub.).

Warcop, Inclosing lands in township and manor of—55 Geo: 3, c. 6, pr.

Witherslack, Inclosing lands in manor and lordship of—55 Geo: 3, c. 33, pr.

The Inclosure Return of 1874 gives the acreage of:—

1.—Waste lands subject to rights of common.

2.—Common field lands in which the tithes have been commuted, deducting any lands inclosed, under the General Inclosure Acts, since the commutation.

3.—The estimated total acreage of such lands in the remaining parishes of each county.

Return of Commons and Common Field Lands remaining uninclosed, so far as can be ascertained from the Documents in the Office of the Inclosure and Tithe Commissioners, 1873 :—

Parish, Township, District, etc.	Total Area.	Areas of Commons.		Area of Common Field Lands.
		Apparently capable of cultivation.	Appar'ntly Mountain, or otherwise unsuitable for cultivation.	
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Appleby St. Lawrence, Parish, part of—				
Appleby .. .. Township ..	48	—	—	—
Bunalls .. .. ,, ..	689	—	—	—
Colby .. .. ,, part of ..	919	—	—	5
Drybeck .. .. ,, ..	1,351	—	—	—
Scattergate .. ,, ..	612	—	—	—
Appleby St. Michael, otherwise Bongate, Parish, part of—				
Bongate and Langton .. Township ..	176	—	—	—
Crackenthorpe .. ,, ..	1,341	—	—	—
Hilton .. .. ,, part of	4,182	422	2,802	105
Murton .. .. ,, ..	5,766	—	3,500	—
Asby .. .. Parish	8,680	400	900	20
Askham .. .. ,, ...	4,327	1,750	—	—
Bampton .. .. ,, ...	3,720	—	—	80
Barton, Parish, part of—				
Barton, High .. Township ..	2,167	70	—	—
Hartsop and Patterdale .. .. ,, ..	8,738	966	—	156
Martindale .. ,, ..	3,341	—	—	—
Sockbridge .. ,, ..	1,123	—	—	—
Winder, Low .. ,, ..	298	—	—	—
Yanwath and Eamont Bridge .. ,, ..	734	—	—	—
Beetham, Parish, part of—				
Beetham .. .. Township ..	5,216	—	—	—
Farleton .. .. ,, ..	1,176	—	259	—
Haverbrack .. ,, ..	655	152	—	—
Methop and Ulpha ,, ..	3,561	513	—	—
Witherslack .. ,, part of	1,290	38	—	—
Brough, Parish—				
Brough, including Church Brough and Market Brough .. Township ..	966	—	—	—
Brough Sowerby.. ,, ..	1,082	—	—	—

Parish, Township, District, etc.	Total Area.	Areas of Commons. Apparently capable of cultivation.	Appar'ntly Mountain, or otherwise unsuitable for cultivation.	Area of Common Field Lands.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Hillbeck .. .. Township ..	4,139	—	950	—
Stainmore .. ,, ..	22,877	2,000	14,000	—
Brougham .. .. Parish, part of ..	1,092	—	—	—
Burton-in-Kendal, Parish, part of—				
Burton .. .. Township ..	1,438	318	—	—
Holme .. .. ,, ..	1,617	—	333	—
Holmscales .. Hamlet	846	—	—	—
Preston Patrick .. Township ..	924	—	—	—
Cliburn .. .. Parish, part of ..	475	—	—	—
Crosby Garrett, Parish, part of—				
Crosby Garrett .. Township, part of	2,051	—	1,400	—
Musgrave, Little . Township ..	1,216	—	—	—
Crosby Ravensworth . Parish	15,295	1,200	3,600	—
Dufton .. .. ,, ...	18,405	1,000	13,000	—
Grasmere, Parish, part of—				
Ambleside, above Stock .. .. Township ..	192	—	—	—
Grasmere .. ,, ..	7,600	1,000	4,712	—
Langdale .. .. ,, ..	9,511	—	5,000	—
Rydal and Loughrigg .. .. ,, part of	5,201	300	2,200	—
Kirkby Lonsdale, Parish, part of—				
Barbon .. .. Township ..	3,995	200	1,760	—
Casterton .. ,, ..	4,230	—	—	—
Firbank .. .. ,, ..	2,981	—	—	—
Hutton Roof .. ,, ..	2,635	—	600	—
Killington .. ,, ..	4,876	—	—	—
Kirkby Lonsdale ,, ..	3,099	—	—	—
Lupton .. .. ,, ..	3,439	—	—	—
Mansergh .. ,, ..	2,568	—	—	—
Middleton .. ,, ..	5,503	—	—	—
Kirkby Stephen, Parish, part of—				
Hartley .. .. Township ..	3,359	280	1,056	—
Kaber .. .. ,, ..	4,423	300	1,700	—
Kirkby Stephen ,, ..	3,626	—	300	—
Mallerstang .. ,, ..	4,945	500	2,500	—
Nateby .. .. ,, ..	2,068	250	750	—
Smardale .. .. ,, ..	1,665	—	—	—
Soulby .. .. ,, ..	2,495	—	—	—
Waitby .. .. ,, ..	1,103	—	—	—
Wharton .. .. ,, ..	1,484	400	300	—
Winton .. .. ,, ..	3,635	1,800	—	—

Parish, Township, District, etc.	Total Area.	Areas of Commons. Apparently capable of cultivation	Appar'ntly Mountain, or otherwise unsuitable for cultivation.	Area of Common Field Lands.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Kirkby Thore, Parish, part of—				
Milburn .. .. Township ..	5,622	—	2,500	15
Temple Sowerby ,, ..	1,177	—	19	—
Lowther .. .. Parish, part of ..	1,032	—	—	—
Long Marton, Parish, part of—				
Brampton .. Township ..	1,545	—	—	—
Morland, Parish, part of—				
King's Meaburn .. Township ..	2,382	—	—	30
Newby .. .. ,, ..	2,888	—	—	—
Strickland, Great ,, ..	2,265	—	—	14
Strickland, Little ,, ..	772	—	—	—
Thrimby .. .. ,, part of	184	—	—	—
Musgrave, Great .. Parish	4,225	—	1,000	—
Newbiggin .. .. ,, ...	1,238	—	—	—
Ormside, Parish, part of—				
Ormside, Great .. Township ..	2,056	—	—	—
Orton, Parish, part of—				
Birbeck Fells .. Township ..	1,732	—	1,101	—
Bretherdale and part of Fawcett Forest .. .. District	2,684	—	1,204	—
Langdale .. .. Township ..	6,086	500	3,261	—
Tebay .. .. ,, ..	6,790	657	3,700	—
Shap, Parish, part of—				
Hardendale, Mardale, Swindale, Taillert, and Rayside, Thornshap and Keld, Toathman and Wet Sleddale .. Townships, part of	937	—	—	—
Rosegill .. .. Township ,,	96	—	—	—
Warcop, Parish, part of—				
Bleatarn .. .. Township ..	1,970	—	—	—
Burton .. .. ,, ..	3,112	25	2,000	—
Sandford .. .. ,, part of	224	—	—	—
Windermere, Parish, part of—				
Ambleside, below Stock .. .. Township ,,	150	—	—	—
Applethwaite .. ,, ..	1,585	—	—	—
Troutbeck .. ,, ..	5,807	—	2,000	—
Undermillbeck .. ,, part of	1,985	—	—	—
TOTAL	275,510	15,041	78,407	425

Remaining Parishes respecting which no Information can be given, the Tithes not having been Commuted under the Tithe Commutation Acts.

	Acres.		Acres.
Appleby St. Lawrence, part of	2,439	Kirkby Stephen, part of .	4,230
Appleby St. Michael, part of .	4,056	Kirkby Thore, part of ..	4,901
Bampton, part of	7,205	Long Marton, part of ..	5,402
Barton, part of	15,404	Lowther, part of	2,642
Beetham, part of	1,729		
Brougham, part of	5,134	Morland, part of	7,521
Burton, part of	2,809		
		Ormside, part of	657
Cliburn, part of	1,415	Orton, part of	7,221
Clifton	1,783		
Crosby Garrett, part of ..	1,841	Ravenstonedale	16,407
Grasmere, part of	1,848	Shap, part of	26,144
Haversham	18,804	Warcop, part of	6,183
		Windermere, part of ..	10,149
Kendal	74,062		
Kirkby Lonsdale, part of ..	2,619	TOTAL	232,605

SUMMARY of the COUNTY, with Estimated Additions proportioned to the Total Area of the Parishes, the Tithes of which were not Commuted under the Tithe Commutation Acts.

	Total Area.	Area of Commons.		Area of Common Field Lands.
		Apparently capable of Cultivation.	Apparently Mountain, or otherwise unsuitable for Cultivation.	
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Areas ascertained from the Tithe Documents	275,510	15,041	78,407	425
Estimated additional areas ..	232,605	12,699	66,197	359
TOTAL	508,115	27,740	144,604	784

It must be pointed out that the figures contained in the above returns are not accurate. Reference need only be made to the parish

of Kendal, the tithes of which were dealt with under a special Act passed in 1834, yet the total acreage of that parish 74,062 acres, is taken into account in arriving at the above estimate. The fact remains that no one knows the extent of the commons either in Westmorland or any other county at this date.

In 1868 C. Webster gave the following summary, which he believed to be correct :—

Parish.	Fells and Commons.	Hill Pastures.	Woods.	Roads.	Rail-ways.	Lakes, Tarns, and Rivers.	Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Appleby St. Lawrence .	—	120	310	73	—	56	6,058
Appleby St. Michael ..	7,416	1,600	350	88	52	103	15,521
Asby	3,077	1,400	100	44	—	12	8,497
Askham	2,011	250	100	24	—	23	4,484
Bampton	6,748	300	100	31	—	234	10,925
Barton	18,695	3,500	850	73	15	1,558	31,805
Beetham	401	1,000	2,150	150	31	74	13,627
Brough	11,311	2,000	550	105	35	50	21,646
Brougham	—	—	650	57	24	55	6,226
Burton	—	1,500	460	112	15	32	7,634
Cliburn	—	—	140	26	—	36	1,890
Clifton	—	—	50	35	48	13	1,781
Crosby Garrett.. ..	1,794	600	70	43	10	25	5,108
Crosby Ravensworth ..	6,913	2,750	480	124	26	39	17,962
Dufton	12,368	1,750	130	14	—	92	16,848
Grasmere	12,022	4,000	1,350	90	—	487	24,352
Great Musgrave ..	—	1,500	80	24	10	14	3,190
Heversham	—	1,750	1,050	309	40	119	18,804
Kendal	5,900	18,000	3,500	672	215	556	74,061
Kirkby Lonsdale ..	4,493	8,000	1,600	336	100	405	35,945
Kirkby Stephen ..	14,440	4,000	400	189	80	126	33,033
Kirkby Thore	4,972	1,150	200	78	11	49	11,700
Long Marton	2,097	500	170	72	—	20	6,947
Lowther	—	—	300	38	20	31	3,674
Morland..	—	650	1,030	181	24	76	16,012
Newbiggin	—	200	50	13	—	3	1,196
Ormside..	—	—	180	49	—	26	2,713
Orton	9,300	2,500	230	177	73	127	24,515
Ravenstonedale ..	9,562	750	90	70	17	39	16,407
Shap	9,601	8,500	150	114	56	310	27,177
Warcop	3,904	1,150	220	92	30	40	11,490
Windermere	—	5,000	1,580	152	15	3,688	19,676
TOTALS	147,025	74,420	18,670	3,655	947	8,518	500,904

Damson Blossom in the Lyth Valley, 1908.

Cutting Peats, Brigsteer, 1910.

The same writer took great pains to ascertain the correct proportions of the above areas cultivated and otherwise and gave the following table :—

	Acres.		Per cent. of the whole County.
Land under corn crops in 1865	22,130	=	4.42
,, ,, green crops in 1865	11,191	=	2.23
,, ,, bare fallow in 1865	2,105	=	0.41
,, ,, artificial grasses under rotation	18,519	=	3.69
Total arable, taken from Government Returns ..	53,945	=	10.75
Permanent pasture, meadow and ancient inclosures ..	159,931	=	31.93
Rough pastures and low allotments	33,793		6.74
Hill pastures and high allotments	74,420	=	14.85
Fells and commons, uninclosed	147,025	=	29.35
Woods and plantations	18,670	=	3.75
Roads	3,655	=	0.73
Railways	947	=	0.19
Lakes, tarns, rivers and ponds	8,518	=	1.71
TOTAL	500,904	=	100.00

Webster's estimate was made with local knowledge in 1868, but it would appear from the Agricultural Returns for 1867 that only 221,950 acres were returned as under cultivation, leaving 263,482 unaccounted for—the total area of the county at that date being taken in the returns at 485,432 statute acres.

Webster's data is still the most reliable we have to go upon, more especially that relating to commons and fells uninclosed.

The following list of inclosures which have taken place in Westmorland is not complete, it has been compiled from many sources—every vicar or rector in the county among others having been applied to. The most complete official return is the "Commons (Inclosure Awards)" of 1904, the whole of those contained in it which relate to Westmorland are in the Muniment Room of the County Council. The sources of other awards which are included will be found in the list of abbreviations :—

(A) Return of 1904; (P.R.O.), Public Record Office; (H.), E. A. Heelis, Appleby; (V.), Vicar of Parish; (M.), A. Milne, Kendal; (I.C.R.), Inclosure Commissioner's Report; (A.K.L.), Act in Kendal Free Library; (S.), Slater, The English Peasantry and the Enclosure of the Commons; (Ag.), Agreement; (I.A.), Inclosure Acts; (P.O.), Provisional Order.

Where the area of the commons inclosed is not stated in the official publications, the extent has been obtained from reference to each award or plan. No areas are given in the return of 1904.

In one case, that of Strickland Ketel and Nether Staveley, the award has not been signed or completed though it has been acted upon.

The total number of awards dealt with is 115, involving the inclosure of 124,015 acres—51 awards dealing with 49,313 are in the East Ward; 27 in the West Ward dealing with 17,872 acres; 30 in the Kendal Ward dealing with 45,385 acres and 7 in the Lonsdale Ward dealing with 11,445 acres.

East Ward.

Date of Act.	Date of Award.	Name of Common.	Parish or Township.	No. of Acres Sold.	No. of Acres Allotted.	No. of Acres Regulated.	Total.
1772	1774	Bongate Moor and Burrells Moor (A)	Appleby ..	—	533	—	533
Ag.	1765	Colby Pasture (A)	" ..	—	305	—	305
I.A.	1854	Colby Moor (A)	" ..	23	257	—	280
1823	1830	Drybeck, Hoff, Nether Hoff (A)	" ..	—	1,400	—	1,400
Ag.	1768	Crackenthorpe (H)	" ..	—	507	—	507
I.A.	1874	Asby Winderwath (A)	Asby	—	1,850	—	1,850
P.O.	1849	Asby Low Intake (A)	"	—	65	—	65
1845	1849	Asby High Intake (A)	"	—	215	—	215
I.A.	1855	Asby Mask (A)	"	—	1,055	—	1,055
—	1842	Brough Intake (V)	Brough ..	—	400	—	400
I.A.	1855	Church Brough Intake (A) ..	" ..	—	78	—	78
—	1810	Brough Sowerby (H)	" ..	—	224	—	224
I.A.	1867	Hillbeck Intake (A)	" ..	—	413	—	413
I.A.	1859	Hillbeck Fell (A)	" ..	—	1,120	—	1,120
1837	1855	Lowgill Field (A)	" ..	—	25	—	25
1879	1890	East Stainmore Common (A) ..	" ..	—	4,140	6,346	10,486
I.A.	1857	Capelrigg Intake (A)	" ..	—	37	—	37
1849	1850	Crosby Garrett (A)	Crosby Garrett	30, p. 7	435	1,806	2,278
P.O.	1848	" " Regulated (A) ..	" "	—	—	2,800	2,800
1850	1853	Little Musgrave Common (A) ..	" "	40	290	—	330
1850	1853	" " Intake (A) ..	" "	—	95	—	95
1827	A.K.L.	Dufton Stinted Pastures, 3 ..	Dufton ..	—	2,500	—	2,500
1802	—	Dufton Fell (H)	" ..	Regu	lated	—	—
1837	1859	Kiesley Field (A)	" ..	—	52	—	52
Ag.	1872	High and Low Millila and Dufton Moss (H)	" ..	—	22	—	22
I.A.	1855	Kirkby Stephen (A)	Kirkby Stephen	390	1,113	—	1,503
1849	1850	" " Intake (A) ..	" "	—	214	—	214
Ag.	1815	Kaber Birkey (H)	" "	—	347	—	347
P.O.	1849	Smardale Fell (A)	" "	16	584	—	600
1810	1817	Soulby (A)	" "	—	1,137	—	1,137
I.A.	1854	Waitby Common (A)	" "	52	443	—	495
P.O.	1852	Waitby Intake and Kirkby Stephen High Intake (A)	" "	—	236	—	236
1812	1820	Kirkby Thore (A)	Kirkby Thore	—	1,175	—	1,175
I.A.	1857	Milburn Fell Pastures (A) ..	" "	—	164	—	164
1773	1774	Temple-Sowerby (A)	" "	—	334	—	334
—	—	Milburn Grange (V)	" "	—	97	—	97
1804	1809	Longmarton (A)	Longmarton ..	—	1,105	—	1,105
1770	1772	Brampton (A)	" ..	—	720	—	720
1815	1823	Knock (A)	" ..	—	1,712	—	1,712
1803	A.K.L.	Marton Park	" ..	—	500	—	500
I.A.	1859	Great Musgrave (A)	Great Musgrave	317	1,086	—	1,403
1848	1850	Newbiggin (A)	Newbiggin ..	—	445	—	445
1772	1773	Ormside (A)	Ormside ..	—	912	—	912
P.R.O.	1827	Ormside	" ..	—	259	—	259
1769	1779	Orton (A)	Orton	—	5,365	—	5,365
1836	1844	Langdale Cowbound (A) ..	"	—	318	—	318
I.C.R.	1850	Raisbeck	"	(S) 6	495	—	501
I.A.	1867	Ellergill High Cowbound (A) ..	"	—	45	—	45
1815	1831	Warcop, High Close, Haber, and Middle Moor (A) ..	Warcop ..	—	742	—	742
1790	1791	Bleatarn (A)	" ..	—	723	—	723
1772	—	Sandford (A)	" ..	—	1,201	—	1,201

(P) Playground. (S) School.

West Ward.

Date of Act.	Date of Award.	Name of Common.	Parish or Township.	No. of Acres Sold.	No. of Acres Allotted.	No. of Acres Regulated.	Total.
P.O.	1853	Askham High Field (A) ..	Askham ..	—	242	—	242
I.A.	1853	Helton Cruise and Gatelands (A)	" ..	—	52	—	52
1836	1846	Sackwith Common Field (A) ..	Bampton ..	—	62	—	62
S.L.	1819	Barton	Barton ..	—	1,180	—	1,180
I.A.	1865	Hartsop, High and Low (A) ..	" ..	—	3,914	—	3,914
1836	1861	Overdale Common Field (A) ..	" ..	—	56	—	56
1819	1824	Martindale (A)	" ..	—	1,402	—	1,402
1813	1818	Stockbridge, Yanwath, Eamont Bridge — Tirril and Yanwath, Low Moor, High and Low Round Table and Sockridge Green (A) ..	" ..	—	285	—	285
1813	1818	Tirril High Moor	" ..	—	85	—	85
1770	P.R.O.	Brougham	Brougham ..	—	263	—	263
1836	1867	Cliburn Ling (A)	" ..	—	73	—	73
1806	1820	Cliburn (A)	Cliburn ..	—	670	—	670
1811	1816	Clifton (A)	Clifton ..	—	125	—	125
I.A.	1858	Maulds Meaburn (A)	Crosby Ravensworth	80	1,084	—	1,164
—	1818	" Cow Close and Graybet (A)	"	—	372	—	372
1803	1813	Reagill (A)	"	—	611	—	611
Ag.	1811	Melkinthorpe Moor (A)	Lowther ..	—	100	—	100
1779	1800	Morland (A)	Morland ..	—	1,372	—	1,372
1808	1813	Bolton (A)	" ..	—	562	—	562
1777	1879	King's Meaburn (A)	" ..	—	410	—	410
1806	1820	Newby High Moor (A)	" ..	—	755	—	755
1806	1820	" Inclosure (A)	" ..	—	415	—	415
1779	1813	Sleagill (A)	" ..	—	456	—	456
1803 1830	A.K.L.	Strickland (Great) and Thrimby	" ..	—	500	—	500
1813	1820	Shap (A)	Shap	—	2,404	—	2,404
1836	1839	Shap Rough Intake (A) ..	"	—	36	—	36
I.A.	1870	Wadshow and Hazellrook (A) ..	"	—	306	—	306
1866	P.O.	Shap	"	—	—	—	—

Kendal Ward.

Date of Act.	Date of Award.	Name of Common.	Parish or Township.	No. of Acres Sold.	No. of Acres Allotted.	No. of Acres Regulated.	Total.
1814	1821	Beetham (A)	Beetham ..	—	930	—	930
1815	1829	Witherslack (A)	" ..	—	1,800	—	1,800
1836	1853	Bird House Common Field (A)	Grasmere ..	—	12	—	12
1836	1853	Langdale Common Field (A) ..	" ..	—	77	—	77
1803	1815	Heversham .. .. / Milnthorpe .. .. / Crosthwaite .. .. / Lyth and Levens .. / Hincaster .. .. (A) / Sedgwick .. .. / Stainton .. .. .. / Preston Richard ..	Heversham ..	—	9,026	—	9,026
1837	1843	Helsington, Levens, .. / Underbarrow, Bradley .. (A) / Field Drainage	" ..	—	1,945	—	1,945
1767	A.K.L.	Kendal Fell	Kirkby-in-Kendal	—	158	—	158
1811	—	Mints Feet	" "	—	105	—	105
1849	1853	Dillicar (A)	" "	—	448	—	448
I.A.	1886	Docker and Lambrigg Fell (A)..	" "	—	637	—	637
I.A.	1868	Grayrigg Fell (A)	" "	37	993	—	1,030
1837	1855	Helsington (A)	" "	242	853	—	1,095
1831	1842	Hugill (A)	" "	279	1,190	—	1,469
1836	1850	Kentmere (A)	" "	—	131	—	131
I.A.	1854	" Green Quarter Pasture (A)	" "	—	756	—	756
I.A.	1868	Longsleddale (Sadgill Common or High Fell (A)	" "	165	1,780	—	1,945
1846	1849	Sleddale Forest (A)	" "	—	1,010	—	1,010
1837	1848	New Hutton .. .. / Old Hutton .. .. / Mansergh .. .. (A) / Lupton .. .. .. / Holmescales	" " and Burton and Kirkby Lonsdale	—	4,275	—	4,275
1812	1815	Scalthwaite Rigg, Hay, Hutton-l'th-Hay .. .. (A)	Kirkby Kendal	—	1,161	—	1,161
I.A.	1854	Over Staveley (A)	" "	277	1,041	—	1,318
1816	1821	Strickland Kettle (M)	" "	—	790	—	790
		Nether Staveley (M)	" "	—	715	—	715
1837	1853	Strickland Roger (A)	" "	308	1,748	—	2,056
1823	1829	Crook, Skelsmergh, Whitwell, and Selside (A)	" "	—	1,772	—	1,772
1817	1828	Underbarrow and Bradley Field (A)	" "	—	2,072	—	2,072
1837	1842	Whinfell (A)	" "	—	2,271	—	2,271
1813	1822	Undermillbeck (A)	Windermere ..	—	2,199	—	2,199
1831	1842	Applethwaite (A)	" ..	773	1,857	—	2,630
1831	1842	Troutbeck (A)	" ..	—	389	—	389
I.A.	1865	Scandale Fell (A)	" ..	—	1,161	—	1,163

Lonsdale Ward.

Date of Act.	Date of Award.	Name of Common.	Parish or Township.	No. of Acres Sold.	No. of Acres Allotted.	No. of Acres Regulated.	Total.
1815	1815	Burton, Holme, and Dalton (A)	Burton-in-Kendal	—	1,217	165	1,382
1814	A.K.L.	Preston Patrick	" "	—	1,800	—	1,800
1808	1810	Kirkby Lonsdale (A)	Kirkby Lonsdale	—	1,101	—	1,101
1812	1816	Casterton (A)	" "	—	2,359	—	2,359
1849	1851	Firbank (A)	" "	—	1,140	—	1,140
1815	1822	Hutton Roof (A)	" "	—	1,014	—	1,014
1811	1821	Killington (A)	" "	—	2,349	—	2,349

IV.—TITHES.

IT has been recorded that Tithes in Westmorland, where they did exist, were very light as compared with those in some other counties—but when the nature of the soil is taken into account it is seen that they constitute a considerable tax upon the agricultural population. It is impossible to ascertain the total amount, as in many cases the tithe was redeemed by an allotment of land when the commons were inclosed.

As indicating what some of the tithes were, the following may be cited :—

"The Pensions, rates and tythes belonging to the rectory of Windermere, agreed to by the Revd. Wm. Barton and the "four and twenty" on the 2nd of June, 1743.

PERSONAL TYTHES.—Every person at the age of 16 1d.; each householder ½d. smoak; every woman parishioner married with licence 5d., with publication at parish church 1/4, a certificate 4d., churching 4d., every person dying in the parish 8d., burials out of the parish 1/6, if buried in chancel 10/- in addition to rector.

PREDIAL TYTHES.—Each garden 1d., according to custom and Easter reckoning book; all grounds improved from off the common into garden 1d., a composition for hay and corn called field tythe as appears by the Easter reckoning book; all grounds taken from off the common after seven years tillage and growing hay and corn, tythe in kind.

MIXT TYTHES.—Every cow calving within the parish for milk 1½d., if strip'd milk ½d.; for 5 calves 1/6; for 6 calves 3/-; each plough 1d., every last of bees till 5 one 1d. each, and if 5 then 1/6, and six lasts 3/-; every person keeping a hen or hens and pays field tythe 1d. in lieu of eggs and chickens; every other person keeping hen or hens ½d. in lieu of eggs and chickens; for geese if 5 young ones half a goose, if six young ones a whole goose; the owner to choose the first two out of the flock and the tyther the third; each foal 1d., five foals 1/6, six foals 3/-; pigs if five half a pig, if six a whole pig and tythed as geese; fishing on Windermere water as by composition 4d. each; wool in kind every 10 pound or stone, hogg wool excepted, if paid in lambs according to custom; all sheep sold after Candlemas 1d. each; all sheep brought into the parish after St. Peter's day and kept 3 months and sold before that time twelve months, unclipt, 1d. each; lamb tythe, the four first ½d. each, the fifth 2½d., the sixth 2½d., and the next ½d. each, which makes up 1/6 a score, according

to custom. The rector to procure bread and wine for all parishioners who are communicants, on Good Friday and Easter Sunday at the parish church. The rector has the sole power to nominate the twenty-four or sidesmen and clerk for the parish according to custom."

These tithes were commuted, so far as they related to the new inclosures in the township of Undermillbeck, by an allotment of land in value equal to one-eighth of all commons and waste lands inclosed under the Act of 1813.

The tithes in the township of Ambleside below Stock, and payable to the rector of Windermere, were for " messuage and garden 1d., smoke ½d., every cow calving for milk ¾d., every strip milk cow ½d., calves for five calves 1/6, for six calves 3/-. Each plough 1d., every cast of bees till five casts 1d. each cast, and if five casts 1/6, and six casts 3/-. Hens or fowls in lieu of eggs and chickens 1d. For five geese half a goose. For six geese a whole goose. Each fowl 1d., the fifth 1/6, the sixth 3/-. For pigs if five pigs half a pig, if six a whole pig. Every 10 lambs 9d., that is to say, the first ½d., the fifth 2½d., the sixth 2½d., and the last four lambs ½d. each, which make up 1/6 per score."

These tithes were commuted in 1843 for £14 on a rent charge on certain fields below Stock. The tithes for corn, hay and grain and other field tithes, except the tithes of wool, were commuted at the same time for an annual rent charge of £1 19s. 3¼d., payable to the rector of the parish.

The tithes in the parish of Kendal were the most troublesome to deal with, and it took all the tact and ingenuity of Wm. Blamire and a special Act of Parliament before they were finally settled.

It would appear that about the middle of the 16th century the individual who then held the tithes of the parish of Kendal offered to sell them and enfranchise the land; the offer was accepted, and, with the exception of a small modus called " tithe-meal-silver " to show that tithe had been paid, the lands were free from tithes till 1824. In this year the Master and Fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge, discovered that the person who had sold the tithes was only a tenant, and an action was started by them for the recovery of the tithes and was defended for ten years by the landowners at a cost of some £20,000. The number of writs issued by Mary Lambert and Ann Lambert as lessees under the Master, Fellows and Scholars of Trinity College,

Cambridge, was 656, and 574 persons were sued for tithes by the Vicar of Kendal, the Revd. J. Hudson. Fortunately, Wm. Blamire, M.P. for East Cumberland, who better understood the question of the Tithes than any man in England, was in Parliament. After two visits to Kendal in his endeavour to bring the parties to terms, he finally succeeded, with the result that a special "Act to commute for a Corn Rent the Tithes and Dues payable to the Rectors and Vicar of the Parish of Kendal, otherwise Kirkby Kendal, in the County of Westmorland" was passed in 1834. Under the Act John Watson and Hy. Teal were appointed commissioners, and by their award the Vicar of Kendal was to receive one-seventh part of the yearly value of the tithes and the rest was to be paid to the Master and Fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge. It was not till August, 1841, that the award was finally executed, at which time, as seven years of tithe was owing and in addition all the expenses, a farm valued by the Commissioners at £100 had to pay £35 3s. 9d. for tithe and £18 7s. 6d. for the expenses of the Commission or a total of £53 11s. 3d. By the award a fixed sum, based on the average price of corn, is payable from the 27 townships composing the Parish. The average price of corn for the ten years preceding the passing of the Act was :—

Wheat	7/7¼	per bushel.
Barley	4/2¾	,,
Oats	2/11½	,,

Trinity College received under the award £1,848 9s. 6½d. per annum, and the Vicar of Kendal £308 1s. 7¼d. per annum.

In 1849 a meeting was held at the Commercial Hotel to consider the question of the Commutation of the Tithes for the Gardens in the Parish of Kendal which had not been commuted under the award of 1841. The value of the whole of such tithes was equal to £3 per annum, and it was agreed to purchase £100 in 3 p.c. consols which the College agreed to accept. So ended the great Kendal Tithe case.

The award was subject to periodical revision, but none took place till May, 1901, when application was made to Quarter Sessions for a reduction of the Tithe Rent Charge. The price of corn for the ten years ending September 30th, 1901, was proved to be :—

Wheat	..	..	3/5½ per Imperial bushel.
Barley	..	..	3/1½ ,, ,,
Oats ..	..	..	2/2¼ ,, ,,

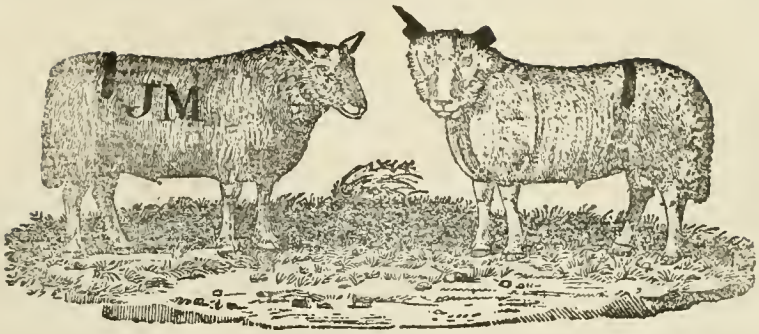
Under this revision the total received by Trinity College was £1,387 7s. 7d., of which one-seventh or £198 3s. 11¾d. was paid to the Vicar of Kendal.

An application was made on behalf of Trinity College at the October Quarter Sessions in 1911 for a revision of the Corn Rent Charge for the Parish of Kendal, a certificate from the Board of Agriculture showing the average prices of corn for the previous ten years was put in: Wheat 3/9½ per bushel, barley 3/1, and oats 2/3; the total sum to be raised being £1,425 1s. 5½d. The application was granted.

The following Tithes were given in a Parliamentary paper in 1836 in addition to those given on pages 84 and 85:—

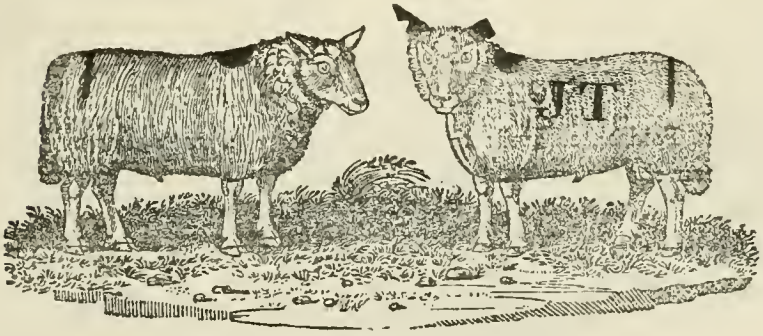
Date of Private Act.	Parish or Township.	Tithes property of	Tithes Commuted.	Commutation made by	Land = in value to
1808	Bolton	Dean and Chapter of Carlisle, Vicar and Perpetual Curate.	All Tithes	Allotment of Land	—
1814	Burton in Preston Patrick	Lay Impropriator	Great Tithes	do.	—
1834-5	Kirkby Lonsdale	Trinity College and Vicar	Certain Tithes	Corn Rent	—
1772	Sandford ..	Vicar	All Tithes and moduses	Allotment of Land	—
1813	Shap	Lord of the Manor and Vicar	Great and Small	Allotment of Land	⅛th

PATTERDALE



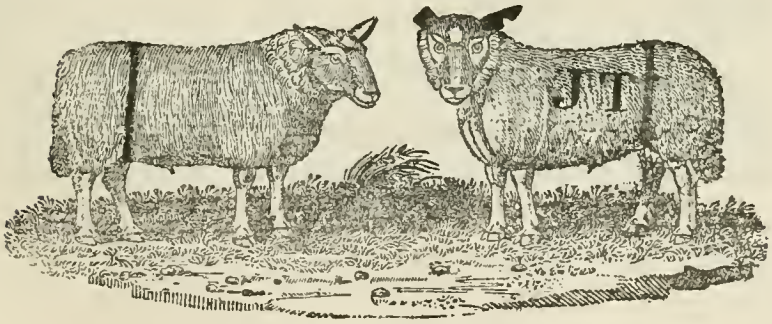
WILLIAM MOUNSEY:

Stroke over the fillets, J M on the far Side, stoved on the near ear, and under halved far.



JOHN TAYLOR, Bauld How, New Church:

A stroke across behind the hooks with wad, and a pop upon the shoulder, J T on the near side, and some on the far, stoved on the near ear, and folded on the far.



JOHN TAYLOR, Bauld How, New Church:

A stroke down the near lisk with red, and down the far with wad, J T on the near side, and twinters J T on the far, stoved on the far ear, and fold under-bitted the near.

Page from *Shepherds Guide* of 1819.

THE INCLOSURE ACTS, WITH TITHE COMMUTATION FOR THE PERIOD 1757 TO 1830
BEEN ASSIGNED IN LIEU OF TITHES FROM THOSE IN WHICH CORN
WHOM THEY

Parish.	Township, etc.	Date.	Act.	Tithes the property of		
				Clerical Rector.	Lay Impropriation or Ecclesiastical Appropriation.	Vicars.
	Manor of Shap	1767	7 Geo: 3, c. 88	..	Lord of the Manor	..
Orton	.. ..	1769	9 Geo: 3, c. 74	..	.. ..	Vicar
Ormside	.. ..	1772	12 Geo: 3, c. 16	Cl. Rec.	.. ..	..
Warcop	.. ..	1772	12 Geo: 3, c. 26	..	.. ..	Vicar
	Manor of Appleby	1772	12 Geo: 3, c. 136	..	Dean of Carlisle ..	Vicar
Brougham.. ..	.. ..	1776	16 Geo: 3, c. 51	Cl. Rec.	.. ..	..
Morland	.. ..	1779	19 Geo: 3, c. 94	..	Dean of Carlisle ..	Vicar
	Manor of Sleagill	1779	19 Geo: 3, c. 105	..	(not stated) ..	..
Heversham ..	.. ..	1802	43 Geo: 3, c. 46	..	Trin. Coll., Cam., and lay impropriator ..	Vicar
Ormside, Little ..	.. ..	1803	43 Geo: 3, c. 71	Cl. Rec.	.. ..	..
	Manor of Sleagill	1803	43 Geo: 3, c. 90	..	Dean of Carlisle ..	Vicar
	Manor of Long Marton and Marton Park	1804	44 Geo: 3, c. 30	Cl. Rec.	.. ..	..
	Manor of Cliburn	1805	46 Geo: 3, c. 15	Cl. Rec.	.. ..	..
	Manor of Newby	1806	46 Geo: 3, c. 63	..	Dean of Lincoln ..	Vicar
Clifton	.. ..	1811	51 Geo: 3, c. 23	Cl. Rec.	.. ..	..
Kirkby Lonsdale .	Killington	1811	51 Geo: 3, c. 65	..	Trin. Coll., Camb. ..	Vicar
Kirkby Thore ..	.. ..	1812	52 Geo: 3, c. 64	Cl. Rec.	.. ..	..
Windermere ..	Undermilbeck	1813	53 Geo: 3, c. 90	Cl. Rec.	.. ..	..
Burton in Kendal .	(In Westmorland & Lancashire)	1815	55 Geo: 3, c. 15	..	.. ..	Vicar
Long Marton ..	Knock	1815	55 Geo: 3, c. 41	Cl. Rec.	.. ..	..
	Warcop	1815	55 Geo: 3, c. 71	..	Lord of the Manor ..	Vicar
St. Lawrence, Appleby	Hoff and Hoff Row and Drybeck	1823	4 Geo: 4, c. 7	..	.. ..	Vicar
Dufton	.. ..	1826–7	7 & 8 Geo: 4, c. 63	Cl. Rec.	.. ..	..
Morland	Great Strickland and Thrimby	1830	11 Geo: 4, c. 30	..	.. ..	Vicar

CLUSIVE, DISTINGUISHING THE CASES IN WHICH ALLOTMENTS OF LAND HAVE
ENTS HAVE BEEN PAYABLE, TOGETHER WITH THE OWNERS TO
ERE PAYABLE.

ands lotted.	Corn Rents.	Money Payments.	Tithes and Moduses.			
			Great.	Small	Moduses.	
land	..	..	great	small	..	in lieu of all tithes.
land	..	..	great	small	..	in lieu of all tithes.
land	..	..	great	small	..	for the new inclosures, paying half tithe.
..	..	..	..	..	..	for 7 years if allotments are sown with corn.
land	..	..	..	small	..	for new inclosures.
land	..	..	great	small	..	in lieu of all tithes.
and	..	and money	great	small	moduses	in lieu of all tithes.
and	..	..	great	small	moduses	in lieu of all tithes.
and	..	..	great	small	..	in lieu of all tithes for the manor.
and	..	..	great	small	..	in lieu of all tithes.
and	..	..	great	small	moduses	in lieu of all tithes.
and	..	..	great	small	..	in lieu of all tithes.
and	..	..	great	small	..	in lieu of all tithes.
and	..	..	great	small	moduses	in lieu of all tithes.
and	..	..	great	small	..	in lieu of all tithes.
and	..	..	great	small	moduses	in lieu of all tithes.
and	..	..	great	small	moduses	in lieu of all tithes in Township of Killington.
and	..	..	great	small	..	in lieu of all tithes.
and	..	..	great	small	..	for new inclosures in Township of Undermilbeck.
and	..	and money	..	small	..	in lieu of all tithes vicarial.
and	..	..	great	small	moduses	in lieu of all tithes in said township.
and	..	..	great	small	..	in lieu of all tithes.
and	..	and money	great	small	moduses	in lieu of all tithes in Hoff and Hoff Row; the township of Drybeck not exempted from tithes.
and	..	..	..	..	..	in lieu of agistment tithe in lands to be inclosed.
and	C. Rents	..	great	small	..	in lieu of all tithes.

TITHES COMMUTED AND APPORTIONED UNDER THE ACTS FOR THE COMMUTATION OF TITHES, EMBODYING PARLIAMENTARY RETURNS No. 298, 1848; No. 293, 1856; No. 118, 1861; No. 133, 1867; AND COMPLETING THE RETURN UP TO JUNE, 1887.

WESTMORLAND, Parish, Township, District, &c.	RENT-CHARGES. Payable to Clerical Appropriators and their Lessees.	Payable to Parochial Incumbents.	Payable to Lay Impropriators.	Payable to Schools, Colleges, &c.	TITHE OWNERS.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Appleby St. Lawrence Parish:					
Appleby .. .. .. Tp.	—	8 6 0	—	—	vicar of St. Lawrence, Appleby.
Burrells .. .. .. "	—	46 0 0	—	—	vicar of St. Lawrence, Appleby.
Colby .. .. .. "	76 0 0	—	—	—	dean and chapter of Carlisle, and lessees.
— .. .. .. "	—	14 0 0	—	—	vicar of St. Lawrence, Appleby.
Drybeck .. .. .. "	33 0 0	—	—	—	dean and chapter of Carlisle, and lessee.
— .. .. .. "	—	8 0 0	—	—	vicar of St. Lawrence, Appleby.
Scattergate .. .. "	20 0 0	—	—	—	dean and chapter of Carlisle, and lessee.
— .. .. .. "	—	58 1 4	—	—	vicar of St. Lawrence, Applehy.
Appleby, St. Michael (or Bongate), Parish:					
Bongate and Langton .. Tp.	—	3 0 0	—	—	vicar of St. Michael, Appleby.
Crackenthorpe .. .. "	140 0 0	—	—	—	dean and chapter of Carlisle, and lessee.
— .. .. .. "	—	34 14 6	—	—	vicar of St. Michael, Appleby.
Hilton .. .. .. "	—	29 0 0	—	—	vicar of St. Michael, Appleby.
— .. .. .. "	—	—	50 13 7	—	impropriator.
Murton .. .. .. "	27 0 0	—	—	—	dean and chapter of Carlisle, and lessee.
— .. .. .. "	—	33 0 0	—	—	vicar of St. Michael, Appleby.
Ashby .. .. .. Par.	—	243 0 0	—	—	rector.
Askham .. .. .. "	—	130 1 5	—	—	vicar.
— .. .. .. "	—	—	114 5 9	—	impropriator.
Bampton .. .. .. "	—	19 16 0	—	—	vicar.
— .. .. .. "	—	—	164 0 0	—	impropriator.
— .. .. .. "	—	—	—	54 8 0	Bampton School.
Barton Parish:					
Barton, High .. .. Tp.	—	57 1 0	—	—	vicar of Barton.
— .. .. .. "	—	—	76 13 9	—	impropriators.
Hartsop and Patterdale . "	—	22 0 0	—	—	perpetual curate of Hartsop and Patterdale.
— .. .. .. "	—	—	42 0 0	—	impropriators.
Martindale .. .. "	—	11 0 0	—	—	vicar of Barton.
— .. .. .. "	—	—	22 0 0	—	impropriators.
Sockbridge .. .. "	—	3 1 5	—	—	vicar of Barton.
— .. .. .. "	—	—	40 2 7	—	impropriator.
Winder, Low .. .. "	—	1 0 8	—	—	vicar of Barton.
— .. .. .. "	—	—	2 8 10	—	impropriators.
Yanwath & Eamont Bridge "	—	3 6 3	—	—	vicar of Barton.
— .. .. .. "	—	—	52 18 5	—	impropriators.
Beetham Parish:					
Beetham .. .. .. Tp.	—	—	186 8 6	—	impropriators.
— .. .. .. "	—	60 0 0	—	—	vicar of Beetham.
Farleton .. .. .. "	—	3 4 9	—	—	vicar of Beetham.
— .. .. .. "	—	—	7 2 3½	—	impropriators.
— .. .. .. "	—	—	—	95 0 0	Free Grammar School, Kirkby Lonsdale.
Haverbrack .. .. "	—	2 2 0	—	—	vicar of Beetham.
— .. .. .. "	—	—	58 0 0	—	impropriator.
— .. .. .. "	—	—	—	3 10 0	Beetham Free School.
Methop and Ulpha .. "	—	6 0 0	—	—	vicar of Beetham.
— — .. .. "	—	—	90 0 0	—	impropriators.

TITHES COMMUTED AND APPORTIONED UNDER THE ACTS FOR THE COMMUTATION OF TITHES, EMBODYING PARLIAMENTARY RETURNS No. 298, 1848; No. 293, 1856; No. 118, 1861; No. 133, 1867; AND COMPLETING THE RETURN UP TO JUNE, 1887.

WESTMORLAND, PARISH, TOWNSHIP, DISTRICT, &c.	RENT-CHARGES. Payable to Clerical Appropriators and their Lessees.	Payable to Parochial Incumbents.	Payable to Lay Impropriators.	Payable to Schools, Colleges, &c.	TITHE OWNERS.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Beetham Parish (*continued*):					
Witherslack .. .. „	—	15 0 0	—	—	vicar of Beetham.
— .. .. .. „	—	—	215 11 6	—	impropriators.
Brough Parish:					
Broughs (including Church Tp.	—	66 0 6	—	—	vicar of Brough.
and Market Brough) .. or Dist.	—	—	—	107 0 4¾	Queen's College, Oxford, and lessee.
Brough Sowerby .. Tp. or Dist.	—	55 13 5	—	—	vicar of Brough.
Brough Sowerby .. Tp. or Dist.	—	—	—	96 6 9¼	Queen's College, Oxford, and lessee.
Hillbeck .. .. „	—	16 18 9	—	—	vicar of Brough.
— .. .. „	—	—	—	23 18 1	Queen's College, Oxford, and lessee.
Stainmore.. .. .. Tp.	—	66 7 4	—	—	vicar of Brough.
— .. .. .. „	—	—	—	117 14 9	Queen's College, Oxford, and lessee.
Brougham .. .. .. Par.	—	91 5 0	—	—	rector.
Burton-in-Kendal Parish:					
Burton .. .. .. Tp.	—	—	110 2 7	—	impropriators.
Holme .. .. .. „	—	—	156 0 0	—	impropriators.
Holmscales .. ..Ham.	—	17 14 9	—	—	vicar of Burton-in-Kendal.
— .. .. .. „	—	—	30 10 8	—	impropriators.
Preston Patrick .. .. „	—	35 0 0	—	—	vicar of Burton-in-Kendal.
Cliburn .. .. .. Par.	—	56 13 7	—	—	rector.
Crosby Garrett Parish:					
Crosby Garrett .. .. Tp.	—	43 14 0	—	—	rector of Crosby Garrett.
Musgrave, Little .. .. „	—	6 0 4	—	—	rector of Crosby Garrett.
— .. .. .. „	—	—	45 0 0	—	impropriator.
Crosby Ravensworth .. Par.	—	44 3 0½	—	—	vicar.
— .. .. .. „	—	—	98 3 3½	—	impropriator.
Dufton .. .. .. „	—	148 0 0	—	—	rector.
Grasmere Parish:					
Ambleside above Stock .. Tp.	—	13 0 0	—	—	rector of Grasmere.
Grasmere .. .. .. „	—	70 0 0	—	—	rector of Grasmere.
Langdale .. .. .. „	—	46 10 0	—	—	rector of Grasmere.
Rydal and Loughrigg .. „	—	18 10 0	—	—	rector of Grasmere.
Kirkby Lonsdale Parish:					
Barbon .. .. .. Tp.	—	1 7 5½	—	—	vicar of Kirkby Lonsdale.
— .. .. .. „	—	—	—	147 0 0	Trinity College, Cambridge.
Casterton .. .. .. „	—	1 12 4	—	—	vicar of Kirkby Lonsdale.
— .. .. .. „	—	—	—	152 0 0	Trinity College, Cambridge, and lessee.
Firbank .. .. .. „	—	0 18 0	—	—	vicar of Kirkby Lonsdale.
— .. .. .. „	—	—	—	24 0 0	Trinity College, Cambridge, and lessee.
Hutton Roof .. .. „	—	0 0 7	—	—	vicar of Kirkby Lonsdale.
— .. .. .. „	—	—	—	189 6 2	Trinity College, Cambridge, and lessee.
Killington .. .. „	—	1 2 0	—	—	vicar of Kirkby Lonsdale.
— .. .. .. „	—	—	—	27 0 0	Trinity College, Cambridge, and lessees.
Kirkby Lonsdale .. „	—	30 0 0	—	—	vicar of Kirkby Lonsdale.
— .. .. .. „	—	—	—	203 10 9	Trinity College, Cambridge.
Lupton .. .. .. „	—	0 0 10	—	—	vicar of Kirkby Lonsdale.
— .. .. .. „	—	—	—	161 17 0	Trinity College, Cambridge, and lessee.

TITHES COMMUTED AND APPORTIONED UNDER THE ACTS FOR THE COMMUTATION OF TITHES, EMBODYING PARLIAMENTARY RETURNS No. 298, 1848; No. 293, 1856; No. 118, 1861; No. 133, 1867; AND COMPLETING THE RETURN UP TO JUNE, 1887.

WESTMORLAND, Parish, Township, District, &c.	RENT-CHARGES. Payable to Clerical Appropriators and their Lessees.	Payable to Parochial Incumbents.	Payable to Lay Impropriators.	Payable to Schools, Colleges, &c.	TITHE OWNERS.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Kirkby Lonsdale Parish (*contd.*):					
Mansergh .. .. .. „	—	0 0 4	—	—	vicar of Kirkby Lonsdale.
— .. .. .. „	—	—	—	124 5 9	Trinity College, Cambridge, and lessee.
Middleton .. .. „	—	1 5 6	—	—	vicar of Kirkby Lonsdale.
— .. .. .. „	—	—	—	300 0 0	Trinity College, Cambridge, and lessee.
Kirkby Stephen Parish:					
Hartley .. .. .. Tp.	—	45 5 7	—	—	vicar of Kirkby Stephen.
— .. .. .. „	—	—	14 0 0	—	impropriator.
Kaber .. .. .. „	—	50 0 7½	—	—	vicar of Kirkby Stephen.
Kirkby Stephen .. .. „	—	30 12 6	—	—	vicar of Kirkby Stephen.
— .. .. .. „	—	—	9 0 0	—	impropriators.
Mallerstang .. .. „	—	62 0 0	—	—	vicar of Kirkby Stephen.
Nateby .. .. .. „	—	52 4 8½	—	—	vicar of Kirkby Stephen.
— .. .. .. „	—	—	2 0 0	—	impropriator.
Smardale .. .. .. „	—	14 15 0	—	—	vicar of Kirkby Stephen.
— .. .. .. „	—	—	5 11 3	—	impropriator.
Soulby .. .. .. „	—	17 13 4	—	—	vicar of Kirkby Stephen.
— .. .. .. „	—	—	54 3 4	—	impropriator.
Waitby .. .. .. „	—	11 0 8	—	—	vicar of Kirkby Stephen.
— .. .. .. „	—	—	14 4 0	—	impropriator.
Wharton .. .. .. „	—	46 19 6	—	—	vicar of Kirkby Stephen.
— .. .. .. „	—	—	4 10 0	—	impropriator.
Winton .. .. .. „	—	33 18 0	—	—	vicar of Kirkby Stephen.
— .. .. .. „	—	—	70 19 5½	—	impropriator.
Kirkby Thore Parish:					
Milburn .. .. .. Tp.	—	100 0 0	—	—	rector of Kirkby Thore.
Temple Sowerby .. „	—	155 0 0	—	—	rector of Kirkby Thore.
Lowther .. .. .. „	—	95 5 0	—	—	rector.
Long Marton Parish:					
Brampton .. .. Tp.	—	165 0 0	—	—	rector of Long Marton.
Morland Parish:					
Kings Meaburn .. .. Tp.	103 13 4	—	—	—	dean and chapter of Carlisle, and lessees.
— .. .. .. „	—	10 0 0	—	—	vicar of Morland.
— .. .. .. „	—	—	32 0 0	—	impropriators.
Newby .. .. .. „	175 0 0	—	—	—	dean and chapter of Carlisle, and lessee.
— .. .. .. „	—	14 0 0	—	—	vicar of Morland.
Strickland, Great .. „	81 14 4½	—	—	—	dean and chapter of Carlisle, and lessee.
Strickland, Little .. „	78 10 7	—	—	—	dean and chapter of Carlisle, and lessee.
— .. .. .. „	—	8 0 0	—	—	vicar of Morland.
Thrimby .. .. .. „	20 13 10	—	—	—	dean and chapter of Carlisle, and lessee.
Musgrave, Great .. .. Par.	—	123 0 0	—	—	rector.
Newbiggin .. .. .. „	—	72 0 0	—	—	rector.
Ormside Parish:					
Ormside, Great .. .. Tp.	—	78 16 4	—	—	rector of Ormside.
Orton Parish:					
Birkbeck Fells .. .. Tp.	—	18 9 2	—	—	vicar of Orton.
Bretherdale and part of Fawcett Forest } Dist.	—	22 9 10	—	—	vicar of Orton.
Langdale .. .. .. Tp.	—	57 0 0	—	—	vicar of Orton.
Tebay .. .. .. „	—	91 12 3	—	—	vicar of Orton.

TITHES COMMUTED AND APPORTIONED UNDER THE ACTS FOR THE COMMUTATION OF TITHES, EMBODYING PARLIAMENTARY RETURNS No. 298, 1848; No. 293, 1856; No. 118, 1861; No. 133, 1867; AND COMPLETING THE RETURN UP TO JUNE, 1887.

WESTMORLAND, Parish, Township, District, &c.	RENT-CHARGES. Payable to Clerical Appropriators and their Lessees.	Payable to Parochial Incumbents.	Payable to Lay Impropriators.	Payable to Schools, Colleges, &c.	TITHE OWNERS.
Shap Parish:					
Hardendale, Mardale, Swindale, Taillert and Rayside, Thornshap, and Keld, Toathman, and Wet Sleddale Tps.	—	5 1 4	—	—	vicar of Shap.
	—	16 7 0	—	—	rector of Lowther.
	—	—	51 1 3½	—	impropriator.
Rosegill .. .. .. Tp.	—	1 1 8	—	—	vicar of Shap.
— .. .. .. „	—	—	11 0 0	—	impropriator.
Warcop Parish:					
Bleatarn .. .. .. Tp.	—	17 0 0	—	—	vicar of Warcop.
— .. .. .. „	—	—	58 16 0	—	impropriators.
Burton .. .. .. „	—	11 0 0	—	—	vicar of Warcop.
— .. .. .. „	—	—	0 1 0	—	impropriator.
Sandford .. .. .. „	—	—	17 0 0	—	impropriatrix.
Windermere Parish:					
Ambleside, below Stock.. Tp.	—	14 0 0	—	—	rector of Windermere.
Applethwaite .. .. „	—	27 0 0	—	—	rector of Windermere.
Troutbeck.. .. .. „	—	34 0 0	—	—	rector of Windermere.
Undermilbeck (part of) .. „	—	12 0 0	—	—	rector of Windermere.
£	755 12 1½	3,155 5 7	1,906 18 1	1,826 17 8	

The total amount of these rent charges is £7,644 13s. 5½d., which, with that relating to the Parish of Kendal as last revised of £1,425 1s. 5½d., gives a total sum of £9,069 14s. 11d., which is equal to more than 4¾d. in the £ on the present county rate basis.

The extent of the Glebe Lands in Westmorland was given in a Return to the House of Lords in 1887, specifying the extent and rental as follows:—

	Acres.	Rental		Acres.	Rental
Appleby (St. Lawrence) .	307	£218	Lowther	269	£240
Brough-under-Stainmore	120	195	Mallerstang	164	160
Burneside	108	145	Mansergh	122	141
Burton	160	94	Morland	173	193
Cliburn	219	190	Musgrave (Great) ..	124	95
Crosby Ravensworth ..	122	161	Ormside	173	149
Crosscrake	112	109	Orton	216	79
Crosthwaite	113	80	Selside	170	160
Grayrigg	136	145	Soulby..	151	152
Heversham	652	702	Stainmore	177	110
Hutton (Old)	133	108	Warcop	179	229
Kirkby Thore	659	515	Windermere	300	480
Kirkby Stephen	118	135	Winster	128	105
Langdale	121	134	Witherslack	137	84
Long Marton	592	666			
			Total acres, 6,155;	Rental,	£5,974

V.—LABOUR AND HIRINGS.

IN Westmorland the great majority of farm labourers are unmarried men who board and lodge with the farmers, and, except on the large farms where men are told off to tend stock or horses, they are employed in the general work of the farm. In the early years of the century, up to about 1825, they were hired, at the Whitsuntide Statute Hirings, by the year, but soon after that date Martinmas Hirings commenced, since when the term of service has been by the half year. This also applied to women employed in farm service.

At the hiring fairs men and women stand in the market place on the appointed day, the former wearing some token in their coats or hats, a straw generally in former times, but now more commonly a small artificial flower, as an indication that they were unhired. The farmers pass amongst them, and selecting a likely-looking man or woman, the bargaining for wages commence, and on an agreement being come to the bargain is completed by the farmer giving the servant a shilling, known as a "Yearl" or "Arl," which, on being received, is a binding acknowledgment for half-a-year's service to the next hiring day, on the terms agreed upon. Through the action of certain ladies round Kendal, in 1895 a large hall was engaged for the female hiring, and though it was not at first appreciated, the custom has gradually become popular, and very few females are now seen in the open market either there or in other places where statute hirings are held.

The dates upon which the "statute" hirings are held are the same as at the commencement of the century—at Kendal they are held on Whit-Saturday, and since about 1829 on the Saturday nearest the 11th of November; at Appleby at the High Cross on Whit-Monday, and at the Low Cross on the Saturday nearest Martinmas; at Kirkby Stephen the hirings are held on the Mondays previous to Whit-Saturday and the 11th of November.

Farm servants obtain a week's holiday at the end of each term, and it has become increasingly common for them not to hire until the week following the dates given above at what are now known as

"second hirings," so that there are now two hiring days at the end of each term. This innovation was recognized in Kendal in 1880. Kendal Spring Cattle Fair, 29th of April, was, till about 30 years ago, a general servants' holiday, and it was the usual spring hiring day for the term beginning after Whitsuntide, those who had failed to hire on that day offering themselves at the Whit-Saturday hiring.

The holiday week at Kendal was described in 1834 by an anonymous writer: "In short, we have had a glorious week, the fair, the races, wrestling, cockfighting, clubs, processions, singing, dancing and fiddling —and amidst all the fighting and fratching 8 or 9 got lodgings for nothing in the Black Hole."

The Sunday hiring of harvestmen or "shearers," as they were called, was continued at Milnthorpe till 1843, that at Burton-in-Kendal had ceased in 1832. At these hirings large numbers of Irishmen attended, and the day was spent in drinking and rioting with the English labourers. After several futile attempts, the vicar induced the farmers to change the day to Monday, on which day it has been held ever since. It is held on the first three Mondays in August, but it has greatly declined in importance. The Sunday hiring started at 2 p.m. and was continued till 6 p.m.; and when the change was made the fair opened at 5 a.m. on Monday morning and was finished before 8 a.m., the wages on the first occasion being 10s. to 12s. per week with victuals. "Haytime hirings" are held at Kirkby Stephen on the last Monday in June and the first two Mondays in July. The rate of wages in 1909 was from £6 to £7 10s. per month with board. The number of Irish hands attending is yearly growing smaller, and the haytime hiring is now but poorly attended, it has been going down since mowing machines came into general use in the early eighties. In 1855 £2 10s. to £3 was paid to good men for a month with all found. At the present time an attempt is being made at Shap to establish haytime hirings, they were advertised and held on Mondays, the 3rd and 10th of July in 1911.

The wages as fixed by the Magistrates for Westmorland in 1667 were:—

The chief hind, by the year	£2	6	8
The inferior hind, „	1	6	8
Boy for driving plough, for the year	0	13	4

Hedgers, ditchers, and all other common labourers, the time of harvest excepted, with meat 1d., without 4d. per day.

Mowers of grass, with meat	5d.,	without	9d.
The men haymakers, ,, ...	2d.	,,	5d.
The women ,, ,, ...	1½d.	,,	4d.
The man shearer ,, ...	3d.	,,	6d.
The women ,, ,, ...	1½d.	,,	3d.

Dressers of meadows or weeders of corn, with meat 2d., without 5d.

In winter months, from the middle of September to middle of March, there was a reduction in the above of about 1d. per day.

In 1719 the wages were :—

By the day :—

Getters of stone or slate	with meat 6d.,	without	10d.
Thatchers, hedgers, ditchers, sheep-salvers, and thrashers	,, 4d.	,,	8d.
Mowers of grass	,, 6d.	,,	10d.
A good man haymaker	,, 4d.	,,	8d.
A boy or woman haymaker	,, 3d.	,,	6d.
A man reaper of corn	,, 4d.	,,	8d.
A woman reaper of corn	,, 3d.	,,	6d.

The above got 2d. a day less in winter, with or without meat.

By the year :—

A chief hind, ploughman or shepherd	£4	10	0
An inferior hind that can and will mow and reap corn, hold the plough, hedge, and do other husbandry work well	3	10	0
An inferior servant only fit for husbandry, thrashing, and looking after beasts and sheep	2	10	0
A youth	1	0	0
A woman servant that can bake, brew, wash, look after milk, make butter and cheese well	2	0	0
Inferior ditto	1	10	0

No greater wages to be paid in the County of Westmorland under penalty.

In 1794 wages were by the year :—

A hind	£20 with house, garden and potato ground.
An unmarried man.. ..	£10 10s. to £12 10s. with board and washing.
Maid servants	£4 10s. to £5.

" If strangers in the parish, care is taken to vary the wages every six months, to prevent them from acquiring a settlement, to which they would be entitled were they hired for a year, or were their wages to continue the same for that period."

By the month for hay and harvest season :—

Male labourers .. .. £1 12s. 6d. with victuals.
Women ,, ... 16s. to £1 4s. with board.

By the day for hay and harvest season :—

Male labourers .. .. 1s. 4d. to 1s. 10d. with victuals.
Women ,, ... 8d. to 10d. with victuals.

Male labourers at other seasons of the year receive 1s. 4d. to 1s. 8d., and women labourers 8d. to 1s. per day.

Mole catchers receive 3d. an acre where they have not been caught before, 2d. and 1½d. per acre yearly afterwards.

A description of a labourer on the west side of the County, as given by himself to a writer in the early years of the century, was: "Till I was wedded I had wrought for my father, and had got clothes when I wanted them. We had always a few sheepskins for breeches, and I used to spin during winter nights. As to money, I never thought anything about it. When I got married, we had just seven shillings between us, when all was over. That little cottage was empty, and I took it for half a guinea a year, and had some peat moss and a garden with it. Our parents soon supplied us with the necessary furniture, which I thought at that time was exceedingly elegant. I engaged to work the following winter for a neighbouring farmer for sixpence a day and my meat, but to have nothing but meat on wet days. This was an excellent wage at the time. My wife spun flax and I carded and spun wool at nights after work, which she took occasionally to Hawkshead, which was then a noted yarn fair."

At the Whitsuntide hiring in 1817 the rate of wages for the year was, men £10 to £13 and women £3 to £4, "but many were engaged for bare board and lodging." At the hirings on November 14th, 1829, the rates of wages for the half-year were: men £5 to £7, women £2 to £3.

The half-yearly wages at the Whitsuntide hirings, in addition to board, lodging and washing, were in :—

	Best men.	Women.	Boys.
1830	£6 to £8 ..	£3 10 to £4 10 ..	—
1840	£7 to £9 ..	£3 to £6 ..	£2 to £5
1846	£8 to £12 ..	£6 to £7 ..	—
1850	£4 to £5 ..	£2 10 to £5 ..	£3 to £4
1855	£10 to £12 ..	£5 to £7 ..	—
1860	£8 to £12 ..	£6 to £7 ..	£4 to £5

	Best men.	Women.	Boys.
1865	£10 to £12	£7 to £8	—
1870	£12 to £13	£6 to £8	—
1875	£18 to £20	£8 to £12	—
1880	£13 to £14	£10 to £12	£4 to £9
1885	£11 to £14	£9 to £11	£3/10 to £7
1890	£13 to £15 10	£9 to £13	£6 to £8
1895	£14 to £16 10	£10 to £12 10	£5 to £9
1900	£15 to £20	£13 to £18	£8 to £10
1905	£17 to £20	£12 to £15	£6 to £10
1909	£18 to £20	£12 to £14	£6 to £9

A return was made by John Crosby, of Kirkby Thore to the *Agricultural Gazette* in 1850 of wages paid for agricultural labour. The prices may be taken as those pertaining to the Bottom of Westmorland :—Weekly wages of men, 11/- ; ditto harvest time (with meat, drink and lodgings), 12/- ; female labourers, daily wage 10d. to 1/-. Clover mowing, 2/- per acre. Meadow grass, 2/6 to 3/- per acre. Reaping wheat per acre, 7/- to 9/-. Thrashing and cleaning wheat per bushel, 3d. Digging per yard in length in clay sub-soil, 3½ feet deep 14 inches wide at the top, and 3 inches at the bottom, 1d. to 1¼d. Ordinary cottage rent, 50/- to 60/- per year.

In Government publications issued in 1900, 1905, and 1910 the average adult male labourer's wage in Westmorland, including allowances of every description, such as board and lodging, which was taken as equivalent to 8/- per week, was 18/9, 20/-, and 19/9 per week in the years 1898, 1903, and 1907 respectively.

Casual labourers or " darrickers " are employed only to a small extent and usually live in cottages in the adjacent villages to where they are employed, not infrequently they board with the farmer. From returns made by the Rural District Councils the rate of cash wages for such labourers per week was :—

	1895.		1897.		1903.	
	Jan.	June.	Jan.	June.	Jan.	June.
East Ward R.D.C. ..	16/–	16/–	16/6	18/-	19/–	19/6
South Westmorland R.D.C.	20/–	20/–	20/–	20/–	20/–	21/–
West Ward R.D.C. ..	15/–	15/–	15/–	15/6	17/–	18/–

These rates are exclusive of all extras and allowances. In the East and West Wards in many cases free cottages are provided, in some cases with gardens; potatoes and milk are allowed in other cases.

The scarcity of cottages accounts to a large extent for the custom of boarding and lodging the labourers in the farm-house—the custom enables both male and female servants to save a considerable proportion of their wage, which is carefully laid by each year with a view to marriage and taking a small farm on leaving service; but although Westmorland must be accounted a county of small holdings, there is much competition for them, and the rents are so high for the quality of the land, that many of the best men are forced to emigrate each year.

In the Annual Report for 1868 of the Penrith Branch of the Carlisle Savings' Bank the amount due to 260 male farm servants was £9,259 9s. 5d., and to 240 female farm servants £7,904 8s. 9d. In the Kirkby Lonsdale, Morland, Shap, Appleby, Kirkby Stephen, and Temple Sowerby Lodges of Friendly Societies there were, in 1868, 364 farm servants and farm labourers members.

Women have been employed in outdoor farm labour to a greater extent than is desirable, especially during the first three quarters of the century, though it has been on a continually decreasing scale. In 1794 Pringle reported that it was "painful to behold the beautiful servant maids of the district toiling in the severe labours of the field; they drive the harrow and the plough, when they are drawn by three horses; nay, it is not uncommon to see, toiling at the dung carts a girl whose elegant features and delicately-proportioned limbs but ill accord with such rough treatment." Henry Tremenheere of Grasmere, one of the assistant commissioners to the Royal Commission on the Employment of Women and Children in Agriculture, reported, in 1869, that the greater part of such work as spreading dung, weeding crops, thinning turnips, and taking up potatoes is still done by female farm servants and by extra women when they can be procured. About 20 years previously the public agricultural gang system had been introduced, and there existed in Penrith eight public gang masters and seven women carrying on the same business, who employed about 300 young women and children of the lowest class. Tremenheere found that they were not properly looked after while they were at work, and that their education was neglected; they were sent out in gangs of 20 to 40 to the larger arable farms, the age of the children was from ten years upwards, and they received a penny a 100 yards for turnip

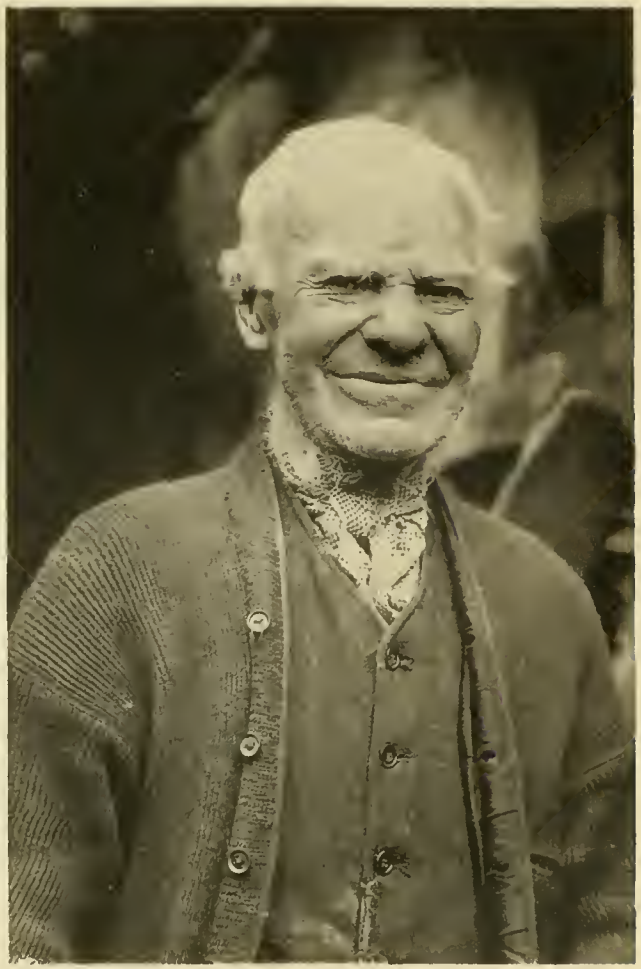
thinning. The gangs were kept fairly employed for about eight months of the year. Private gangs also existed in the county wherever large arable farms prevailed. The Act of 1867, which required a licence for the gangmasters, had not been enforced at Penrith. Tremenheere met the magistrates and informed them of the provisions of the Act which they promised should be enforced in future.

" There are very few women workers now," writes a Westmorland correspondent to the *Agricultural Gazette* in 1880, " owing to high wages. A few women, for thinning turnips, get 2d. per hundred yards. The best hired women do not go out of the house, though many milk and serve the calves and go into the hay-fields."

The diet of farm servants, about 1870, was the same as the rest of the household—all sitting down at the same table. Breakfast consisted of porridge made of milk; " drinking " about 10 a.m. of bread and cheese with beer or milk, this was taken out to the men wherever they might happen to be working; dinner at noon of fruit pudding or if plain with treacle sauce, followed by meat, baked, boiled or made into pies with potatoes and other vegetables; 4 p.m. tea, taken out to the men, of bread and cheese or tea and bread and butter with jam or pasties; supper of bread and cheese or porridge, without stint. The bread was composed of two-thirds best wheaten flour and one-third rye. Beer was but rarely given, and tea was little used.

The labour of a farm hand in Westmorland is hard, and the hours are long, but the food is good and sufficient, and both men and women are well fitted for their work—they are healthy and strong, the pity is so many are forced to emigrate through lack of small holdings.

After considerable agitation through their clubs and discussion by the County Council, for the compulsory production of " character books," which had no effect, the farmers started a system on a voluntary basis at the Whitsuntide hirings at Kendal in 1909, the local farmers' club having issued books for the purpose to all its members. The experiment was not a success. It is related that a lad having agreed to hire with a farmer, the latter said he would meet him again after he had got his character. On this taking place, the farmer said, " I'se gitten thee character an its aw reet me lad." " I, an I'se gitten thine, an I'se nut gaan," was the reply.



THOMAS DOBSON, M.F.H., aged 81.
Eskdale Farmers' Pack.

"For generations" H. J. Little wrote in his report on the Farm Prize Competition in Cumberland and Westmorland for the Royal Agricultural Society in 1880, "has the Cumberland and Westmorland labourer been as superior in *morale* to his fellow of the south as he has been in *physique*, add to this the constant supervision from dwelling in the same house as his employer, and the superiority of his fare from living at the same table, and we have some explanation of his greater capability. His greater willingness probably springs from an ambition to rise, which is easier of fulfilment with him than the southern labourer."

Again, John Coleman, one of the assistant commissioners to the Royal Commission on Agriculture, reported in 1882, that the Cumberland and Westmorland labourer "moves from place to place, always careful to select situations, not where the work is easy, but where the master is a successful man, who understands his business. . . . Fortunately, there are in most parishes, small as well as large farms, and the steady saving servant often becomes the successful farmer. . . . As regards the size of farms, both counties are happily circumstanced; inasmuch as whilst the tendency of late years has been towards consolidation, there are still, and it is to be hoped will ever remain, sufficient variety to provide stepping stones or lower rungs in the ladder of enterprise for the deserving farm servant to creep up to the position of master, and instances could be multiplied, in which through such *media* men have risen from the humblest positions to great wealth."

Education has always stood very high in Westmorland, and to this in no small degree must the great efficiency of farm servants be attributed. Lord Brougham, in a speech made in 1862, said: "It is my bounden duty to state that 45 years ago, when what may be called the education movement began, that celebrated committee, the Education Committee sat in the House of Commons, of which I had the honour of being chairman; at that time we found Cumberland and Westmorland standing very high indeed, in point of education, in comparison with the rest of the country. Cumberland was not so high as Westmorland. Westmorland was the highest of all England, in proportion of the schools, and children going to those schools, to the population of the country. I believe there was only one country

in the world, which was part of Switzerland, that exceeded Westmorland in proportion."

According to the Duke of Newcastle's Commission on Education, the proportion of the population under instruction in Westmorland was 1 in 7.9 a figure which was higher than any other county in the country.

There were no less than 40 endowed grammar schools in Westmorland at which the sons and in many cases, daughters also of the farm labourers sat side by side with those of their employers.

Of the non-inspected elementary schools in 1869, Tremenheere reported that they were generally in a very inefficient state, and that there was a great inclination for the small farmers, statesmen and labourers to keep their children from school during the busy times of the year.

A return was made by Tremenheere in 1869 of the condition of the farm labourers cottages in 24 parishes or townships in Westmorland, which left much to be desired both in number and in sanitary arrangements.

Town or Parish.	State of Cottages.
Bongate	A great want of cottages, far from sufficient for the farm labour, separation of the sexes not popular or generally practised.
Grasmere	Cottages sufficient and not over-crowded.
Hutton Roof ..	Fairly sufficient, but not well ventilated.
Brough	Cottages bad, insufficient ventilation in some, and insufficient to separate the sexes properly.
Crosby Ravensworth.	Cottages fairly good, but not so well ventilated as they should be.
Middleton	Cottages very inferior, ventilation defective.
Kirkby Thore ..	Cottages good.
Whittington	Tolerably good, but ventilation might be improved.
Morland	Generally good, but ventilation might be improved.
Shap	Cottages not good, for the most part small, and often only one sleeping apartment, ventilation generally very bad.
Kirkby Lonsdale ..	Cottages not very good and not well ventilated.

Town or Parish.	State of Cottages.
Heversham ..	.. Cottages in fair condition but not nearly sufficient for the supply of labour; not well supplied with water.
Beetham ..	.. Cottages pretty good, but overcrowded, seldom more than two bedrooms, and occasionally only one.
Applethwaite	.. Cottages bad, not near enough of them, not conveniently situated, often overcrowded; bastardy and ante-nuptial fornication very prevalent; very badly supplied with air and water.
Brougham ..	.. Cottages good, but not sufficient for the labour.
Kentmere ..	.. Cottages good in every respect.
Barton ..	.. Cottages upon the whole good and tolerably ventilated.
Orton ..	.. Cottages generally good and sufficient for the population.
Casterton ..	.. Cottages very good in all respects.
Clifton ..	.. Cottages in fair condition.
Warcop ..	.. Cottages rather small.
Long Marton	.. With some exceptions the cottages are in good condition.
Ormside ..	.. Cottages sufficient at present, but not enough to allow of any increase of population.
Lowther ..	.. Cottages generally clean and comfortable, sufficient in number, and generally well ventilated.

There is still a great want of cottages for married farm labourers and many of those in use are deficient in ventilation and sanitary conveniences.

VI.—MARKETS AND FAIRS.

KENDAL.

KENDAL Market has been held on Saturdays since the twelfth century, being established by Charter in the reign of Richard I., and two fairs annually, one on the " eve day and morrow of the Feast of St. Mark " and the other on the " eve day and morrow of the Feast of St. Simon and St. Jude." St. Mark's day is now April 25th and St. Simon and St. Jude's day October 28th, on neither of which days have fairs been held during the past century. The author of " England described, or the Traveller's Companion," 1776, says Kendal " has a market on Saturdays and two fairs annually, viz., on May 6th and November 8th, for horses, cattle, and sheep." By advertisement in the *Lancaster Gazette*, April 12th, 1805, the Mayor, Thos. Harrison, gave notice that the fair, which " has been holden on the 27th, will in future be held on the 29th of April." Hodgson, writing in 1814, says, " At present Kendal has three cattle Fairs, viz. : on March 22nd, April 29th, and November 8th and 9th, and between the two last a cattle Fair once a fortnight." Meat was exposed in the Butchers' Rows, open stalls, on either side of High Street from the Pump Inn down to the New Biggin, where they remained till the Old Shambles, opposite the Commercial Hotel, were built about 1782. The New Shambles were built in 1804 between Finkle Street and the Market Place, though butchers' stalls still remained in the street till 1816, when they were finally removed. Cattle were exposed for sale in Highgate once a fortnight during the summer months till 1825, when they were removed to the New Road ; on market days butter, eggs, potatoes, pigs, and other produce were shown in the Market Place, but the position of the other markets was somewhat indefinite in the first two decades of the century. The old Market Hall underneath St. George's Chapel was occupied by the corn market, in which thirty loads of oats and a little barley was a full show ; at the beginning of the century there was little or no wheat exposed. Owing to the fertility of the newly inclosed commons the business of the corn market rapidly increased and in 1814 it was found necessary to remove the potato market from the market place into Stramongate in order to make room for the oat market, which was removed from the front of the Globe Inn.

In 1819 the average price of corn was higher in Westmorland than in any other county, owing to there being so little wheat grown, and that grown in the Eden Valley going into the Penrith market. The greater part of the wheat shown in Kendal market came from Lancashire, and complaints were made that the averages were not fairly taken in Kendal in consequence of which Jackson the inspector, resigned, and Swainson was appointed inspector of corn returns in December, 1820. Flour was selling at 3/2 per stone in Kendal as against 2/2 per stone in Carlisle. For the year ending September 25th, 1825, the grain sold in the market was 15,809 quarters, viz., 3,880 quarters of wheat, 7,773 quarters of oats, 4,089 quarters of barley, and 67 quarters of rye and beans; during the last four months of 1828, 7,274 quarters of grain were sold for £13,820, the average price per quarter being for wheat 67/6, oats 24/6, and barley 37/8. In September, 1829, the average show of wheat was 260 to 270 loads. Wm. Pennington was appointed Corn Inspector by the magistrates in 1830. In 1843 the corn inspector made the following returns of quantities and average prices sold in the market in that year :—

1843.	Wheat.					Oats.					1843.	Wheat.					Oats.				
	Qrs.	Bus.	£	s.	d.	Qrs.	Bus.	£	s.	d.		Qrs.	Bus.	£	s.	d.	Qrs.	Bus.	£	s.	d.
Jan. 1 ..	35	7	2	7	8¼	66	2	0	17	0¾	Aug. 5..	70	5	3	3	3¾	6	4	0	19	4
„ 7 ..	54	0	2	10	0½	98	0	0	18	3¾	„ 12..	41	1	3	0	6½	—		—		
„ 14 ..	86	0	2	9	4¼	60	2	0	18	4½	„ 19..	50	3	3	15	10½	14	0	0	18	7½
„ 28 ..	66	2	2	9	4	102	1	0	17	10¾	„ 26..	33	6	2	14	0	20	0	—		
Feb. 4 ..	47	7	2	8	4¼	76	2	0	18	2	Sept. 2..	12	2	2	11	3	—		—		
„ 11 ..	51	0	2	7	5½	106	0	0	17	0	„ 9..	72	4	2	13	2½	13	5	0	19	6½
„ 18 ..	33	1	2	8	5½	28	2	0	17	0¾	„ 16..	72	4	2	13	2½	13	5	0	19	6½
„ 25 ..	55	7	2	7	0	55	3	0	18	4¼	„ 23..	36	0	2	11	7	37	4	0	18	7½
Mar. 4 ..	73	0	2	7	1½	34	5	0	18	7¼	„ 30..	187	7	2	11	0¼	110	5	0	17	11
„ 11 ..	42	3	2	8	3¼	44	2	0	19	0¼	Oct. 7..	228	3	2	9	3¼	45	2	0	18	10½
„ 18 ..	42	2	2	9	2¾	38	6	0	18	10¾	„ 14..	120	3	2	8	9¼	108	6	0	18	8
„ 25 ..	37	4	2	7	6¼	14	0	0	17	6	„ 21..	93	2	2	11	4¾	32	2	0	19	11
April 1 ..	59	4	2	8	1	19	4	0	19	2	„ 28..	93	2	2	11	3¾	32	2	0	19	11
„ 8 ..	15	3	2	9	7	59	0	0	16	8½	Nov. 4..	113	0	2	10	9½	72	1	0	16	11¼
„ 15 ..	17	6	2	6	4¾	38	2	0	17	6	„ 11..	102	4	2	11	2½	62	0	0	18	1¾
„ 22 ..	35	5	2	8	2½	37	4	0	16	8¾	„ 18..	49	1	2	10	11½	52	3	0	18	2½
„ 29 ..	42	2	2	8	8½	24	3	0	16	6¼	„ 25..	82	2	2	12	4¼	40	4	0	19	0¼
May 6 ..	54	0	2	9	3	18	0	0	16	0	Dec. 2..	62	5	2	11	5¾	44	2	0	17	2¼
„ 13 ..	55	7	2	9	1½	45	5	0	17	11¾	„ 9..	68	1	2	11	0	69	2	0	17	11¼
„ 20 ..	47	2	2	9	7½	23	5	0	16	11½	„ 16..	9	7	2	9	1¼	38	5	0	18	9¼
„ 27 ..	68	4	2	11	0	44	5	0	18	8½	„ 23..	43	2	2	13	5½	125	4	0	17	6¼
June 3 ..	45	1	2	11	10¾	33	7	1	0	3¼	„ 30..	18	4	2	11	0	77	2	0	17	0¾
„ 10 ..	55	5	2	14	2	28	1	0	18	6¾	—	—		—			—		—		
„ 17 ..	39	7	2	10	1¾	29	0	0	17	10¾	—	—		—			—		—		
„ 24 ..	39	7	2	10	1¾	29	0	0	17	10¾	—	—		—			—		—		
July 1 ..	24	6	2	8	2½	2	7	0	18	8¼	—	—		—			—		—		
„ 8 ..	25	1	2	9	7	24	4	1	0	7¾	—	—		—			—		—		
„ 15 ..	64	6	2	14	8¾	23	3	1	1	4½	—	—		—			—		—		
„ 22 ..	90	2	3	1	9	4	5	1	5	11½	—	—		—			—		—		
„ 29 ..	110	4	3	4	11½	20	0	1	3	0	—	—		—			—		—		

In 1816 the March Cattle Fair was started on the Beast Banks, being held annually on the 23rd of the month.

The positions which the various markets were to occupy was advertised in the Kendal *Advertiser and Chronicle* in 1824 :—

All vendors of pigs and geese shall place their carts and stand in the high end of Stramongate.

All vendors of potatoes shall place their carts lower down in Stramongate.

All vendors of Cotton Fents and other goods called soft goods shall place their stalls and stand in Stricklandgate below the regular stalls for woollen goods.

All vendors of Fruit shall stand on the west side of Highgate below the end of Allhallows Lane.

All vendors of Pots shall expose their goods between the end of Allhallows lane and the Horse and Rainbow.

Vendors of Meal and Flour by retail shall not be permitted to stand in the space under St. George's Chapel.

MICHAEL BRANTHWAITE,
Mayor.

The tolls of the markets and fairs of Kendal were part of the manorial rights of the Barony, and were leased for £15 per year to the Corporation, who sublet them, in 1837, to John Thompson for £115 per year. A dispute arose at this time between the Corporation and the lords of the manor, the Earl of Lonsdale for the Richmond and Marquis Fees and the Hon. F. G. Howard for the Lumley Fees, the result of which was that after two assize trials and an appeal, the Corporation lost their case and had to pay all costs. This was in 1839, after which date Thompson received his lease of the tolls direct from the Lords of the Manor. So the tolls continued till 1864, when the question of redeeming them was brought up at the Farmers' Club, with the result that they were purchased from the Hon. Mary Howard and Lord Lonsdale for the sum of £1,100. The tolls at this time were bringing in a nett income of £55 per annum. The money required for the purchase was raised by subscription.

Dr.	£	s.	d.	*Cr.*	£	s.	d.
To amount raised by Subscription	840	16	3	By Lords of the Manor, Purchase of Tolls	1,100	0	0
,, Market Tolls Resistance Fund raised by the late Wm. Ellison	170	0	0	,, Expenses of Collecting Abolition of Tolls	4	1	0
,, L. & N.W. Rly. Coy., redemption of £10 paid by them annually	200	0	0	,, Advertising ..	1	1	0
,, Interest	19	18	0	,, Wm. Fisher's account for circulars, postage, collecting books, etc.	12	0	0
				,, Half-year's rent undertaken to be paid out of this Fund, so that no Toll should be paid after Jan. 1, 1865	26	18	3
				,, Income Tax ..	0	18	9
W. H. Wakefield, August 3, 1865.				,, Harrison & Son, legal expenses of conveyance	29	14	3
				,, Balance in hand ..	56	1	0
	£1,230	14	3		£1,230	14	3

The proclamation abolishing the tolls was read by the Town Clerk from the "Cauld-stean" in the market place on the morning of the last day in the year 1864.

Whereas, in or about the year 1190, Gilbert Fitz Reinfred, then Baron of Kendal, obtained from King Richard the First a charter for the holding of a fair or market every week on the day before the Sunday in Kendal, and whereas various other grants were made by subsequent Kings of England to like effect, or for the holding of fairs on other days. And whereas the right to receive toll for such fairs or markets has for many years been vested in the Right Honourable the Earl of Lonsdale and the Honourable Mary Howard, as Lords of the Barony of Kendal; and whereas certain parties interested in the prosperity of the Town and neighbourhood of Kendal have covenanted with the aforesaid William, Earl of Lonsdale, and the Honourable Mary Howard and their trustees to pay the sum of eleven hundred pounds to the said Lords of the Barony of Kendal, as, and for a full, entire and complete redemption of all tolls whatsoever payable at markets or fairs held in Kendal, and further have agreed with the present lessee of the said tolls, to indemnify him, her, or them from all loss for the

surrender of his, her, or their right therein, from and after 12 o'clock at noon on the 31st day of December 1864. Be it therefore known unto all men that no Baronial Tolls may or shall be collected in the Borough of Kendal in markets or fairs, or on other days of the week, from and after this day for ever. God save the Queen.

The tolls thus bought, which were by law and usage payable in the Burgh of Kirkby-in-Kendal prior to 1865, were :—

1.—*Cattle* brought to the fairs to be sold, both buyer and seller to pay 1d. to the toller.

2.—*Sheep or Swine* sold, the buyer to pay after the rate of 8d. per score for every one bought.

3.—*Cattle sold* at the fortnight fair, the buyer to pay 1d. each.

4.—*Cattle sold* on any other day in the week, the seller to pay 1d. each.

5.—*Dead goods* if of the value of 13½d. to pay ½d. for each description exposed for sale, sell or not sell.

6.—*Slaughtered beasts* ½d. each.

7.—*Stallage* 10d. per annum; if the trader exposes various kinds of goods not of his own manufacture then he must pay ½d. for each sort exposed for sale if of the value of 13½d.

7A.—*Fishers to pay* 1d. per load for standing the market or if of the value of 13½d., 1d.

7B.—*Parsnips, Carrots, Turnips, Potaloes,* and all other things, 1d. each load exposed for sale, or if of the value of 13½d. one penny.

Roped onions ½d. per load.

Cockles ½d. per load.

8.—*Fowls* of every description ½d. for each basket or lot exposed for sale.

9.—*Butter,* if of the value of 13½d., pays a ½d. per day; if 3 stone and upwards pays 1d.

10.—*Eggs,* for every pannier or basket exposed for sale, three eggs.

11.—*Wool or Yarn,* for every pack, if three stone weight, 1d.; if under three stone, and of the value of 13½d., ½d.

Cheese, if 3 stones weight 1d.; if under and of the value of 13½d., one ½d.

Corn, of all sorts, whether sold by load or small samples, ½d. per load if hard grain and if contracted for or delivered within the burgh.

Meal or Barley Meal, ½d. per load or cadge ark or parcel for every day it is exposed; sell or not sell.

Malt sold in the burgh, 1d. per load.

Wheat Bread or Rye Bread, 1d. per load if under 3 stones exposed; ½d. if above and of the value of 13½d.

Wood Vessels, Swills, Ropes, or Harden Cloth, ½d. per day, sell or not sell.

Stalls or Stands of every kind, ½d. per day; sell or not sell.

Palm Sunday Eve and Trinity Eve are double toll days for dead goods.

Corn, for every pack or parcel 1d. per parcel; sell or not sell.
Cart Load of goods, of any description, above 16 stone weight, 2d.
Salt Fish 1d. per load or bushel.
Linseys 1d. per piece.
Fruit 13½d. pays ½d., if six pecks 1d., and for every load 1d.
Hides 1d. each, sell or not sell; buyers of same pay ½d. each.
Calves and Sheep Skins ½d. each; buyers of same 4d. per score.
Cotton Wool and Yarn 1d. for three stone.
Ley Stones and Sand 1d. per day.
Linen Cloth and Harden ½d. per day if three stone weight.
Country Butchers 1d. each calf if quick; if dead ½d.
do. for sheep 8d. per score, and every beast 2d.
do. double Toll on Christmas Eve.
Kirkland :—Beasts, Sheep, and Swine, killed here and sold in Kendal, Beast 1d., Sheep and Swine 2d. per score.

The restricted covered market under the east end of St. George's Chapel remained in use till that building was pulled down in 1855; below the market were wine cellars and the lock-up or "black-hole."

"There's a spirit above, and a spirit below,
A spirit of love, and a spirit of woe!
The Spirit above is the Spirit Divine,
And the spirit below is the spirit of wine."

The new market house was built on the site covered by the chapel at a cost of £732 15s., which sum was raised by public subscription. It was formally opened by the Mayor, on March 29th, 1856.

The corn market at this date having greatly declined, the new building was used as the market for butter, eggs, poultry, and vegetables, a small area only being reserved in the east end for corn; in 1869 a small covered semi-circular structure was added to the east end of the market house, it was occupied by the corn sellers.

A public weighing machine with sworn weigher was provided in 1845, and from 1864 the Corporation let it annually from Whitsuntide, a condition of the letting being that the sworn weigher was not to act as a coal agent.

The market continued to be held in this building till June, 1889, when the new market hall was opened as a memorial to Queen Victoria. The cost of the site was £1360, and the total estimated cost £3500 without fittings; of this sum £1500 was subscribed. The old building

was used as the Public Library from 1891 till it was demolished in 1909, the site it occupied being then added to the market square. A notice was issued by the Mayor, John Banks, in September, 1909, that in future the Poultry Market would be held in the premises beneath the Working Men's Institute in the Market Place.

It was customary, about 1850, for carts with calves tied up by the neck to be stationed on the sides of the streets. The noise they made was more than the shopkeepers could stand, so they were removed, by orders of the police in 1851, to the New Road. It was here during September, October and November that large shows of rams for sale were held each Saturday, but they have gradually dwindled in importance owing to the special sales for these animals at the Auction Mart. They have now practically ceased to exist.

In 1860 the following market regulations were passed by the Board of Health :—

1.—The open space in the Market Place, from the east end westward to the entrance door of the Poor Law Guardians, for the sale of green produce, cheese, slaughtered pigs, and sales by auction.

2.—West end of covered Market for sale of butter, eggs, poultry, and garden flowers.

3.—West end of Stricklandgate from Rose and Crown to the east side from the corner of Cheapside northwards for sale of drapery, hardware and crockery.

4.— West side of Highgate southwards from the Exchange to the New Inn, for the sale of ropes, cord, tinware, cooper's-ware, books, toys, sweets and fruit.

5.—Both sides of Stramongate, downwards from the Masons' Arms for the sale of potatoes, live pigs and live geese.

6.—Open space between New Road and the iron railings from Mill Bridge to Mr. Ireland's property for sale of horses, cattle and sheep.

The Onion Fair at Martinmas continued to be held in the Market Place till 1878, when the Mayor by proclamation removed it to Stricklandgate, where it has been held ever since; the price at this date for stringed onions was 1/7 to 1/8 per stone, and pickling onions 4d. to 5d. per quart.

From August, 1810, to August, 1811, the inspectors examined 1421 cows' hides, 3915 calves' hides, and 12,089 sheep skins, and during that period £9 6s. 3d. was paid in fines for bad flaying.

The inspectors appointed by the Corporation reported that for the week ending December 31st, 1819, there had been killed in Kendal 25 cows, 40 calves, and 448 sheep.

For the year ending August, 1823, the inspector of Raw Hides and Skins reported the number of animals slaughtered in Kendal, viz. :— 16,241 sheep, 4,278 calves, and 1,578 cows. The public slaughter houses were opened near the Canal Head in 1869.

The number of animals slaughtered for the four weeks ending November 7th, 1884, were: cattle 60, sheep 1,097, calves and pigs 46, and for the month ending December 5th, cattle 64, sheep 840, and calves and pigs 32. It must be noted that a large number of carcases of sheep were transmitted every week, when prices would permit, to London and other markets. For the year ending October, 1910, the number of animals slaughtered were: cattle 891 calves 82 pigs 1,163 and sheep 6,830.

About 1843 "badgers" were accustomed to meet the farmers outside the town and buy up their produce before it entered the market, which resulted in the prices being considerably increased. The practice was not stopped till the Mayor issued a proclamation giving notice that all offending in this way would be punished.

In 1840 many inaccurate weigh-beams and scales were seized by the police and forfeited and publicly burnt.

In 1858 the Superintendents of Police were appointed Inspectors of weights and measures, a position which had been held by the Market Inspectors up to that time. It was found that nearly all the standard measures had been lost, having been pawned for drink in public houses. In Cumberland and Westmorland, from January 1st to February 15th, of 6627 weights and measures examined only 100 were found correct in the two counties. In Kendal and Kirkby Lonsdale districts no standard weights were to be found, and fresh ones had to be procured from London. That the Inspectors did not altogether neglect their duties in the old days is evidenced by many accounts in the papers of diseased carcases being seized and burnt on the Kent Side— in 1820 they seized 38 loads of meal which was adulterated, and the two owners were fined £2 each; farmers from Crook and Stainton were had up for "capping" corn, and from the former place in 1819 a farmer was fined £50 for concealing grain and making it into malt

with intent to defraud the revenue. In 1829 complaints were so frequent against sellers of wheat, oats, flour, meal, etc., that the bulk and quality were inferior to sample, and weight and measure so deficient that the Mayor had the " tryer " in operation and gave orders to the market-lookers to inspect all attending the market. In March, 1864, the first prosecution under the Health Authority took place in Kendal, when a butcher was fined £5 and costs for exposing a diseased carcase for sale—it was afterwards burnt at the Water-side : at Orton in the May following a similar fine was inflicted, and the carcase burnt in the Market Place.

The officers appointed in 1834 at the Court House to serve during the following year were :—Swine and Goat lookers 2, Searchers of Weights and Measures 2, Searchers of Grain, Meal and Flour 2, Market and Shambles looker 1, Flesh lookers 2.

In 1821 wheat was sold by the load of 4½ Winchester bushels, barley by the Carlisle bushel, which was equal to 3 Imperial bushels, oats by the load of 7½ Winchester bushels, and oat-meal by the load of 240 lbs. Fruit was sold by the pannier, holding about 16 quarts.

A petition largely signed by " orchardists " was presented to the Mayor in 1832, who granted their petition and gave notice that on and after October 12th, 1832, all fruit had to be sold by weight, and each pannier had to contain one score or 20 lbs., with the tare of the basket clearly indicated on the outside.

Until 1835 the fairs were proclaimed and " ridden " by the Mayor, Aldermen and Chief Burgesses accompanied by a band of music.

In 1843 a weekly cattle market was formed, but the movement did not succeed, and a few years later, after the opening of the railway, the first Fortnightly Cattle Market was held on Tuesday the 14th of September, 1847. The first proposal had been to hold it in the Market Place, but the number of cattle brought to the market was so great that it was held on the New Road and afterwards removed to near the railway station, where it has been held ever since. Between 500 and 600 sheep, 150 head of cattle, and a few calves were in the market when it first started at 7 a.m.—fat beef and mutton brought 6d. per lb. On September 25th, 1848, the numbers in the market were 1,216 sheep and 86 cattle. For the year 1849 the numbers were : cattle 1,452, calves 157, sheep 9,783, and lambs 3,895. By 1861 the market

had increased, and the numbers were for that year: bulls 46, cattle 1,766, calves 194, sheep and lambs 16,901, and pigs 5. In 1870 the numbers were: bulls 72, cattle 1,817, calves 6, goats 56, sheep and lambs 18,466. A few years after its commencement the day was changed to Wednesday, and this was again changed to Monday in July, 1867, a petition having been presented to and granted by the Privy Council in that respect. The tolls paid to the London and North-Western Railway Company, upon whose land the fair was held, were, up to 1863, 1d. per head for sheep up to 15 and 1/3 per score, 2d. per head for cattle and 3d. for bulls. These tolls were altered in that year by agreement with the Farmers' Club to ½d. each for sheep, 1d. each for calves, 2d. each for cattle, and 3d. for bulls.

In 1851 a deputation of farmers waited upon the Mayor, who sanctioned the holding of a horse fair, to be known as the New Horse Fair, on February 22nd each year; it was held for the first time in the following year, 1852. The next year the Wool and Cheese Fair was started on the 9th of August, when 17 carts of wool and 15 carts of cheese, of which only four were of new milk cheese, were shown—the new milk cheese brought 60/- to 63/- per cwt.—the blue milk cheese 4d. to 4½d. per lb. The show of cheese would seem to have surprised some of the farmers—one of them said: "Well they're a bonny lot, but wha ivver wod a'thout ov seeing sec cheese as them, frea a hey en cald fell top spot like Lambrigg Park." The Wool and Cheese Fairs were held three times a year, in June, July, and August, but were only continued for a few years.

What must be looked upon as the commencement of Auction Marts in Kendal was an advertisement of Adam Walker, the wrestler, that he would "Sell by Auction" at the Fortnightly Fair starting on December 2nd, 1867, cattle and sheep sent to him for that purpose—there is no record that this continued very long. An auction sale was started fortnightly for cattle by T. Gass in Whitwell, Busher Co.'s grounds on December 14th, 1868, and this continued till April, 1870. In the same place another attempt was made in 1873 by J. B. Watson, but previous to this an auction mart was opened by John Rook in a field near the Duke of Cumberland Inn in 1869 on Monday, January 11th, and also an auction sale in the Market Place on each Friday for hides and skins—these, however, only lasted about a year.

On Monday, March 22nd, 1875, Hetherington opened his Auction Mart near the Duke of Cumberland Inn, where sales have been held weekly ever since, though the control of the Mart has undergone many changes, and it is now the property of a Limited Liability Company. A sale for hides and skins was instituted at this Mart on Friday, February 2nd, 1877; the prices for skins in 1883 were: hides to 3¾d., calf skins to 6⅝d., and rough sheep skins 5/5. In the same year American fresh meat was sold by auction in the Market Hall, five carcases of sheep and half a carcase of beef being sold for 4½d. to 8d. per lb. On the 6th of December, 1877, a prize fat show was held at this Mart, when £75 was offered in prizes in 21 classes. The number of animals sold at the Mart in this year was 3,280 head of cattle and 23,820 sheep and lambs, and it should be noted that in March beef brought 10/- to 10/6 per stone and mutton 1/- to 1/2 per lb. In the following year Kirkby's Auction Mart was opened near the station yard. This remained in the hands of the proprietor till he died in 1886, it then became known as the Kendal Farmers' Auction Company—the two rival auctions finally amalgamated in 1902. At this time the commissions charged at the auctions were for cattle, sheep and horses 6d. in the £ under £5, and 3d. in the £ over £5 per lot. Annual ram sales were started at the auctions in the autumn of 1880, when Lincoln shearling rams brought £3 15s. to £4 17s. 6d. each and Leicester shearlings to £12 12s. In June, 1883, both Marts started an additional sale on Wednesday each week, but this did not continue for long. The number of animals that passed through the Mart in 1903 was: fat cattle and calves 1,201, store cattle 1,886, and sheep 35,179. In 1907 the numbers were: fat cattle and calves 1,331, store cattle 2,091, and sheep 33,036. For the year ending December 31st, 1909, the numbers passing through the Kendal ring were: fat cattle and calves 1,464, store cattle 1,838, and 40,312 sheep and lambs. The company's report for the year ending December 31st, 1908, showed a profit of £219 5s. 3d. a dividend of 5 per cent. absorbing £200 was paid and the balance carried to reserve. In 1909 the auction company started a scheme of insurance against the seizure of fat tuberculous cattle, the vendor paying 6d. per head for each bullock or heifer sold, and 1/- per head for each cow or bull, no bullock or heifer to be sold for less than £10 and no cow or bull for less than £12—full compensation to be paid by the company less value of hide, fat, offal, etc.

In 1887 the old Wednesday market was re-established. The question was fully discussed by the Farmers' Club, who petitioned the Corporation to open the market on Wednesdays for three months in the year for the sale of farm produce and fruit. The petition was granted, and the market opened on the first Wednesday in July and continued during August and September, and is now continued into October as long as the fruit lasts; but it is not well attended except during the fruit season; in September, 1909, the whole square was crowded with carts of damsons and apples, and there were also a few lots of hazel nuts exposed for sale. On Saturday the 8th of October, 1909, carts and hampers of damsons extended for about half a mile, being densely packed the whole length of Highgate to as far as the foot of Captain French Lane—the price was 6d. to 10d. per score, a few years previous the price was 10/- per score.

The fairs continued to be held on February 22nd and November 9th for horses on the New Road, and March 22nd, April 29th and November 8th for cattle on the Beast Banks, till a few years ago, since when the dates have been fixed and altered somewhat by the Corporation—the November fairs in 1911 being held on the 31st of October for cattle and the 1st of November for horses—it is recorded that the cattle fair on the Beasts' Banks in that year was the smallest ever known. They are not, any of them, of the importance they once were prior to the opening of the auction marts—but they still attract a considerable number of animals.

According to a book in Beetham Church the prices in 1737 and 1777 were:—

	1737.	1777.
Butter per lb. of 18 ozs...	3d.	6d.
Eggs	6 for 1d.	4 for 1d.
Young ducks	4d.	10d.
Chickens	2½d.	4d.
4 year old ewe, fat	5/-	9/- to 11/-
Fat wether	9/-	£1 1 0
Six weeks' calf	10/6	£1 2 0

The prices in Kendal Market were on June 29th, 1799:—

Wheat, none; Oats, 25/- to 26/- per quarter of 8 Winchester bushels. Rye, none. Barley, none. Wheat flour, 3/3 to 3/4; Oat-meal, 2/8 per stone of 16 lbs. Beef, 5d. to 8d.; Mutton, 6d. to 8d.; Veal, 3d. to 5d., and Lamb, 5d.

to 7d. per lb. Butter, 43/6 to 44/- per firkin and 9d. to 10d. per lb. Carlisle Salmon, 8d. to 9d.; Trout, 4d.; and Pike, 4d. per lb. New Potatoes, 6d. per lb., and Potatoes, 4½d. to 5½d. per hoop of four quarts.

1801, August :—

Flour, 6/- per stone of 16 lbs. Rye flour, 3/10 per stone. Oat-meal, 4/4 per stone. Oats, £2 6 0 per load of 7½ Winchester bushels. Beef, Mutton and Veal, 6d. per lb. Butter, 11½d. per lb. Potatoes, 14 lb. 6d. Green Peas, 3d. per hoop.

1811.

Flour, 4/6 per stone. Oat-meal, 2/10 per stone. Potatoes, 6½d. per stone of 14 lbs. Butter, 1/3 per lb. Beef, 6d. Mutton, 7d. milk, 2d. per quart.

In 1818 Butter rose to 60/- per firkin.

1831, October 1st. The assize of Bread for Kendal :—

The penny loaf wheaten to weigh 6 ozs. 0 dwt.

The penny loaf standard wheaten to weigh 6 ozs. 5 dwts.

Wheat, per 4½ Winchester bushels, 32/- to 34/-

Potato Oats, per load of 7½ Winchester bushels, 24/- to 26/-

Common ,, ,, ,, 20/- to 24/-

Flour, per stone, 2/10 to 3/-. Oat-meal, 2/2 per stone. Potatoes per stone of 14 lbs., 2d. to 2½d. Butter per firkin, 42/- to 43/-. Butter per lb. of 16 ozs., 9½d. to 10d. Eggs per dozen, 6d.

1841, September 19th :—

Wheat, £2 16 11¾. Oats, £1 7 5 per Imperial quarter. Flour, 3/- to 3/2 per stone. Oat-meal, 2/4 to 2/6 per stone. Butter per firkin, 47/- to 48/-. Butter per 16 ozs., 11d. to 12d. Eggs, 12 for 8d. Potatoes, 3d. to 3½d. per stone. Beef, Mutton and Veal, 6d. to 7d. per lb. Hens and Ducks, 1/- to 1/2 each. Young Pigs, 8/- to 14/- each. Potatoes: Flat Reds, a great favourite, 6/- to 8/-; Pink-eyes and Liverpool-blues, 6/- to 7/-; Whites of all descriptions, except Lumpers, 5/6 to 6/- per load of 24 stones.

1850, February 16th :—

Wheat per load of 280 lbs., 24/- to 26/-. Oats per stone, 9d. Flour, 1/8 to 1/10 per stone. Oat-meal, 1/6 per stone. Butter per firkin, 35/- to 36/-, per lb. 9½d. to 10d. Eggs, 8d. per dozen. Potatoes, 5d. to 6d. per stone. Beef and Mutton, 5d. to 6d. per lb. Veal, 4d. to 5d. per lb. Pork per stone, 4/8 to 4/10. Young Pigs, 7/- to 10/- each. Poultry, 1/- to 1/2 each.

1860, June 16th :—

Flour, per stone of 16 lbs., 2/8 best, 1/10 common. Oat-meal, 2/8 per stone. Butter per lb. of 16 ozs., 11d. to 12d. Eggs, 9d. per dozen. Potatoes, 7½d. per stone of 14 lbs. Young Pigs, 30/- to 36/- each.

1870, June 18th :—

Flour per stone, 2/6 to 2/8. Oat-meal, 2/6 per stone. Butter 1/- per lb. Pigs each, 28/- to 35/-. Eggs, 13 to 14 for 1/-. Oats, 1/- per stone.

1879, June 20th :—

Flour per stone of 14 lbs., 2/- to 2/2. Oat-meal, 2/- per stone. Eggs, 15 to 16 for 1/-. Potatoes, 8d. to 9d. per stone. Butter, 9d. to 10d. per lb. Pigs, 30/- to 36/- each.

1890, June 20th :—

Flour, 1/9 per stone. Oatmeal, 1/9 per stone. Oats, 1/- per stone. Butter, 9d. to 10d. per lb. Rabbits, 1/4 per couple. Pigs, 23/- to 31/- each.

1899—Kendal Market.	January 7th.	May 7th.	Sept. 2nd.
Oats, per stone of 14lbs.	10½d.	11d.	1/–
Flour, ,, ,,	1/6	1/5	1/5
Oatmeal ,, ,,	1/9	1/9	1/9
Butter, per lb. ..	1/4½	1/–	1/3½
Potatoes, per stone ..	5½d.	6d.	5½d.
Beef, per lb.	4d. to 9d.	4d. to 9d.	4d. to 9d.
Mutton, ,, ...	6d. to 9d.	6½d. to 9½d.	6d. to 8d.
Lamb, ,, ...	—	1/– to 1/2	7½d. to 9d.
Hams, ,, ...	9½d.	8½d.	9½d.
Pork (live), per stone..	4/–	4/–	4/3
Young Pigs, each ..	20/–	28/–	22/–
Hay, per stone.. ..	7d.	7d.	7d.
Oat straw, per stone ..	4½d.	4½d.	4½d.
Ducks, each	2/6 to 3/6	2/6 to 3/6	2/6 to 3/6
Hens, ,, ...	1/– to 2/–	1/– to 1/9	1/– to 1/9
Chickens, ,, ...	1/9 to 2/9	2/3 to 3/3	1/9 to 2/9
Rabbits, ,, ...	8d. to 1/2	8d. to 1/–	8d. to 1/–
Eggs, hens	8 to 9 for 1/–	16 to 17 for 1/–	9 to 10 for 1/–
Eggs, ducks	6 to 7 for 1/–	13 to 14 for 1/–	8 for 1/–

1909—Kendal Market.	January 2nd.	June 26th.	Sept. 25th.
Oats, per stone ..	1/1½	1/1	1/1
Flour, ,, ..	1/8	1/10	1/10
Oatmeal, ,, ..	2/1	2/2	2/2
Potatoes, ,, ..	4½d.	4d.	5½d.
Butter, per lb. ..	1/3	9d.	11d.
Beef, ,, ..	7d. to 10d.	7d. to 10d.	7d. to 10d.
Veal, ,, ..	7d. to 10d.	7d. to 10d.	7d. to 10d.
Mutton, ,, ..	6d. to 9d.	6d. to 9d.	6d. to 9d.
Lamb, ,, ..	—	11d. to 1/–	10d.
Fowls, each	2/– to 2/6	2/– to 2/6	2/– to 2/6
Chickens, ,, ...	2/6 to 3/6	2/6 to 3/–	2/6 to 2/9
Ducks, ,, ...	3/– to 3/9	3/– to 3/9	3/– to 3/9
Rabbits, per couple ..	1/– to 2/–	1/– to 2/–	1/– to 2/–
Pigs, each	20/– to 25/–	20/– to 25/–	20/– to 25/–
Pigs (dead) per stone .	6/– to 6/6	6/– to 6/6	6/– to 6/6
Pigs (l ve weight), ,, .	4/6 to 5/–	4/6 to 5/–	4/6 to 5/–
Eggs, hens	7 to 8 for 1/–	12 to 13 for 1/–	8 to 10 for 1/–

APPLEBY.

IN 1800, the Appleby Market was held as it always had been from its institution in the 4th year of King John, on Saturdays for corn and all other kinds of provisions. The annual fairs were Whitsun-eve and Whitsun-Monday and St. Lawrence's Day. There is no record that King James the Second's Fair, on the second Thursday in April and day following, was ever held during the last century. In 1750 a fair was instituted under seal of the Mayor, for "Horses, Sheep and also Black Cattle if it so please God to cease the distemper which now rages among them," on the 1st and 2nd days of June on "Gallows Hill": and was known as the "New Fair." This fair, in 1821, was held on the 2nd Wednesday in June for horses, cattle, sheep and merchandise on the same hill, a portion of Bongate-moor, which, in 1774, was inclosed, where it continues to be held. At this date there was also a fair held on the 2nd of March and Whitsun-eve for cattle in Bongate. The Market House was the Cloisters at the entrance of the Churchyard, they faced the Market place, and the Corporation "paid a rent of 5/-

per year to the Vicar, in consideration that part of the said building was erected upon the churchyard." This building was pulled down in 1811 and a new one designed by Smirke was erected upon the same site at a cost of about £1000; in 1827 the Cloisters were turned into shops, the restricted central portion alone being available for market purposes. The Low Cross, which stands immediately in front of this building was rebuilt in 1817; the High Cross being rebuilt, with its quaint admonition to "Retain your loyalty—Preserve your rights," in the year following. The Moot Hall stands in the middle of the street, the lower portion of the building was occupied by the shambles, which are now shops; there were also two or three blocks of shambles in the street a little higher up, the last of these obstructions was bought by the Corporation in 1883 for £80 and pulled down, and four trees were planted on its site.

In 1864 the Butter Market was held in the Town Hall, when the price was 14¾d. to 17½d. per lb. The present Market House was built in 1867, and the stalls within it were erected in 1881 and were let by auction in that year for from £3 5s. to £7 7s. 6d. each—there were twelve stalls altogether. It is now, 1911, being considerably enlarged and improved at a cost of £1,100, towards which £618 9s. 9d. was subscribed.

St. Lawrence's Fair is mentioned in 1818 as the "Lammas Fair" but it was not known by this name till about 1875. It was a large fair for horses, sheep, lambs, cheese and other articles, and was always held on St. Lawrence's Day, Aug. 21st; it was always, as were the other fairs, "walked" by the Mayor and corporation and the proclamation read at the accustomed places—the High Cross and the "Grapes Inn" on the Sands—the company afterwards adjourning to the "King's Head," where bread and cheese and ale and the customary shortcakes were partaken of. The proclamation read as follows:—

PROCLAMATION FOR FAIRS.

The Worshipful A. B. Mayor of the Borough of Appleby strictly chargeth and commandeth all manner of persons to keep the peace during the time of this present Fair every Knight upon pain of £10 every Esquire upon pain of £5 and every Gentleman or freeholder or other person upon pain of Forty shillings and that all persons do pay their toll and Stallage according to the ancient custom of this Borough [and if there be any person or persons that shall give

sell exchange or put away any Horse Gelding Mare Colt or Filly that the buyer thereof do repair to the Clerk of the Tolls and there enter the Name Surname Mystery place of abode and residence of any such person or persons as shall so give sell exchange or put away any such horse gelding mare colt or filly together with the prices marks and Names of the Vouchers to warrant the sale thereof at their perils].

And if there be any person or persons that will commence suit or bring actions for any debts detained from them upon contract made in this fair let him or them repair to Mr. Mayor and call for the Court of pye powder [pie poudre] and it shall be granted them bearing the Charges thereof.

And lastly if there be any person or persons that do find him or themselves aggrieved for any offence done unto them in this Fair let them give information thereof and they shall receive satisfaction according to the Equity of the cause with Justice.

God save the King and the
Worshipful Mr. Mayor.

N.B.—The part within the brackets is left out at all times save at St. Lawrence. Fair.

The custom of "walking" the fairs ceased in 1885.

In 1840, at St. Lawrence's Fair, 58 cart loads of cheese were on offer, for which 5d. to 6d. was obtained for new milk, and 3d. to 3½d. per lb. for blue milk cheese. There were also large numbers of Scotch ponies shown at the fair. On account of "distemper," which was very prevalent about this time, the Mayor gave orders for the market lookers to inspect all cattle, sheep, etc., coming into the town and to remove any they found to be affected from the healthy, none of the diseased animals were allowed to be slaughtered. Regular market lookers and toll gatherers were appointed by the Corporation, and when the "lookers" seized any unfit meat, a jury was at once summoned to the nearest public house, where a summary court was held and the case enquired into and settled there and then. In the following year black-faced lambs brought 8/- per head at this fair, half-bred ones 10/- to 15/- each, full-bred ones 18/- to 22/-, and black-faced "weddars" 14/- to 19/- each.

In January, 1835, a New Monthy Fair for Cattle and Sheep was started, being held on the first Thursday in each month; in 1849 it was held every alternate Thursday during winter and monthly during summer. It would appear that this was more for fat animals—the date of it was changed by the Mayor in 1862 proclaiming that

"The Fat Cattle Market would be changed from the 1st Thursday to the 1st Saturday in each month," at which date it was still being held in the streets.

In 1838 a Horse Fair was started, being held on February 18th in each year. In December, 1839, the Mayor granted the privilege of two fairs on December 19th, 1839, and January 16th, 1840, to the owners of "Turnip Sheep," and in the autumn following he granted fairs for this purpose to be held fortnightly during the months of November, December and January.

By 1845 the Brampton Fair on Gallows Hill (now the Appleby New Fair) had so grown in importance that it occupied three days, June 10th, 11th and 12th. Its prosperity was accounted for by its being entirely free from tolls—the first day was allotted to sheep, when many thousands more than usual were shown, the second day to cattle and horses, and the third day general merchandise. At this fair, in 1849, calving cows brought £10 to £12 per head, and there was a very large show of 3-year-old bullocks. St Lawrence's Fair in 1851 was crowded with sheep, mostly lambs—but few cattle being shown. Black-faced ewes brought 10/- to 12/-. Leicester-bred lambs 18/- to 21/-. Half-bred lambs 9/- to 13/-. Country black-faced wethers for turnips 9/- to 13/- each. The pitch of cheese was 64 carts, the prices being blue-milk 2½d., old blue 3d., new milk 5d. to 5½d., and Stilton 6½d. per lb. The largest pitch of cheese at this fair was in 1841, when there were 120 cart loads on offer, but it must not be assumed that nearly all these were of Westmorland production. The fair was "celebrated for its extensive and excellent supply of cheese, brought from Wensleydale and other districts renowned for the manufacture of that excellent article of food."

In 1852, on "Gallows Hill," West Highland bullocks brought £9 10s. to £11 each. Three and four-year-old heifers £6 10s. to £9 each, Irish cattle £5 to £9, Galloway cows £11 to £15, yearling bullocks £4 10s. to £6, and two-year-old bullocks £7 to £8 10s. each.

In 1630 the Metley or Dish Toll was let for £8 3s. 4d., the same toll in 1833 brought £135; since 1668 there had been two dishes used for it, one to contain a quart to be the toll dish for six pecks and the other two quarts the toll for 2 bushels or a load of all grain. In 1836 the present toll dishes were made, containing a quart and a pint.

The Corporation were entitled to tolls in any part of the town. In 1861 the tolls were reduced to a quart from every half quarter or 8 pecks of grain of all kinds and a pint from every half quarter of oats—in this year the Corporation kept the tolls in their own hands and appointed a collector.

For many years the Metley and Gateby tolls were let together, and in 1815 they brought £225; in 1840 the same tolls realised £30. As early as 1854 it was proposed to abolish the Gateby or Passage toll as being detrimental to the town, but it was not till the Head Court, in October, 1860, that the Corporation resolved to retain the Passage Toll in their own hands, it being understood that it would not be enforced. At the same Court, in 1862, the weighing machine was let for £5 5s., the Beast Toll and Stallage for £4, the Shambles Toll for £17, and the Metley and Potato Toll for £40.

The Beast Toll and Stallage, usually called "Blood-money," was abolished in 1887; the year previous it had only realised 7s., it had existed from time immemorial, and consisted of the payment by every butcher in the borough of 1/- per annum.

Wool fairs were started in 1837, they were held on the last Wednesday in June, and July and on St. Lawrence's Day, August 21st each year; at the July fair in 1865 about 10,000 fleeces were shown, the greater proportion being from half-bred and black-faced fell stock. The wool fairs have long ceased to be held.

The usual market appointments were made in 1877; they consisted of bailiffs, appraisers, swine-lookers, house lookers, ale tasters, market-lookers, and constables. All these offices were held that year by R. Bowlerwell and W. Birbeck; the clock-keeper was J. H. Mercer and the coroner T. Wilson. These appointments were made annually till 1885, when the Corporation was reincorporated under the Municipal Corporations Act of 1882.

In 1886 the following rents for stalls, etc., were fixed to be paid on the markets and fairs and market places of the Borough:—

For every temporary butcher's stall erected outside the Market House the sum of 2/- per day.

For each set of hobby horses, or bicycles if propelled by steam, the sum of 5/- for the first day of erection, and 2/6 for each succeeding day; and if propelled by hand, the sum of 3/- for the first day of erection, and 1/6 for each succeeding day.

For each large swing boat, the sum of 2/6 per day, and for each small swing boat the sum of 1/- per day.

For each photographic booth or tent, portable or otherwise, the sum of 3d. per square yard for the first day of erection and 1½d. per square yard for each succeeding day.

For each sale by auction, Dutch auction, or by hand seller (except sales by auction of second-hand furniture), the sum of 7/6 per day.

For each sale by auction of second-hand furniture, by auctioneers being ratepayers within the Borough, the sum of 1/- per day, and by auctioneers not being ratepayers within the Borough, the sum of 2/- per day.

For every person standing or walking exposing commodities of any kind for sale, and not occupying any defined space, the sum of 2d. per day.

For every square yard of space occupied in any other manner by persons being ratepayers within the Borough the sum of 1d. per day, and by persons not being ratepayers in the Borough the sum of 2d. per day.

An inspector was appointed by the Council to collect the fees, and anyone contravening the regulations was liable to a fine of 40/-. The inspector has authority to "regulate and decide as to the size, position or fixing of every stall, booth, etc., and the space occupied in the market places and public streets within the Borough, and to refuse to allow any person to have, erect, or occupy a stall, booth or standing which he may consider undesirable."

The following rate of tolls was adopted by the Borough in 1887 :—

For every cartload of potatoes brought into the market for sale or exposure for sale the sum of..		3d.
For every cartload of cheese	ditto	6d.
,, load of pigs, live or dead	,,	3d.
,, cartload of hay, straw, fodder, or other agricultural produce brought in	,,	2d.
,, horse, mare, gelding, or bull	,,	3d.
,, cow, heifer, ox, or steer	,,	2d.
,, calf	,,	1d.
,, score of sheep, lambs, or goats, and so in proportion for a less quantity	,,	4d.
,, 100 geese, and so in proportion if a less quantity	,,	1/–
A fraction of 1d. being charged as 1d.		
For every box or basket of butter, eggs, or fruit	,,	1d.
,, basket of fowls of any description	,,	1d.
,, basket or hamper of potatoes	,,	1d.
,, box, barrel, or basket of fish	,,	1d.

TOLLS FOR WEIGHING MACHINE.

For weighing every cartload of coals	.. ..	1½d.
,, ,, manure	.. ..	2d.
,, ,, potatoes	.. ..	2d.
,, ,, hay or straw	.. ..	3d.
,, every beast	.. ..	2d.
,, ,, 4-wheeled carriage or wagon (except laden with wool)		4d.
,, ,, wagon or cart of wool with 1 or 2 packs	.. ..	4d.
,, ,, additional pack in each wagon or cart	.. ..	2d.
,, ,, other article, per cart	.. ..	2d.

TOLL FOR WEIGHTS AND SCALES.

For weighing every 4 stones or any fractional part thereof	.. ..	1d.

The above tolls are in force at the present time. The Auction Mart was opened near the station on May 29th, 1876.

KIRKBY STEPHEN.

KIRKBY STEPHEN Market, founded by charter dated 1351, was originally held on Friday in each week, but by a subsequent charter, 1606, the day was changed to Monday. Two fairs were also granted under the charter of Edward III. on St. Mark's and St. Luke's days and the days following, that is on the 25th and 26th of April and on the 18th and 19th of October. St. Luke's fair is now held on the 27th of October, the change of day being due first to an alteration by the charter of 1606, and later to the change of style which took place in in 1752, and under this charter St. Mark's fair was changed to the Wednesday, Thursday and Friday following Whitsuntide.

Nicolson and Burn only mention two fairs as being held at Kirkby Stephen—on St. Mark's and St. Luke's days and the days after, and Robinson writing in 1805 to the *Monthly Magazine* says there is "a considerable Market on Monday weekly, and three Fairs yearly, one held on the Monday before Midsummer, when numbers of men and women, boys and girls, are hired during a month in the hay harvest; the second on the 2nd of October, which is the day after Brough Hill Fair; and the third which is chiefly intended for the sale of cattle and sheep on the 27th of October." In 1829 it would appear that there were six annual fairs, viz.:—on the first Monday in Lent; the Monday before March 20th, April 24th; October 2nd for cattle, cloth, etc.; this would be the fair

after Brough Hill from where " several of the spice wives move away in the afternoon to Kirkby Stephen where there is a very large fair, better suited for their trade, for it commences on the day ensuing." In addition to these there is one known as Cowper Day, on the 29th of September, *i.e.*, the day before Brough Hill Fair for horses, etc., and one on the 27th of October for cattle and sheep, St. Luke's fair. The Whitsuntide fair is still held on the Monday before Whit-Monday, but is now a Hiring and Pleasure fair. A corn market was opened in 1814 on the 18th of October. In 1850 the fairs were held on the Monday before March 20th ; April 24th ; September 29th and October 27th. At the present time the only fairs are "Cowper Day" on September 29th, and " Luke Fair " on the 27th of October.

Formerly all the fairs were proclaimed by the High Bailiff of the Manor reading from the accustomed place, marked by a circular stone, upon which his right foot was placed, the following proclamation :—

O yez ; O yez ; O yez ; The Right Honourable Sir Henry James Tufton, Baronet, Lord of the Manor of Skipton in Craven,

Lord and Owner of this Fair,

Doth strictly charge and command in His Majesty's name that all persons keep His Majesty's Peace and not presume to Ride or go Armed during the time of this Fair to the Disturbance of His Majesty's Peace in Pain to be Punished according to Statute in that Case made and Provided, and also that all Persons bargain and sell lawful and sound Goods and Merchandise and pay their Dues and accustomed Tolls and Stallage, use lawful Weights and Measures, upon pain of forfeit the Value of their Wares and Merchandise, and also that all Persons that Buy, Sell or Exchange any Horse, Mare or Gelding that the Sellers and Buyers thereof repair to the Clerk of the Toll and there enter their Names, Sur Names and Places of abode of all such Persons as shall Buy, Sell or Exchange any such Horse, Mare or Gelding together with the Price Marks and Vouchers at their Perils, and lastly if any Person have any Injury or Wrong done by Reason of any Bargain or Contract during the Time of this Fair let them give Information thereof and the same shall be tried by a Court of Pypouder according to Law.

God save the King and the Right Honourable Sir Henry James Tufton Baronet.

" Luke Fair " on the 27th of October is still proclaimed by the High Bailiff.

No person now living can remember a case of complaint being brought before the Court, though it is recorded that when the last one

was laid, the Court did not know how to proceed and was doubtful if it could enforce its decision and advised the complainant to consult an attorney!

The prices of sheep at St. Luke's Fair in 1840 were:—black-faced lambs 4/6 to 8/6 each; half-bred lambs 8/- to 14/-; black-faced ewes 10/- to 15/-; ditto wethers 15/- to 17/6; half-bred ewes 15/6 to 18/-; black-faced tups 10/- to 31/-; Leicester lambs 22/- to 30/-; ditto ewes 36/- to 40/-; ditto tups 28/- to 42/-. Most of the breeders were well pleased with the fair.

In 1844 the number of the sheep in the fair was 11,649, and 600 to 800 rams, together with a great number of cattle.

In 1890 "Luke Fair" was described as: "this dirty, noisy and rough old fair, dedicated to the memory of mutton, has come and gone and left its trail of dirt behind it. The town was turned into a huge camp for the space of two days, and drinking booths, not nearly in such numbers as formerly, lined the streets. The Proclamation was read from the 'Charter-stone,' near the New Oddfellows Hall, but the bustling crowd of buyers and sellers was sadly oblivious of the ceremony, and went on its way with a smile at the relic of a bye-gone age."

The number of sheep exposed in pens, erected by the inhabitants and let to the owners of sheep, at the fair in 1909 was estimated at 20,000, and the prices 5/- or more per head down. Blackfaced lambs 7/- to 15/-; wethers, two and three years old, 17/- to 22/-; ewes 12/- to 24/-; tups £1 to £5; greyfaced lambs 14/- to 26/-; shearlings 26/- to 32/-; ewes to 35/-; Wensleydale tups £2 to £5; bullock calves £5 to £6; strong bullocks £9 to £11.

The Bailiff for the Lord of the Manor is now G. Bainbridge of Crosby Garrett; previous to his appointment the office had been held for many generations by the family of Morland.

The Hirings are held on the Monday before Whit-Sunday and the Monday before Martinmas day, but according to Canon Simpson there used only to be one Statute Hiring and that was held about Martinmas. In addition to the half-yearly hirings there were "Hay-time" hirings held on the Monday before old Midsummer Day and the Monday before and after. They are now held on the Monday nearest St. Peter's day (June 29th) and the two following Mondays.

Shire Toll Notice, near Brougham Bridge, 1912.

560th "Luke Fair," Kirkby Stephen, Oct. 27th, 1911.

The Cloisters which serve as a Market House were built in 1810 with money left by a native of the place, John Waller, to serve the double purpose of sheltering those who came to church on Sunday and those who stood the market on Monday, and small though it is, it is now more than sufficient for the latter purpose. The market has been declining for many years, the chief cause being attributed to the custom of butter factors going round to the farms and buying up the butter, eggs and poultry and thus saving the farmers the trouble of attending each week. Another custom which is a contributory cause and has only sprung up in recent years is that of farmers putting up their butter in buckets, to be dealt with in the large butter factories in Yorkshire, where it is blended and made uniform—a lack of this uniformity is one of the misfortunes of Westmorland butter. There are two butter factories in Kirkby Stephen and one in Appleby, where blending is now done in the county.

At the present time a Market Committee rents the tolls from Lord Hothfield for £5 a year ; previous to this arrangement they were rented by Edward Fawcett. As showing the diminished state of the market the present inspector appointed by the Committee only collects from 4d. to 1/6 per week in tolls. The " Toll Dish " is a shallow dish of bronze measuring about a foot in diameter ; it is very seldom used—the fees being always paid in cash ; there is also an old bronze bushel in Appleby Castle inscribed " The measure of Thomas Earl of Thanet Island, Lord Tufton of Tufton L.D. Clifford Westmerlan for the use of his Lopps Market at Kirkby Stephen in Westmerlan 1685."

The following are the market regulations at present in force ; they are exhibited on a large board in the Cloisters. The tolls are levied under provisions contained in the charter of 1554 :—

1.—For every person standing or walking exposing commodities of any kind for sale on handbarrow or other vehicle not occupying any defined space, one penny and upwards.

2.—For every bushel (customary measure) of potatoes exposed for sale in the Market, one Toll-dish full.

3.—For every stall or stand whereon the owner exposes anything for sale, a stallage Toll as follows, viz. :—Four feet long or under 2d., and one half-penny per foot for every additional foot occupied.

4.—For each set of hobby-horses, swing-boats, or bicycles propelled by steam, hand or horse, one shilling or more according to space occupied.

5.—For each shooting gallery, show, photographic booth, place of amusement or caravan, one shilling stallage or more according to space occupied.

6.—For each sale by auction or Dutch-auction conducted from auctioneers' van or stand, the sum of 2/6 and upwards.

7.—For each sale by auction of second-hand furniture by auctioneers being ratepayers, the sum of six pence, and for other than second-hand furniture, the sum of one shilling and upwards according to space occupied.

8.—For each person exhibiting implements, the sum of six pence and upwards according to space occupied.

9.—For every stall or stand occupied by persons residing within the Parish the same amount of Tolls twice a year.

10.—For every bushel of potatoes exposed for sale by persons residing within the Parish the same amount of Tolls as stipulated, twice a year.

11.—For every basket of poultry or fruit, the sum of 1d. per basket, and the same amount of Toll twice a year for all persons residing in the Parish.

At St. Luke's Fair the tolls are :—a penny for each beast sold, sixpence for each horse sold, fourpence per score for all sheep sold, except rams, which are a penny each. Carts laden with merchandise pay a passage toll of one penny.

A writer who visited Kirkby Stephen about 1750 says :—" the Market is on Monday and as the stocking manufacture supplies the principal trade, this traffic is the first in the Market, it generally begins about six and is over about eight in the morning."

The butter market used to be started by ringing one of the church bells at eleven o'clock. Indeed the people are fond of bell ringing, for the curfew is still rung every night at eight o'clock.

A monthly fair for cattle and sheep was started on Monday, August 4th, 1854, and after the opening of the railway, a fortnightly fair for cattle and sheep was started on the same day of the week ; it was held in the streets and for a time revived somewhat the waning market, but with the opening of the Auction Mart near the station on Monday, the 2nd of August, 1875, it soon became neglected and has long been a thing of the past. The Mart was started as a limited liability company, with a capital of £2000 in 400 £5 shares. A few years afterwards, 1891, a second Auction Mart was started in the town, the sales being held on alternate Fridays throughout the year. Naturally the history of the Marts has been a chequered one, the original one near the station is struggling on with sales on alternate Fridays, from

the beginning of June to the middle of September, and the one situate in the town on alternate Mondays throughout the year.

The old Charter for Kirkby Fairs and Markets.

The fourth part of
Patents in the 3rd year
of the Reign of King
James.

A grant to the Earl of Cumberland and his heirs for holding a market and fairs in the town of Kirkby.

The King to all to whom &c greeting :—

Whereas the Lord Edward the Third late King of England did by his Letters Patent sealed with his Great Seal of England bearing date at Westminster the sixteenth day of October in the twenty seventh year of his reign grant and confirm to his then dearly beloved Roger de Clifford that he and his heirs for ever might have one market in every week at his town of Kirkby Stephen in the County of Westmorland and two fairs there in every year that is to say one for two days on the day next preceding the Feast of St Mark the Evangelist and on the said feast day and the other for two days on the day next preceding the Feast of St. Luke the Evangelist and on the said feast day unless the said market and fairs should be to the injury of the neighbouring markets and fairs as by the said Letters Patent more fully appears And whereas our most dearly beloved and right trusty cousin and Counsellor George Earl of Cumberland Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter Lord of the said Town of Kirkby Stephen hath most humbly besought us that for the better support and relief of the poor inhabitants of the said town of Kirkby Stephen in the said County of Westmorland we would condescend to shew and bestow on the said George Earl of Cumberland our royal grace and favour And that the said George Earl of Cumberland may and shall have by our Letters Patent licence power and authority that he and his heirs may and shall be able from henceforth for ever to hold and keep another market at his town of Kirkby Stephen to be holden and kept on Monday in every week throughout the year in the place and stead of the said market by the aforesaid Letters Patent above recited so granted as aforesaid and may and shall be able to hold and keep from henceforth for ever two other fairs or marts within the said town of Kirkby Stephen to be holden and kept yearly in the place and stead of the aforesaid two fairs by the aforesaid Letters Patent above mentioned so granted as aforesaid And that the aforesaid market and two fairs by the aforesaid Letters Patent of the said Lord Edward the Third late King of England so granted as aforesaid may and shall be from henceforth for ever wholly abolished and discontinued Know ye that we graciously desiring the good and advantage of the town of Kirkby Stephen aforesaid at the humble petition of the said George Earl of Cumberland

and of the inhabitants of the said town of our especial grace and of our certain knowledge and meer motion have given and granted and by these presents for us our heirs and successors do give and grant to the said George Earl of Cumberland his heirs and assigns full free and lawful licence power and authority that he the said Earl his heirs and assigns may from henceforth for ever have hold and keep and may and shall be able to have hold and keep within the said town of Kirkby Stephen for the support and relief of the poor inhabitants of the said town for the time being for ever hereafter one market on every Monday in every week throughout the year and two fairs or marts there to be holden in every year for ever the first of the said two marts to begin yearly on Wednesday next after the Feast of Whitsuntide and to continue throughout the whole of that day and throughout the Thursday and Friday then next following And the other of the said two fairs or marts to be holden in every year for ever throughout the two days next preceding the Feast Day of St. Luke the Evangelist and to continue throughout the said Feast Day of St. Luke together with a Court of Pie Poudre and with all and all manner of tolls tollage customs rights jurisdictions profits commodities and emoluments whatsoever to such like market fairs marts and court of Pie Poudre appertaining or belonging to that the aforesaid market fairs or marts near adjacent And so that the aforesaid market fairs or marts in the said Letters Patent of the said Lord Edward the Third late King of England mentioned shall never hereafter be holden or kept in the said town but the same shall be wholly abolished and discontinued for ever Wherefore we will and by these presents for us our heirs and successors do firmly order and command that the said George Earl of Cumberland and his heirs may from henceforth for ever have hold enjoy and keep within the said town of Kirkby Stephen aforesaid the aforesaid market and the aforesaid two fairs or marts above in these our Letters Patent so granted as aforesaid to be holden in every year for ever together with a Court of Pie Poudre and all tolls tollage customs rights jurisdictions profits commodities and emoluments whatsoever to such like markets fairs or marts and court of Pie Poudre appertaining belonging appendant or of right accustomed And this without the molestation disturbance or contradiction of us our heirs or successors We will also and by these presents do for us our heirs and successors grant to the aforesaid George Earl of Cumberland his heirs and assigns that these our Letters Patent or the inrolment thereof shall be in and by all things firm valid good sufficient and effectual in law according to the time intent thereof without any writ of ad quod damnum or any other writs mandates or warrants of us or our heirs or successors to be therefore in any manner made sued or prosecuted any statute act ordinance or proviso to the contrary thereof heretofore enacted made ordained or provided or any other thing cause or matter whatsoever in any wise notwithstanding

In witness thereof &c

Witness The King at Westminster the tenth day of May 1606—By Writ of Privy Seal.

KIRKBY LONSDALE.

IT would appear that the market day in Kirkby Lonsdale in 1720 was on Tuesday in each week, but Nicolson and Burn give it in 1777 as being held on Thursday, with a fair on September 7th, 8th and 9th; this was under a charter granted in the 11th of Henry 3rd, 1227; this charter being declared to be illegal the fairs and markets lapsed to the King.

As the Market Place was found to be too small for the trade in 1820, a subscription was made which resulted in £370 10s. 6d. being subscribed, of which Lord Lonsdale contributed £125, and a new Market Place was constructed and vested in Lord Lonsdale as lord of the manor and trustee for the inhabitants "upon trust that the same should hereafter be used as a place for the holding of weekly markets and annual fairs of which the said Earl was proprietor that the land should forever hereafter be appropriated for public use and benefit of the inhabitants of the Town and neighbourhood," Lord Lonsdale to retain all his rights to all stallage fees and tolls for all markets and fairs held there.

On the 7th of November, 1822, the following regulations were made at the Court Leet :—" At the Market Cross called the Little Market might be sold, Fish, Coal, Turf and Fuel. In the New Market Place on the South Row of Stalls Butchers shall stand with their Stalls facing South. In the remaining Stalls on the said Row and on the middle Row should be shown Hardware, Linen, Fustian, Cotton, Leather, Hats, Brushes, Hemp, and Flax Manufactures, Haberdashery, Hosiery, Books, and Wooden wares. The 3rd Row of stalls should be set apart for Clothiers and people exposing woollen goods for sale. Against the North Wall should be shown Pots, Glass, Earthenware, Butter, Eggs, Fowls, Fruit and other produce exposed in baskets. On Market Days potatoes should be placed at the bottom of the New Market Place but on all Fairs in the Horse Market: all Potatoes, Carrots, Turnips, Apples, Pears and other garden produce exposed should be sold by weight at the rate of 14 lbs to the stone and no one should set up any stall without leave of the Inspector of the Fairs in any place except as before named and without having paid the proper rent for the same. All Cattle were to be shown in Fair Bank and Mitchellgate; Sheep and Drove Pigs in Queen Street and Bulls in the South West corner of Queen Street:

Horses in the New Road between the junction with Mitchellgate and the corner of Mr. Roper's Stables and all Shows and Caravans were to be stationed near the wall of the Church Yard."

In 1825 the ancient cattle and sheep fair, formerly held on Maundy Thursday was re-established, and between that year and 1829, Holy Thursday and that day three weeks and St. Thomas' fairs were added, so they continued till a new Spring Fair was started for stock of all kinds in 1860 on the first Thursday in April, to be followed by a show of stallions, for which in the year following prizes were given in three classes, the first prize being a silver medal in each class.

In 1862 a fortnightly fair was started for cattle and sheep, on Tuesday, the 24th of June, the fair opening at 8 a.m.; the year following, the day on which it was held was changed to Monday, and two years later, 1865, a butter market was started on Tuesday, the 3rd of January, when about 1500 lbs. were on offer and sold at 15½d. per lb.; this market was held weekly; in 1870 another change was made in the fortnightly fair day, this time Wednesday being chosen; matters were not progressing very favourably about this time and in 1883 a great effort was made to revive the markets; in this year the Concert Hall was opened as a market on Thursday, August 16th, for butter and other produce and prizes were offered for the best butter and eggs for which there were on the first occasion:—

26	entries for	Butter from	large dairies.
16	,,	,,	30 lb. to 50 lb. dairies.
20	,,	,,	5 lb. to 20 lb. dairies.

This effort, however, soon faded away.

In the same year the fortnightly fair was revived; it was started on Wednesday, the 6th of June, and was held on each alternate Wednesday during the summer months; in 1890 the day was once more changed to Tuesday; it was still only being held in the summer.

In 1900 the fairs held were on the second Thursday in February and March, the first Thursday in April, Holy Thursday—three weeks after Holy Thursday, October 5th and St. Thomas' Day, December 21st, for cattle and sheep, and the market on Thursdays each week.

An Auction Mart was started in 1903; for the year ending December, 1905, 948 head of cattle, 1278 sheep and 10 horses passed through the ring.

MILNTHORPE.

IN 1280 Alexander de Windesore obtained a charter from Edward I. for a market and a fair at Heversham, but these from time immemorial have been held at Milnthorpe, the former on Friday in each week and the latter on old May Day. The 12th of May fair was, from a very early date, proclaimed by the Steward of the Lord of the manor of Levens and was attended by the Mayor and Corporation of Kendal, who all dined together after the fair and then adjourned to Levens Hall to feast on radishes, clap-bread and butter and to drink "Morroco," following which country sports were indulged in. This custom was continued till 1880 with but few breaks. The tolls of the fair were collected by the Lord of the Manor. They were 1d. per head of cattle, 2d. per head for bulls, and 5d. per score for sheep; they have not been collected since the present owner succeeded to the property.

In November, 1810, a corn market was started, when wheat sold at 56s. per load of 14 score; oats at 28s. 6d. per load and barley at 20s. per three Winchester bushels, but this came to an end on the opening of the canal to Kendal. An attempt was made in 1838 to re-establish the corn market, it being started on Friday, the 14th of December, in that year; it was free from tolls; the quantities and prices on that occasion being:—wheat, 30 loads, 48s. to 50s. per load; oats, 100 loads, 14d. to 16½d. per stone; oatmeal, 15 loads, 38s. per load; and beans 25s. to 28s. per load; it only continued for a short time however. Another attempt, with a like result, was made in 1847.

In 1829 the market was held on Fridays and there were two fairs on the 12th of May and the 17th of October, the latter being started in 1817; both these fairs have continued ever since and although greatly diminished are still two of the principal fairs of the county for young cattle and sheep. The May fair is now held on the 11th and 12th; this was commenced about 1860 with the view of evading the payment of the tolls; another means dealers had of attaining the same object was to go outside the precincts of the fair and meet farmers and buy their animals without coming into the fair at all. In 1909 the Spring Fair was held on Monday and Tuesday the 10th and 11th of May, there being practically nothing shown on Wednesday the 12th, which is the statutory fair day. At the present time the fairs are being started on the 10th of May and the 16th of October.

The weekly market, though still held on Friday, has never been of importance.

A fortnightly fair was started in February, 1849, at the railway station, for cattle on Tuesdays, and in the April following one was started fortnightly in the village on Mondays, when 47 head of cattle and 150 sheep were on offer, but neither of them continued very long. In the same year a show of stallions took place after the May fair, and in 1860 the amalgamated Burton and Milnthorpe Agricultural Society offered three silver medals for three classes for stallions, the show taking place after the fair was finished ; this practice continued till about 1880.

SHAP.

PHILIP LORD WHARTON procured a charter in 1687 for a weekly market at Shap on Wednesday, and three fairs yearly, viz.:—on the 23rd and 24th of April ; the 1st and 2nd of August ; and the 17th and 18th of September ; and in the same year, he in consideration of the tenants of the manor paying one year's customary rent, freed the market and fairs of toll to them and their heirs.

In 1829 the market was held on Monday but had only a feeble existence, and the only fair was held on the 4th of May for cattle and merchandise ; in 1849 the market was in the same condition, but before that date, viz., 1841, a monthly show of fat and store cattle had been started. At the fair held on the 4th of May, which is held on the green, only about 100 beasts were shown in 1908, but the small toll of 1d. per beast was charged for all animals sold. By ancient custom the toll is payable as a perquisite to the head shepherd at Shap Abbey. In 1878, thirty years previous, 57 truck-loads of cattle were despatched by rail from the station after the fair.

Whellan writes in 1860 that " the market is almost obsolete," but a new market house was built in 1861 by Lord Lonsdale and opened on January 11th, 1862. There are no tolls attached to it. A new cattle fair to be held on the 3rd Monday in March was started in 1875 and ten years later an auction sale was held on the Fair Field, on Wednesday, the 23rd of September. The auction day was changed to Monday in 1889, when on April 25th, 46 cattle and 20 sheep were offered ; in 1893 the day was on Thursday and 7½ per cent. interest was paid by the Company that year. It has since ceased. The fairs are now held on May 4th and September 28th.

BROUGH.

THE market in Brough was granted in 4 Edward III., 1330-1, to Robert Lord Clifford, to be held weekly on Thursday, and a fair yearly to continue four days, viz.:—two days before the feast of St. Matthew, that feast day, and the day following. The market was very inconsiderable in 1777 and the fair was held on two days only on Brough Hill and was remarkable for the "sale of large numbers of cattle, horses, cloth, hardware, shoes, saddles, and many other sorts of merchandise."

The tolls, which are now payable to Lord Hothfield, are as follows :—

At Brough Hill Fair :—

For every horse, mare, or gelding bought	6d.
For every beast bought	1d.
For every other article of the value of 13½d. or upwards ..	1d.

At Brough :—

A drove of Scotch cattle of one man's	2d.
As many owners as many times	2d.
If horse among the drove for every owner	2d.
A drove of horses if belonging to one man	2d.
If to several owners, each	2d.
A drove of sheep	2d.
A drove of swine	2d.
Scotch packs if to one man	2d.
If to several, 1d. to each pack.	

The tolls are at present let to J. Richardson, Bleak Gill, Stainmore.

In addition to the above fairs there were in 1829 three others, viz.: on the second Thursdays in March and April and the Thursday before Whitsuntide; these were for cattle, sheep and merchandise. In 1843 a fair was started on the 2nd Thursday in February and a new fair was started in 1846 for cattle, sheep and horses on October 26th, when 1800 sheep were on view. It was about this time that the Brough fairs were most prosperous; after the opening of the railways they quickly declined. A fair was started on the hiring day in 1860, at the Low Cross, where hirings were held, but the fair did not continue for many years. The fair on the second Thursday in April was of most importance in 1885, when after the fair was over a show of stallions took place—there were 16 on view on that occasion.

The market ceased to exist about 1865 and the fairs now are of little importance—they are held on the second Thursday in February, March and April, and the Thursday before Whit-Sunday, and on October 26th. About 1830 the fair held on the second Thursday in March was described as " a good one for cattle and in consequence of the great show the inhabitants were obliged to put up their windows. From five to six o'clock the preceding evening, carts chiefly belonging to Yorkshire clothiers, began to arrive and continued coming in until the morning, when about eight or nine o'clock the cattle fair began and lasted till three in the afternoon. Previously to any article being sold, two individuals Matthew Horn and John Deighton having furnished themselves with a fiddle and clarionet walked through the different avenues of the town three times playing 'God save the King' after which some verses were repeated and when 'the fair had been walked' thus, business commenced."

Since the change of style in 1752 Brough Hill fair has been held on the last day of September and the first day of October, unless Sunday intervenes, when the second day is held over to the 2nd of October. This has always been one of the largest if not the largest fair in the North of England, and immense numbers of cattle, sheep, horses, especially unbroken ones, fell ponies and merchandise of every description were shown. Scotch dealers always attended in large numbers with droves of Highland and black cattle, sheep and Galloway ponies. It is now much reduced in size, scarcely any cattle and but few sheep being on view, though it still retains its prestige for unbroken colts and fillies and fell ponies. The pleasure part of the fair has increased of late years.

Wm. Hutchinson remarks in 1774 that " for several years past the number of cattle exposed to sale, on an average amounted to eight thousand and upwards, one thousand horses, together with a prodigious quantity of sheep.—All kinds of merchandise is brought to this fair."

ORTON.

THE Orton market was held weekly on Wednesdays, under a charter of Edward I. which was confirmed in 1678, and in addition Cromwell granted a fair yearly on the Friday before Whitsuntide

and a fair every fortnight from the Wednesday next before Whitsuntide till the day of Simon and Jude following, together with a court of pie-powdre and power to take toll. Cromwell's Friday fair had by usage transferred the fortnightly fair and the weekly market to Fridays as early as 1777. By 1829 the market, though still held on Fridays, was nearly obsolete; the fairs at this date were held on May 3rd, the Friday before Whitsuntide and the second Friday after old Michaelmas day for sheep, black cattle, etc. In 1841 a new fair was started on August 25th for half-bred lambs and cattle. On August 2nd, 1864, a weekly market was started for butter and other farm produce on Wednesday, *i.e.*, the original market day under the charter of Edward I., the market was held in the Assembly Rooms of the "Three Tunns Inn" when between 2000 and 3000 lbs. of butter was shown. The foundation stone of a market house was laid by R. Burn on the 30th of August and the building was formally opened on May 31st, 1865.

A monthly cattle market was started on Wednesday, the 11th of February, in 1874, and was continued till about 1890. Previously one had been started in 1808, held on the first Wednesday in the month but it ceased after a year or two. A small market is still held on Wednesday in each week and fairs on May 3rd, the Friday before Whitsuntide, August 28th and the second Friday after October 18th.

BURTON.

BURTON at the commencement of the century was one of the best markets in the southern division of the county and the greatest corn centre in all the county, till the opening of the canal to Kendal, which soon materially reduced its importance. The market day is on Tuesday and dates from 1661, together with two fairs, viz.: on the 23rd of April and Whitsun Monday, though during the past century the latter has always been held on Easter Monday and was in addition to a cattle fair, also a hiring for servants; it was never of any importance and soon developed into a pleasure fair which it now is. In 1847 a show of stallions took place on Easter Monday, and was continued for many years.

The fairs are now held on Easter Monday and the 10th of October, the latter being started on the second Tuesday in that month in 1835.

AMBLESIDE.

AMBLESIDE had the grant of a weekly market in 1650 and two fairs yearly on Wednesday in Whitsun week and on the 18th of October, with court of Pie-powdre. This grant was confirmed and extended by James II. in 1688 to certain gentlemen for a weekly market on Wednesday and two fairs yearly on the days previously granted and the days following and a fair every fortnight on Wednesday from the Whitsuntide fair to St. Luke's fair, with "reasonable toll, tallage, piccage, fines, amercements, and other profits to the same appertaining, to the use and behoof of the poor inhabitants of the town of Ambleside."

In 1787 Clarke wrote that "It hath one tolerable good fair, viz. on the 29th of October, commonly called the 'Tip-Fair.' There is on that day a good shew of long-horned heifers, and Tips, which sell at a great price. The country meet to drink and dance as at wakes, and the steward reads the charter."

"The weekly market at Ambleside is on Wednesday"—wrote Green in 1819—"and is almost exclusively for animal food, but the butchers not being resident attend twice a week during summer. Fish, butter, eggs, poultry and other articles of food are hawked from house to house—the sheltered standing under the market and cross, houses not being used."

The market house was re-built about 1796 on the site of a previously existing one, a bell being rung on the commencement of the market, but this ceased about 1815, when the sale of spun wool declined. The market house was again re-built in 1863 by the late B. Harrison together with a Mechanics' Institute, at a cost of £1200. The market ceased to exist many years ago and the house has been let as a shop.

In 1840 a fair was started for sheep on October 13th, when 2000 were on view; this fair still continues, in addition to the ones on the Wednesday in Whit-week and the 29th of October, which is now chiefly for cattle. Till about 1875 the fairs used to be held in the streets, when they were removed into a field near the church. They are still of considerable importance. At the sheep fair on October 13th, 1909, Herdwick ewes brought 20s. 6d. to 23s. 6d., wethers 17s. 6d. to 21s. 6d., gimmer shearlings 20s. to 23s. 3d., gimmer lambs 9s. 6d. to 14s., and wether lambs up to 6s. 6d. each.

"BRACKENING," 1910.

OTHER FAIRS AND MARKETS.

MARDALE had a fair for sheep on the 14th of June in 1824; it was held at the top of Haweswater and was followed by sports. On October 10th, 1825, the Pooley Bridge tup fair was started when upwards of 100 were sold; this was a fair for fell sheep originally but by 1860 cross bred sheep were also shown as well as a few cattle and horses; in this year it was held on the 17th of September.

Patterdale fair was of very ancient date and was held on September 23rd; it was noted for sheep, cattle and wool and was followed by a pleasure fair. It was held on the "Butts."

Soulby established a cattle and sheep fair on the Tuesday before Easter and another in 1825 on the 30th of August; they have been extinct many years.

A fair was started at Maulds Meaburn in 1828 on the Monday before Easter for horses, cattle and sheep, but it has not been in existence for over twenty years.

Grasmere fair has always been held on the 5th of September and was for sheep and cattle; as shewing the prices ruling in this district in 1852, calving cows brought £12 to £15, gelt heifers £10 to £14, Herdwick ewes 14/- to 16/-, wethers 18/- to 23/-, gimmer lambs 10/9 to 12/6, wether lambs 8/6, gimmer twinters 16/6 to 17/6, and wether twinters 15/6 to 18/6.

As was the case with many other small fairs, sports were added as an attraction and from the sports attached to this fair the now famous Grasmere Sports emerged. The first occasion on which they were separated from the fair was in 1870, when they were held on August 25th. The fair is still continued.

A fair has existed at Staveley from the early years of the century; it was held in the first week of April and was for cattle and sheep, though sometimes horses were also exhibited; it is now held on the Wednesday before Easter. Another fair on the 7th of October is for sheep. It is one of the best in this part of the county and is generally taken as fixing the prices of sheep, following as it does the annual sales at Forest Hall.

Ravenstonedale started three fairs in 1838 to be held on the School Green on March 24th, the second Wednesday in April and on August 29th. There had previously been established a small market on

Tuesdays and a fair on the Thursday after Whit Sunday; by 1849 the market was obsolete, but a small butter market was established about 1880 and held on Monday each week. The fair days are now February 23rd, March 11th and August 29th.

Low Borrow Bridge fair was started on September 8th, 1841, when 1700 sheep were on view and large numbers of cattle and horses. By 1849 this fair was well established and was looked upon as one of the best for sheep and young stock; the following year there were over 5000 sheep exhibited. As with other Fairs the advent of the auction marts soon caused a material decrease in the number of animals shown and this fair ceased to exist about ten years ago.

There were notices in the papers in 1843 of a fair at Lowgill, it being alluded to as "this old established fair;" it was held on the 13th of March and was for cattle of every description. There is no other record of its existence.

Asby had a fair on March 29th, 1843, but it did not last long and in the same year Mallerstang started one on the 18th of September, at which prizes were offered for black and white faced sheep; it only continued a few years.

About the beginning of the century Temple Sowerby established four fairs on the last Thursdays in February, March and October, and the second Thursday in May; these still continue to be held on the dates named. In 1846 one was held on the last Thursday in January.

At Milburn tup fair in 1860, on November 1st, prizes were offered for 'black-faced, Leicester and Wharton Crag tups, also for the best six roots of Khol-Rabbis.'

Langdale started a fair on September 3rd, 1862, for cattle, sheep and horses, followed by sports, hound trail and wrestling. In 1864 the date was changed to the third Friday in September.

In 1873 Casterton, Barbon and Middleton started a butter and egg market on Tuesdays each week; it was held at the Station Inn and commenced at 3 p.m.

Tebay Market Hall was opened on Tuesday, June 6th, 1882, when large quantities of butter and eggs were on offer; the day in 1885 was changed to Thursday, on which it continues to be held, but it is of little importance now.

VII.—BUTTER, MILK, CHEESE.

WESTMORLAND butter in the early years of this century would appear to have had a high reputation for quality, and this no doubt must be attributed to the sweet herby nature of the pastures rather than to the method of making or the conditions under which the milk is kept. The old up and down churn was in common use till well into the forties, and the cream which in the small dairies was kept for long periods was religiously stirred with a stick from the Rowan tree to prevent its being witched.

In 1817 an Act (57 Geo. III., c. 25) was passed exempting a dairy or cheese store from the tax on windows. About this time wood cisterns were used for settling milk, then in sequence followed earthenware, and about 1830 lead pans were used on the supposition that they threw up more cream, but now tin pans are in general use, where the separator is not used. The separator was first introduced into Crosthwaite in 1895 and it has now found its way even into many of the smaller farms, it having been shown that one pound of butter more per cow per week could be obtained by its use.

From time out of memory Westmorland butter has been salted and put up in firkins of 56 lbs. In 1813, in order to protect the interests of Westmorland farmers, a notice was issued by the Mayor of Kendal for them to brand their butter on the top and sides in order to prevent fraud by the dealers. It was not till about 1860 that any of the Agricultural Societies offered prizes for butter other than in firkins, but the laying down of butter with salt since that date has rapidly declined and as a custom may be said not to exist to-day. When butter was sold by the pound in the markets the weight of the pound varied from 16 to 20 ounces as shewn by the examinations of the market inspectors about 1835, when they had the " tryer " in operation.

In the making of butter but little change had taken place before the two last decades of the century were reached. The end-over-end churn and mechanical butter makers now used by many of the best farmers, are the direct result of the County Council lectures and demonstrations on butter making.

The first butter factory to be formed in the county was started at Barbon, by Messrs. Hollins, in the autumn of 1886, in a building 70 ft. by 15 ft., fitted with cream separator, refrigerator, churn and butter-maker, the motive power being derived from a four-horse power steam engine. It was worked by the Lunesdale Co-operative Dairy Co., and by the end of October was dealing with 150 gallons of milk a day, for which 7d. per gallon was paid for the new milk delivered, the sender taking the separated milk back at 2d. per gallon. The butter sold at 1/4 per lb. ; at the same time at Kirkby Lonsdale the price was 11d. to 1/- per lb. and at Kendal 1/- to 1/2 per lb. At the factory it took thirteen quarts of milk to produce one pound of butter, but a week's milk from A. Airey's of Firbank produced at the factory 57 lbs. of butter, which is equal to rather over nine quarts to the pound of butter. In the following year the factory was closed owing to the low price of butter. In a paper read by the late F. Punchard before the British Dairy Farmers Association, when they held their meeting in Westmorland in 1892, he estimated the average yield of milk per cow in the county to be about 570 gallons per annum and that it took about three gallons of milk to produce one pound of butter. The quantity of butter despatched from stations in Westmorland by the London and North-Western Railway in 1891 was 185 tons 3 cwt.

In 1887 the Culgaith Dairy Factory was opened ; it was managed by a board of directors, under the name of the " Vale of Eden Dairy Company," who leased it to J. Hills. The price paid for milk was 8d. per gallon and in 1889 the company paid 4½ per cent. dividend, with £20 to reserve and £14 forward, when it was let for a further period of five years to Hills.

About this period butter was bringing a very low price ; in June, 1887, it only brought 7d. to 10d. per lb. at Kendal, and at Penrith was 4d. per lb. ; in the same month in the following year butter was offered in Kendal market as low as 4d. per lb.

J. Cropper and J. Wakefield offered to build and equip a butter factory for the Kendal district in 1891 at their own expense, but the farmers could not be induced to supply the dairy with milk and the project fell through. In the following year a committee of the Kendal Farmers Club was formed to consider the butter question and they reported that the low price of butter in the spring and summer months—

6½d. to 7d. per lb.—is in part caused by the irregularity of the quality of the Westmorland butter and recommended the appointment of an agent to visit the Lancashire towns in order to bring sellers and customers together and that J. Wakefield should inspect all the dairies, but nothing came of the proposal.

It was in 1869 that Lady Alice Kenlis, afterwards Lady Bective, started giving prizes at the Kendal Agricultural Show and she continued them till 1898, when after the show she wrote to the papers giving her reasons for withdrawing her prizes :—" It was over 30 years since she started giving them and she now withdrew them as the prizes had entirely failed to effect the results for which they were instituted. When it was suggested to her in 1865 or 66 that Westmorland butter was bad and fetched a low price, she consented to offer prizes, secure competent judges, and endeavour to raise the standard of butter making throughout the county. But though the ' show ' butter at Kendal and other shows may have somewhat improved in quality, the general butter-making throughout Westmorland all the year round shows a very low standard. During 50 out of 52 weeks it will not keep, it is not properly made and it does not fetch the prices given elsewhere for first-class butter."

An angry newspaper correspondence followed and in the end others came forward in the following year and continued the butter prizes.

The highest price recorded for butter was in 1874 and 1875, when in Kendal and other markets it reached 2/- per lb., while a few special dairies brought 2/2 per lb.

In 1889 the County Council started a migratory dairy school with a paid teacher, the first village visited being Kirkby Lonsdale. A series of lectures and demonstrations were given for short periods in the villages visited, and at first strong prejudice was evinced against it, which may be summed up in the remarks of a farmer in Kendal market : " Dang ther dairy scheuls " he said, " my missus allus med good butter and got top price and I'll back her an t'ould way agin ther new notions fer out thou likes to lig doon." In face of such a spirit it is not surprising that the progress made has been slow and a great deal yet remains to be done if Westmorland butter is to attain the high position desired.

When the dairy school was again at Kirkby Lonsdale in 1897,

from 80 quarts of cream obtained by the separator, 83 lbs. of butter were produced; but from 92 quarts of cream obtained by skimming, only 80 lbs. of butter were made. In this year the average price of butter in Kendal market was 11½d. per lb.

In 1905 the County Council joined with Cumberland in a dairy van, which visited four centres in that year in the county, eight in 1906, four in 1907, and four in 1908, the instructor giving short practical courses of instruction at each centre. He reported that during the last two or three years there was a decided improvement in the quality of the cream brought to the van. The van visited Orton in the autumn of 1911; at the distribution of the certificates after the examination by W. T. Lawrence of Newton Rigg, Mrs. Goodwin—who gave them away—urged the pupils to keep up the high standard of butter making set by their instructress, and then they would do much to improve the quality of Westmorland butter.

At the Kendal Agricultural Show in 1909 there were 26 entries for butter made up under the process taught by the Dairy School and sent in ten days previous to being judged. The remarks of the judge on this class were that "there was a great deal of good butter, but lacking solidity—not that it was too wet, though a great deal of moisture was present—but it was not close enough. As to flavour, some of the exhibits showed lack of judgment in ripening. The colour of the butter was exceptionally clean and white." For prizes for butter made under the old system there were forty entries.

It is still the custom to mix a little salt with all butter sold in the markets.

In 1800 new milk was sold in the villages at 1d. per quart, which was said to pay better than making it into cheese; by 1821 the price had risen to 2d. per quart in Appleby and Kendal, but this price, even in those places does not seem to have been general, for when the milk measures were inspected in Kendal in 1836, 71 out of 79 were found to be short—an indignation meeting of milk "tipplers" was held and they raised the price of milk to 2d. per quart for new and a 1d. per quart for blue out of stamped measures. Many protest meetings were held against this action, and the question was settled in 1842, it being agreed that the price of new milk should be 1½d. per quart, with two quarts of skimmed for the same price. The Orton milk dealers

raised the price of new milk from 2d. to 3d. per quart in 1873, and in the following spring the Bowness dealers raised the price to 4d. per quart; protest meetings were held at the latter place and a committee formed which arranged for a supply of milk to be brought in from the outside districts, retailing it at the old price, 3d. per quart—the dealers soon gave way, and the price remains the same, which is the general price throughout the county for "tippling" new milk though 2½d. per quart obtains in many of the smaller places.

Many farmers, those more especially in the Eden Valley, within a mile or two of a railway station send their milk each day to Newcastle or Shields, but as the milk has first to be cooled it can only be done on those farms where there is a sufficiency of water. For this business the year is divided into three periods, the price of milk varying in each, but on the average the year through the farmer makes 8d. per gallon gross, out of which he has to pay 1d. per gallon railway charges up to 100 miles and has to suffer any loss there may be in transit. The payments are made monthly.

In 1894 several farmers in the Kirkby Stephen district were sending milk to Liverpool and London at a profitable rate—the movement was led by Thompson of Hartley Castle.

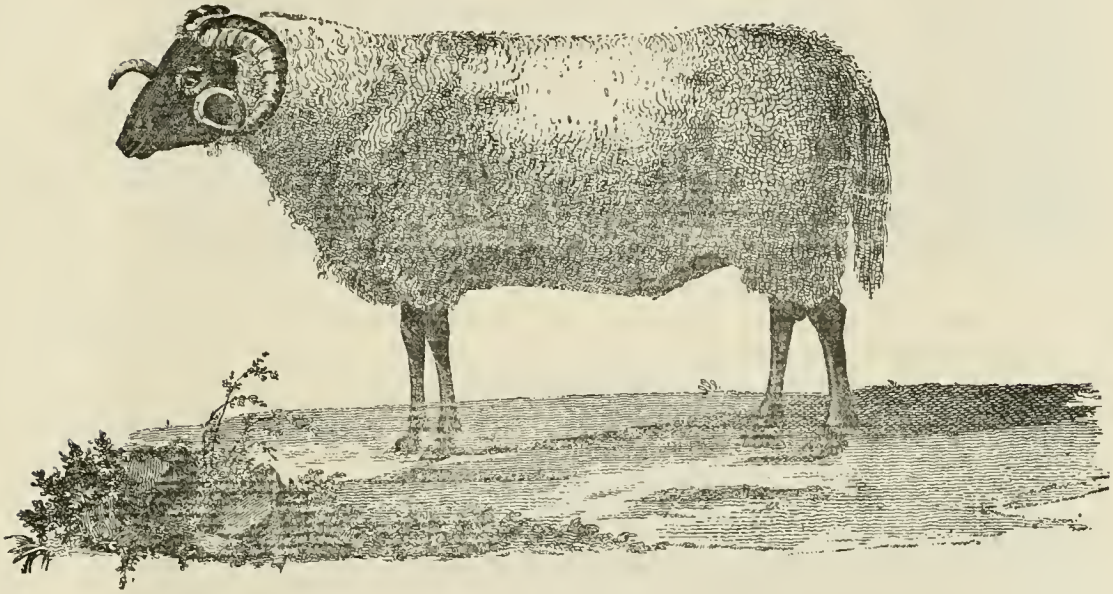
It cannot be said that the manufacture of cheese has ever taken a prominent place in Westmorland agriculture—what little is made is mostly blue milk, and it is consumed on the farms. The only market for cheese is at Appleby where, at the Lammas Fair in 1882, there were between 30 and 40 stands, and the prices were for new milk cheese 8d. per lb. and for skim milk cheese 5d. to 6d.; the supply still continues to dwindle, and at the same fair in 1909 only one wholesale dealer attended, the prices then were 7d. to 8d. per lb. for new milk cheese.

VIII.—SHEEP.

IN considering the sheep in the early years of the century it is necessary to remember the state of the county with regard to the open moors, commons and fells. It was not till about 1830 a clause was inserted in an Act of Parliament which " forbade rams being turned on to commons after the 20th of August in each year, thus preventing injury to the sheep by the use of ' paltry ' rams." The total prevention of rams on commons and waste lands was not accomplished till 1908.

There were three varieties of sheep in the county at the beginning of the century, the commonest being the Blackfaced Heath Sheep, followed, in point of numbers in the western hilly districts, by the Herdwicks and the Silverdale, or Warton Crag, on the limestone fells round Farlton in the south. In the early years undoubtedly the Black-faced or Heath Sheep was by far the commonest, and, according to George Culley, in his Observations on Live Stock, 1794, this breed had " spiral horns, black faces and black legs, a fierce, wild-looking eye, and short, firm carcase (weighing from 12 to 16 lbs. a quarter), covered with long, open, coarse, shagged wool ; the fleeces weigh from 3½ to 4 lbs. each, and sold in 1792 for 6d. per lb. This hardy wild-looking tribe are first met with in the north-west of Yorkshire, and are in possession of all that hilly or rather mountainous tract of country adjoining the Irish Sea, from Lancashire to Fort William. Indeed, their introduction into the Western Highlands of Scotland has only been of late years, nor is there any doubt of their answering equally as well in the mountains of Argyleshire, as in those of Westmorland and Cumberland." Hector Boethius, writing of the Vale of the Esk in 1460, says : " Until the introduction of the Cheviots, the rough woolled black-faced sheep were alone to be found." Naismyth, of Hamilton, describes the common breed in Lammermuir as being the " black-faced muir kind, having generally horns, and called the short sheep," but " it is impossible to trace their origin, there being no tradition of the sheep

here being of a different kind." The theory that they came with the Armada may be dismissed, and Marshall's claim for Yorkshire as the origin of the breed in 1788 is refuted by himself in 1794. A commonly accepted theory is that the breed had its origin in the mountains of Cumberland, Westmorland, and Lancashire, and travelled north at a very early date; this theory is supported by Lowe, in 1842 he writes:



A RAM of the HEATH BREED

"This race has been termed the Black-faced Heath Breed. It extends across the vales of Kendal and Eden to the higher mountains of Cumberland and Westmorland on the west, and by the Carter Fell into Scotland. . . . This breed may be supposed to have found its way into Scotland by the mountains of the north of England. . . . Whatever their origin may have been, so far as Scotland is concerned, they appeared first in the south, and gradually found their way north." The most probable supposition is that they were the common sheep of the district from Derbyshire, through Lancashire, Yorkshire, Westmorland, Cumberland, and parts of Northumberland to far across

the Scottish borders, occupying the moors, heaths and fells of the mountainous parts of this large tract of country, mingling where they came in contact with other breeds, such as the Cheviots on the Borders and the Herdwick in Westmorland and Cumberland. "On both sides of the Tweed the sheep are much the same," wrote Culley, "but continue to grow worse northward, until we reach the extent of barren country called Lammermuir, where they seem a mixture between the Cheviot and Heath kinds, but mostly inclined to the latter." In 1837 Wm. Youatt, describing them, says: "They have mostly horns, more or less spirally formed, but the females are frequently without horns. The faces and legs are black, or at least mottled; the eyes are wild and fierce. They are covered with wool about the forehead and lower jaw, and the wool generally is somewhat open and long and coarse and shaggy; not so long, however, but that the sheep may be properly classed among the middle-wooled breeds."

During the past century the Black-faced Heath or Muir Sheep has been gradually improved, the development, difficult though it is to trace, has proceeded along different lines, and has resulted in three distinct varieties being evolved in the county, all of which are now known as "Blackfaced," viz.: (1) Scotch, (2) Rough Fell, (3) Swaledales or Swaddles; these three kinds are kept in a pure state, and together constitute by far the greatest number of sheep in the county. They range from the eastern side of Longsleddale to Bannesdale, Fawcett Forest, Bretherdale, Shap Fells, Bampton, Crosby, Asby Fell, Dufton Fell, Hilton Fell, Stainmore, Kirkby Stephen, Mallerstang, Ash Fell, Ravenstonedale, Orton, Grayrigg and the Middleton Fells.

(1) *Scotch.*—At an early date in the century, or even some years previous to its commencement, the Dishley sheep had been introduced, and improvement in both carcase and wool by the introduction of this blood had very early to be noted. Culley writes of the Galloway and Ayrshire sheep, in 1794, that they were in some degree different from the ordinary type, which he supposed to be due to crossing with the Cheviot; but by crossing with the Dishley breed they had "hitherto succeeded beyond expectation." "In Lancashire, in Westmorland, and in Cumberland," writes Youatt in 1837, "the native short-wooled sheep have been crossed by the Leicesters with much benefit." Through

Blackfaced Scotch Ram, 1st Prize, Kendal, Sept., 1908.
J. Dargue, Burneside Hall.

Blackfaced Scotch Ewe, 1st Prize, Kendal, Sept., 1908.
J. Dargue.

Geo. and Mathew Culley the Dishley breed had been introduced to the Border as early as 1767, and of the two varieties "Blue Caps" and "Red Legs," the latter were greatly preferred; they were "nearer the ground, very compact, with less fat and more fibre, and were generally hardier and had a more closely planted fleece." These were the progenitors of the Border Leicester. "In the twenty parishes of Kincardineshire the Leicester is used extensively, as in Capt. Barclay's and Mr. Boswell's day, to Cheviots, Half-breeds, and Black-faces."

Pringle mentions the introduction into Westmorland of twenty Lincolnshire mugg ewes in 1789, which were in lamb to one of Bakewell's rams; in the following season they were put to a common Westmorland ram, and the produce of the cross turned out the best sheep in the county. In 1792 Bishop Watson, of Calgarth, introduced the New Leicesters, and it is probable that some of the progeny of these with the native sheep won for the tenant of the home farm, Joseph Faulder, the silver medal at the first Kendal Show in 1799 for the best two ewes of the Improved Low-land breed; other breeders of this class of sheep about this time were Wm. Ellison of Sizergh, R. Dennison of Beetham, and J. Wakefield.

In 1801 J. C. Curwen, of Windermere, introduced 100 South Down ewes and two rams in order to improve the native mountain sheep, and he reported, in 1804, that his enterprise had been successful.

Youatt mentions in 1837 "that Herdwick rams were once much sought after by breeders of mountain sheep" in order to gain their hardiness, which was the distinguishing feature of that breed, and that large numbers were sold annually into Scotland for that purpose.

"Lonks," writes "The Druid," H. H. Dixon, "in their turn have gone as far as Sutherlandshire and the Grampian ranges, between Perthshire and Argyllshire, as a wool cross."

Rowlandson writes in 1849, "the Black-faced sheep are extensively bred on the Cumberland, Westmorland and Lancashire mountains, and more or less on the Lowland Scottish hills, and are the sole occupants of the northern Highlands of Scotland. That this breed can be improved was evidenced by the fine animals shown at the Society's Newcastle Exhibition. This breed has been very much

improved in many places, but the improvements are made entirely by selection. All the crosses with the Heath sheep, having in view the improvement of the progeny as Heath sheep only, have proved decided failures."

In 1855 Professor Wilson wrote: "They have horns: those of the male are of large size and spirally twisted, with two or more curves; in the female sometimes they are absent.* The face is black, rather thick at the muzzle, the eye bright and wild, the body somewhat short and square" "the fleece, which possessed certain defects, has been improved. The wool, which is loose and shaggy, is lessened in value by the 'kemps' or hairs which are mixed up in it. Many crosses are met with between this breed and others. That with the long-wooled Leicester and with the short-wooled South Down appears to be the most successful."

Thus was the type being evolved.

"Many experiments," writes Macdonald,† "have been tried during the history of the Highland breed of sheep with a view to the improvement of its wool. These have been conducted in various parts of the south and north of Scotland, by way of crossing black-faced ewes with tups of other breeds, but the result has invariably been disappointing." "Some time is required," says a sheep farmer, "before the Black-faced stock can be restored to its natural purity after being crossed with tups of other breeds." Prof. Wallace,‡ after quoting Youatt that "no permanent improvement for their home conditions has been successful by crossing with other races of sheep," continues "nevertheless the changing of a black-faced into a Cheviot stock by the constant use of Cheviot tups, and *vice-versa*, was a common and successful practice during the early period of competition between the two breeds." In spite of this negative evidence, there is no doubt but the very extensive crossing which has taken place continuously from before the commencement of the century has been a material factor in evolving the present Scotch black-faced type of sheep from the Black-faced common sheep of 100 years ago; has in fact made selection possible. The intermixture has been so extensive that it has

* The result of crossing with some hornless breed such as the Herdwicks or Leicesters.

† *Highland and Agricultural Society Journal*, 1884.

‡ *Farm Live Stock of Great Britain*, 1907.

resulted in the present day distinctive variety of Scotch black-faced sheep being evolved, a sheep altogether different in coat from the Black-faced Muir sheep of 100 years ago—a change which selection itself could not possibly have brought about.

In the "Cyclopedia of Agriculture," 1860, J. C. Morton describes the Black-faced or Heath breed of sheep. "The face and legs of the ram of the pure breed," he writes, "are black or mottled, having a small round tuft of soft wool, of a lighter shade, between the horns; it has what is termed a 'mealy' mouth, jaw free from wool. Horns with two or more spiral twists inclining outward, downward and forward, the upper end of each turn being horizontal with the chaffron. The wool is long, soft, open and waved, coming well down on the arms and thighs, and free from black spots and kemps, a kind of hard, white, wiry hairs destitute of felting properties. The tail is naturally short and never cut. The general figure of the ewe is similar to the ram, but the horns are much smaller and not spirally twisted. The horns of the lambs are from one to two inches long when born."

The principal points required in 1884 were:—A thick broad face; nostrils full; horns low set at the crown with two or more graceful spiral turns, inclining outwards, downwards and forward—the upper edge of each turn being horizontal with the chaffron; the colour of the face should be black and white, with black predominating, moderately clean and bright; the chest broad and deep; the shoulders lying well back; the ribs widely arched and deep; the back short, wide and level; the quarters full and lengthy; the thigh strong and large; "the body well set on clean flat legs, with well developed joints; the wool uniform in quality, coming well down to the knees, with a strong deep fleece, and a fine sharp curl upon it, and free from kemp hair, and blue and black. The general figure of the ewe is the same as the tup, but the horns should be flat and 'open,' or standing well out from the head."

The following description is summarised from Prof. Wallace's work, 1907:—The face and legs are black or mottled (brocket), but the colours should be distinct and free from dun or brown. The nose is strong (broad) and prominent, and the nostrils are wide and black. The horns of the ram are large, coming out level from the crown of the head with one or more spiral turns in a forward direction. In

the ewe the horns, which also spring horizontally, are small, thin, flattened and curved, but not spirally twisted. The ears are short and small, and not much looked to in judging. The back is broad all the way along. The tail is short, and is not often lower than the hocks. The wool is wavy, loose and shaggy, hanging down nearly to the ground, stronger and more hair-like and kempy than Cheviot wool. The fleeces average from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. from ewes. It is usually clipped unwashed.

Robt. Rawlingson, of Docker, was one of the earliest pure Scotch sheep breeders in the county, buying the nucleus of his flock from Col. Howatson. Three of his rams, "Alston," "Wee John," and "Tom Tip," won at several of the Highland Shows from 1867 to 1877.

In 1864 when the Royal Show was at Newcastle the classes were for "Black-faced" sheep, the prizes for aged and shearling rams being taken by Wm. Ward, of Forest Hall, A. W. Long, of Mint Cottage, taking a reserve number. At Manchester, in 1869, there were two classes for Black-faced Scotch sheep, when J. Irving, of Shap Abbey, won the principal prize. In 1877, at Liverpool, Wm. Hindson, of Sleddale Hall, Shap, won first prizes in both the aged and shearling ram classes; and of six prizes awarded for these sheep, when the Royal Show was at Preston in 1885, five of them were divided between R. Rawlingson, of Docker, and J. Irving, of Forest Hall, the rest of the prizes going into Scotland.

For many years now the Dargue family, first father and now sons, have been at the head of the Westmorland breeders of Scotch Black-faced sheep, taking prizes at all the principal agricultural shows. The pure breed is held in very few hands, and in point of numbers represents one of the smallest pure breeds in the county, although very many thousands of ordinary Scotch ewes are bought every year for crossing purposes with Border Leicesters or Wensleydale rams for breeding half-bred lambs.

(2) *Rough Fell.*—The sheep of the county were descended from the black-faced, coarse-woolled, Heath sheep; but by crossing with some other kinds, Herdwicks in the west, Cheviots in the north, and the Crag sheep in the south, "many of them have a large portion of white on their faces and legs, some have these parts speckled and others totally black; they are, in general, horned, high shouldered,

Blackfaced Rough Fell Ram, 1st Prize Kendal, Sept., 1908.
J. Wood, Cooper House.

Blackfaced Rough Fell Ewe, 1st Prize Kendal, Sept., 1908.
J. Wood.

narrow backed, flat sided, strong boned, and many with thick, rough, hairy legs. The wool is coarse and long."

The Kentmere sheep were the best in wool in the early years of the century. Pringle describes the sheep kept on the mountains and commons of Westmorland as "either native" (*i.e.*, black-faced) "or a cross with Scotch rams. They are horned, dark or grey faced, thick pelted, with coarse, strong, hairy wool." In 1837 Youatt says that while the sheep on the lower grounds have been crossed and improved with the Leicester or the South Down, those on the hills, although comparatively neglected, have not been quite stationary, no doubt through an infusion of Leicester blood from the lower-land sheep.

In 1848, at the Sedbergh Agricultural Show, there were two classes for sheep, prizes being offered for Black-faced sheep and also for Scotch sheep, rams and ewes. This is the first notice of a differentiation of the Black-faced sheep by any Agricultural Society. The Rough Fell breed were recognized as distinct from the Scotch type of sheep; the species being evolved through keeping closer to the native Herdwicks and Warton Crag than to the crosses of the Leicesters and Cheviots, which would appear to be more involved in the production of the Scotch species. The Rough Fell is a distinct breed of sheep, occupying the high land which constitutes the middle portion of the county from the east side of Kentmere to the west side of Ravenstonedale and the Middleton and Barbon Fells. The breed is recognized by every agricultural society in the county, and separate classes are allotted to them in the larger shows, though the Rough Fell and Swaledale sheep are shown together under the one name, Black-faced, at all the smaller agricultural shows.

In 1881 a farmer near Tebay crossed his Black-faced ewes with Lonk Tups, and produced a class of mongrels past beating.

E. Porter describes* the Rough Fell sheep as being somewhat larger than the better known Scotch Black-faced sheep, though they are hardier and only give place to the Herdwicks in their strength of constitution. They resemble the Scotch in face markings, but those with a grey muzzle and the rest black are preferred. Both rams and

* *Standard Cyclopaedia of Modern Agriculture*, 1911.

ewes are horned, the horns being set wide apart. The legs are black, with a sprinkling of white hairs. The wool is loose and shaggy, and brings about ½d. per lb. less than the Scotch black-faced. A good ewe flock will give fleeces weighing 4 to 5 lbs. each.

The draft ewes after they have had three or four crops of lambs are put to Leicester, Border Leicester, or, now what is yearly becoming more common, Wensleydale rams.

It may be noted here that the only record of Lonks in the county belonged to J. J. Banks, of Lane Foot, who kept them for a few years and finally sold his flock from Potter Fell Farm at the Kendal Auction Mart in October, 1882, the ewes made 33/6 to 40/6, shearling gimmers 37/6 to 44/3, shearling wethers 23/- to 31/-, two-shear wethers 33/6 to 44/9, gimmer lambs 18/9 to 25/-, and wether lambs 13/- to 17/6 each.

(3) *Swaledales* are a variety of black-faced sheep found in the north-eastern part of the county bordering on Yorkshire and Durham—whence this variation from the Rough Fell type has arisen. It is recorded that in the Masham district of Yorkshire they had a breed of sheep which were known as "Mug Leicesters," "which were not a relic of the 'Teeswater,' and a 'New Leicester' man would not look at them." The lambs produced from the cross of the "Mug Leicester" with the native horned ewes produced what were known as "Swaledale" lambs, a "very hardy sort with close, short coats and a hard touch," but they were not such good feeders as shearlings, as the cross with Scotch ewes. Prizes were annually given at the Murton tup show for Warton Crag rams till the late sixties, and this fact may account for the variation in the closeness of the wool; its fineness and the mealiness of the nose coming from the Herdwicks, as the mealiness of the nose of the Scotch type in the sixties was derived from the later breed.

They are now a distinct type of black-faced sheep bred round Kirkby Stephen eastwards to Swaledale and the adjoining Yorkshire dales; Ravenstonedale is the dividing line between the Swaledale and Rough Fell sheep—the eastern side of the dale being occupied by the former and the western side by the latter. The Swaledales are longer in the body than the Rough Fell sheep and differ materially from that breed in coat. The fleece is much finer and softer, and brings from ¼d. to ½d. more per lb. in the market.

Blackfaced Swaledale Ram, 1st Prize Kirkby Stephen, Sept., 1910.
J. Dargue, Wharton Hall.

Blackfaced Swaledale Ewe, 1st Prize Kirkby Stephen, Sept., 1910.
J. Dent, High Ewbank.

The constitution of the Swaledales is supposed to be weaker than that of the Rough Fell sheep, as they do not thrive on the more western hills; where they have been tried they have been given up on account of the great mortality among them during the first year. Acclimatization to their own moors may no doubt have much to do with this peculiarity.

A description of the breed is given in "British Breeds of Live Stock" in 1910. It is as follows:—"The face is dark grey, associated with a mealy nose and mottled shanks. They are not so well wooled in front as the Scotch Blackface, but they are big-bodied and longer, although they look smaller. The face is not so strong, but the tail is long like the Lonks. They grow a shorter-stapled, closer wool of finer quality; except on the breech, where it is long and coarse, and gives an appearance of lightness in the fore quarters."

Herdwicks.—It is hardly necessary to repeat the legendary origin of this breed—some say it owes its presence in this country to the Armada—from the wreck of one of the ships on the West Cumberland coast, from which about forty Spanish sheep swam ashore and wandered over the Wastdale hills—others say the ship which was wrecked was carrying Scotch sheep. The Revd. T. Ellwood supposes them to be of Scandinavian origin, basing his theory on the numerals used in counting them. Each of these theories may contain an element of probability, which it is not necessary to discuss.

Taking a standpoint on the "backbone" of the county at the head of Longsleddale, we find the Fell sheep to the west are Herdwicks, whilst those to the east and north are of the Scotch black-faced, Rough Fell, or Swaledale breed. This was not always the case, for there is evidence that in 1840, and for many years later, the Herdwicks extended through Longsleddale, Grayrigg, Orton, Ravenstonedale to Kirkby Stephen, but in these districts they have been gradually displaced by sheep of the Rough Fell type.

The earliest description of the Herdwicks is given by Geo. Culley in 1794, he says: "The Herdwick Breed have no horns, their faces and legs speckled; but a greater portion of white, with a few black spots, are accounted marks of the purest breed; they have fine, small, clean legs; wool, short; the fleeces from 2 to 2½ lbs. each, sold in 1792 for 6d. per lb. The ewes weigh from 6 to 8 lbs. per quarter, the wethers

at 4½ years old from 9 to 11 lbs. per quarter. They have a thick matted fleece of short wool, which, though coarser than that of any of the other short-wooled sheep, is yet much finer than the wool of the black-faced heath sheep, with which variety they seem to have been crossed, as we suspect, from some of the rams having small horns, and from some kempy hairs being intermixed amongst the wool." In 1794 Bailey and Culley describe them in their report, they say: "The ewes and wethers are all polled or hornless, and also many of the tups; their faces and legs speckled; but a great portion of white; with a few black spots on those parts, are accounted marks of the purest breed, as are also the hornless tups; they have fine, small, clean legs; the wool is short, and forms a thick matted fleece, much finer than that of the black-faced heath sheep, with which variety they seem to have been crossed, from some of the rams having spiral horns, and from some kemps or hairs being intermixed amongst some fleeces of the wool."

The average weight of the fleece is 2 lbs., and the wethers killed at 4½ years old average 10 lbs. a quarter.

Wm. Youatt, in 1837, describes them as small, active, polled and their faces and legs speckled, having a great proportion of white, with a few black spots strewed upon it. Their fleece is considerably finer than that of the common black-faced sheep. "The cross between the Herdwicks and the native mountain sheep is variously coloured about the head and legs, some being white and others speckled, and not a few perfectly black. They are horned, high shouldered, narrow backed, flat sided, and with coarse and rather long hair." In 1849 T. Rowlandson, a great worshipper of the breed and one who did much to bring it to the notice of agriculturists, says: "The Herdwicks of the present day are characterized by being polled, and have brownish or speckled black and white or mottled faces; some few have black faces, and also some have horns, but neither of these are considered genuine; as they get older, they assume a white or grey appearance about the nose and legs (in the shepherds' phrase they grow raggy). The ewes should aways be polled; on a few wethers and rams small smooth horns make their appearance—a proof of intermixture of blood; the wool is fine, only about the neck and fore-quarters often intermixed with kemps. The wool on the body is open and kempy,

Herdwick Rams (left to right), 1st Prize Shearling, 2nd Prize Aged "No. 1," Royal Show, Newcastle, 1864.

Champion Herdwick Ram, "Nero," 1870.

assuming in some instances the appearance of hairs, and is only used for the coarsest purposes, such as horse-rugs, etc., and consequently obtains only a low price, notwithstanding which Herdwick flock proprietors prefer this sort of fleece to one of better quality, as it is found from experience that stock with coats as described withstand the severe weather on the bleak mountains much better than sheep with a better fleece. A singular anatomical character is also found amongst many of them, viz., *that of having a rib more than any other breed, fourteen instead of thirteen.*"

Jonathan Binns, in his notes on the Agriculture of Lancashire in 1851, writes that the majority of Herdwicks are hornless, and that he had been told the pure ones were all without horns. Wm. Dickinson, of North Mosses, Whitehaven, had told this writer that he had once purchased between 2000 and 3000 sheep of smaller bone even than the Herdwicks and very like them in colour and marks, but with much finer wool, from the Moghran mountains in the west of Galloway. It was also stated that this breed of sheep had escaped from a Spanish ship wrecked on the coast. Herdwicks were good milkers, Binns continues, but seldom produce more than one lamb, and they are " terrible lish."

Wm. Dickinson, a large Cumberland farmer who won the prize essay of £50 offered by the Royal Agricultural Society of England in 1852, says : " One hundred years ago the sheep were nearly all of the grey-faced or black-faced moor or mountain breed. At that period, when nearly half the low-lying district and the whole of the hills and mountains were open common, almost every farm had a frontage to some common or other, or access to one by an ' out-gang,' or a narrow strip of open land leading from the village to the common. The Herdwick breed possesses more of the characters of an original race than any other in the county. It stands lowest in the scale of excellence, and shows no marks of kindred with any other race. The majority are without horns, and their legs and faces are grey or mottled. Where great care is exercised in selecting and breeding, the nose is of a lighter grey and is then termed ' raggy ' or ' rimy ' from its resemblance to hoar-frost. Formerly many of this breed had large manes and beards, of very coarse grey hair ; the fleeces were much mixed with *greys* and *kemps*. These defects are now removed, without

any injury to the storm-resisting qualities of the fleece. After heavy rains and strong winds in winter and spring, the wool of the fleece is turned to almost black, as if drenched with soot and water. This discolouring of the wool is an indication of the sheep having sustained a sudden and severe check in their thriving. As the weather improves and the sheep begin to thrive, the blackness goes off and the fleece resumes its natural colour. The weight of the fleece varies from 2½ to 3½ lbs."

In 1855 Professor Wilson describes them as being "without horns and having generally speckled or mottled faces and legs, which become greyish or white as the age of the animal increases. The wool is coarse and open. On the shoulders and neck it becomes matted and kempy."

The description of Herdwicks given by H. H. Dixon in 1866 is as follows: "The face and legs of the breed are speckled or rather grey mottled, and become greyer and whiter with age. If the face is grey, it should shade off to white towards the nose to suit the keen Fell Dales critic. Tups have generally two or three curls to their horns, and the absence of horn in a female is not a desirable sign. The horns should be dark and 'slape,' not too small or too close, and rising well out of the back of the head. The ears should be white and sharp and stand well up. A good eye, a broad forehead with a tuft on it and a rustiness about the poll, as well as wool up to the ears, and a good 'heckling,' which in some tups looks like a lion's mane. As wide as possible between the forelegs and with a broad breast placed well forward. The knees should also be strong and 'the bone thin to the fetlock and then a big white foot to follow.' Well filled in behind the shoulders and round in the ribs, those with fourteen ribs are preferred when they can be got. They should also be straight on the hind-leg and well muttoned down to the 'camerals' or hocks, while the tail should be thick at the root and never want cutting. The wethers four to five years old will average about 12 lbs. a quarter, and the ewes from 8 to 9 lbs. The fleeces are improved and weigh according to the severity of the weather from 1½ lb. upwards. Mr. Nelson's Newcastle prize five-year-old wether wool averaged 5½ lbs. unwashed."

A good description of the breed is given by H. A. Spedding in the

Herdwick Ram, "Nero," 1870.

Champion Herdwick Ram, "Lord Paramount," 1882.
R. W. Hawell, Threlkeld

Field in 1873. He writes : " The legs and faces of this breed, as lambs, are black or black with a few white flecks, but they soon begin to brighten out till by the time they are two-year-old, all that is black has become frosty or silver grey, darkening slightly towards the forehead, except a blue-black mark or patch at the back of the neck—any brown being considered a defect. The ears should be white and sharp, and the wool come well up to them. The ewes are not horned, but the tups generally are, but not always ; when they are the horns should be white and waxy. In every flock a certain proportion are darker in the fleece, these ' breuked ' ones, as they are called, are often of the best blood."

The following description is summarized from the account given in Gate's " Shepherds' Guide " in 1879 by Wm. Abbott, E. Nelson, and John Wilson : The coat should be long and well knit, of good broad wool, standing up round the neck, resembling, as it were, a lion's mane, and grow well out to the extremities. The head should be carried well up, be strong, broad, and with an arched nose, wide at the nostrils and a deep jaw. The horns of the male should be of a whitish colour, smooth and well turned, rising well out of the back of the head ; they are not desirable in the female. The ears should be white and sharp and stand well up. The colour of the head should be light grey, with a hoar-frost or raggy nose and a rustiness about the poll. There should be no specks on the face or legs. The body should be barrel shaped and well ribbed up, back broad and well filled behind the shoulders, legs well on the outside, and the breast broad and placed well forward. The knees should be strong with fine bone between the joints and the feet big and white in colour.

Joseph Howell of Lonscale's description in " Sheep and Wool " in 1888, holds good to-day : " The head and legs of the lamb are mostly black, but at three months' old the nose and fore-legs should begin to show grey hairs and increase in brightness until two years of age, when all brown, black or speckled marks should finally disappear, and the head, ears and legs become arrayed with pure bristles of a silvery hue. A coat, consisting of a long, strong, broad staple, of thickly grown white wool, and supplemented with a blue or black flowing mane round the neck, is considered of the highest importance. The head should be broad and a little Roman shaped, and carried high, and adorned

with a topping and bright prominent eyes, the nostrils should be wide and the jaw strong and deep. The female should be absolutely devoid of horns, but the male is regarded as more fashionable when he displays horns of a long, smooth circuitous nature. The neck and shoulders ought to be strong and powerful, the breast wide and projecting well forward, while the girth of the animal immediately behind the shoulders and fore-legs should be bulky and connected with a broad level back and round ribs. The width of the loins should be large, and the hind quarters well drawn out and furnished with a thick tail, which should extend to a little below the camerals. The legs should be short and strong, and possess plenty of flat bone; the knees and feet should be large and the hoofs white. The gait of the sheep should be wide and perpendicular with a prancing step and courageous bearing. When turned upon its back a Herdwick ought to show a strong breast and plenty of wool, and let its legs hang wide apart."

In 1869 T. Rowlandson wrote to the Mining and Scientific Press of San Francisco about the Herdwicks; he says that "about 75 or 80 years ago a few commenced attempting to breed a pure race, their character having become much intermixed by crossing with the indigenous 'black-faces.' One person I know has persevered in this matter for more than half a century prior to my leaving England, not more than 15 years ago, yet up to that time wholly satisfactory results had not been obtained, as progeny, 'breeding back,' occasionally occurred."

There is a tradition that an attempt was very early made to confine the breed within narrow limits—an association being formed for the purpose, one of the rules being that members should sell no ram and not more than five ewe lambs in one season—needless to say, the monopoly was soon broken, and the breed spread over the whole lake country of Cumberland, Westmorland and Lancashire, being located and peculiarily restricted to the Ordovician and Silurian rocks which form the geological foundation of the district. As has already been noted, attempts were early made to keep the breed in a pure state, but the difficulties to contend with were very great on account of the extensive tracts of uninclosed hills and fells over which they pastured.

In the early years of the past century it would appear that Herd-

Herdwick Rams, Oct., 1900.

Herdwick Ram, "King Moor," 1st Prize Royal Show, Manchester, 1897.

wicks were a white or rimy-faced, hornless breed, and any horns on either male or female were looked upon as a sign of some intermixture with the native Black-faced sheep, as were also black specks on the face and legs. At the Newcastle Royal Show in 1864 two of the prize rams were without horns ; and although horns in the male have become fashionable as giving a more masculine appearance, there are still some good rams without horns at the present time. In 1880 H. J. Little says " it is worth notice that the Herdwick tups are sometimes horned and sometimes polled, but generally the former. Castration almost invariably prevents the growth of horns, and the females are never cornute. They are not great breeders."

H. H. Dixon's description of the ewes in 1866, when he says : " the absence of horn in the female is not a desirable sign " is clearly a mistake, for at no period in the history of breed have horns been permitted in the female, though they occur now and then. In confirmation of this, the statement in the *Manchester Guardian*,* when the Royal Show was at Manchester in 1869, on the Herdwicks that " The tups now have horns with two or three curls, and if the ewes are without these it denotes want of hardihood " was immediately contradicted by a letter to the papers from W. J. Browne, the secretary of the Troutbeck Sheep Association ; he wrote : " The above assertion is not the case ; but on the contrary the possession of them in the female denotes want of breeding, the animal under such circumstances being considered a mongrel. The whole of the persons showing were members of this Association."

The report in the *Field* on the Herdwicks at the Royal Show at Carlisle in 1880, is not flattering to the breed : " They look like the last remnant of, we wont say barbarism, but of very ancient and primitive sheep breeding. The judges at Carlisle confirmed this view by giving the prizes, in the shearling ram classes, to the sheep that had the least hair around the neck and the fewest black spots about the backs and sides ; but in the older rams they had not much choice, so the prizes went to goaty-looking animals that had long black and brown ruffs of hair around their necks and long grey beards. The ewes were so small and light that a man might easily have taken

* It is probable that H. H. Dixon, wrote the article complained of in the *Manchester Guardian*.

one under each arm and another in each hand and walked any distance with the four. Many of the ewes were spotted with black wool, in about an equal proportion in size and number to the spots on a leopard." The report of Finley Dun on the live stock at the same show is also unfavourable to the breed ; he says : "The black-spotted goat-like Herdwicks are still susceptible of considerable improvement." A reason for these unfavourable reports may, in a measure, be accounted for by a remark of the judges : they say "pure bred Fell Sheep never look well in July, their natural clipping time, but are in their bloom in September and October."

Pure Herdwick lambs are beautifully white, with black legs and faces and white ears—though often there are black spots on their bodies, which afterwards die out—but on being clipped these again show up on the surface of the body. Crossing Herdwick ewes with either Scotch or Rough Fell rams always produces horns in the gimmer lambs, as well as the tup lambs.

It was said, about the middle of the century, that there were two kinds of Herdwick, the difference being one of size—the larger species pasturing on the Skiddaw, Saddleback, Helvellyn and the Westmorland Fells to the east, the smaller species occupying the fells to the west and south of the district they are peculiar to, the former sheep weighing about 3 lbs. a quarter more than the latter, the increased size being attributed to the sheep being "foddert" with hay in winter, carried to them on the fell on the galloways' backs in sheets.

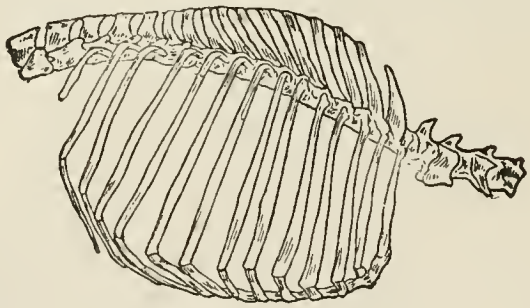


Diagram of thorax of Herdwick.

A peculiar feature in the anatomy of the Herdwick is that in some cases fourteen ribs are found instead of thirteen—the number

Herdwick Ram, "Ruby ii." (returned after hiring), 1st Prize, May, 1908.
J. Rothery, Wasdale Head.

Herdwick Rams, Oct., 1910.
(Aged Ram, Two Shear, Shearling, Shearling, Ram Lamb, Ram Lamb.)

in all other breeds of sheep—this peculiarity is most frequently found in the sheep at Black Hall, Gaitside, at the top of the Duddon Valley. A diagram of the thorax of one of these is given in Professor Wallace's *Farm Live Stock*; it is taken from a photograph of a preparation made in the anatomical department of Edinburgh University.

A peculiarity of the Herdwicks is their fondness for the heaf upon which they have been bred and accustomed to pasture; so great is this love or homing instinct that special covenants are inserted in all leases relating to the letting of Herdwicks. No obstacle is too great to prevent a Herdwick, which has been sold and removed a dozen or more miles away, returning to its native heaf—they are sad home-wanderers, as many farmers know who have bought them for crossing or winter feeding. Many an old wether is retained on account of his usefulness in "keeping the heaf," even when his teeth are gone, not only does he keep strangers off, but he educates the young sheep of the flock till they are accustomed to their heaf.

The tups are loosed about Martinmas till the middle or even latter end of December, according to the farm, during which period the ewes are brought down to the inland, though on some farms they run with the ewes on the fells, the gimmer shearlings being bratted—it used to be customary not to put the latter to the ram till they were 3½ years old. The tups are always coloured red at this season of the year to enable the ewes to find them on the open fells—red clay from Red Tarn was formerly used for the purpose, the getting of which was let with the farm, now red ochre is used. Lanty Slee, the last of the illicit distillers in the Lake District, who died in 1878, discovered a vein of "rud" in the Langdale Fells, which he mined and sold for "rudding" the sheep—on delivery it was often known to have some of "t'udder stuff" concealed in it.

The lambing season commences about the second week in April and continues till the latter part of May. Herdwicks are not great breeders, about 10 per cent. of the ewes have twins, and if well done this percentage is increased; about 90 lambs to 100 ewes put to the tup is considered good and 80 not bad. Young poor ewes are sometimes shy about suckling their lambs, and when they are short of milk a little cow's milk is given to the lambs as a substitute—it is prevented from curding by scalding it with a piece of red hot tile or iron.

Some of the older ewes are drafted each season and put to Border Leicester rams, or what is now looked upon as even a better cross by many shrewd farmers, a Wensleydale—though the lambs do not fatten quite so early. Formerly the ewes were kept as long as they would breed, 15 or 16 years if they lived so long, but now they are drafted after four to six crops have been taken, and then sold to lower situated farms where they are put to Down, Leicester, Border Leicester, or Wensleydale tups, and the lambs sold fat the following autumn—lambs of the Leicester-Herdwick cross were sold fat during August and September, 1872, for 25s. to 30s. each, but that was a very favourable season. Some farmers keep such lambs till after they are clipped, the fleece weighing 7 to 8 lbs., which was worth 1/6 per lb. in 1874—afterwards selling them fat for 38s. to 45s. each.

Wethers were never sold before they were 4½ to 5½ years old, but now they go off as lambs and shearlings—but few being kept till they are twinters, such is the fashion for early maturity and the saving of keep, beside the lessened loss in the stock. The practice of sending the hogs to lower lands as near the sea as possible for the winter is still pursued; the price which, when Pringle wrote, was 2/- per head for those that returned in the spring, increased to about 3/6 per head in 1850, and was from 7/- to 8/- in 1874; it is now 6/- to 7/- per head, with the same conditions pertaining. The 5th of April, on which they are returned, is known as "Hog Day."

Many of the noted Herdwick breeders keep a large number of rams, the price of which, in the eighties, ranged from £2 to £6, though noted animals brought much more. Favourite rams are sometimes hired for the season at from £7 to £10. At the Keswick Tup Fair, held on November 5th, 1870, E. Nelson, of Gatesgarth, had 40 tups on view, and sold or let all but three—his famous tup, "Boggle," was let for seven days at £1 per day, and for other ten days for £7. 136 Herdwick ewes, belonging to J. Pearson of Low Lorton, averaged £1 19s. 7d. each in 1873, and his tups made up to £12 10s.

At a sale of Herdwicks at the Boot, Troutbeck, in 1876, the following average prices were recorded:—Ewes, 35/5; gimmer twinters, 33/11; gimmer hogs, 23/8; 3 and 4 year old wethers, 31/10; wether twinters, 22/11; and wether hogs, 16/1. Higher prices were recorded in 1889 at a sale of Gillbank's heaf-going Herdwicks

Champion Herdwick Ram, "Samson," Oct., 1910.
J. Wilson, Wasdale Head.

First Prize Herdwick Ewe (lamb sucked) and Gimmer Lamb. Oct., 1907.
J. Todd, Rongholme.

from Grasmere and Wythburn. At a sale of Herdwick sheep at Ambleside Fair in 1890, from Hartsop Hall, wethers averaged 25/6, wether twinters 22/-, wether lambs 12/6, gimmer twinters 28/-, and stock ewes 29/-.

Herdwicks were first shown at an exhibition of the Royal Agricultural Society, when the meeting was held at Carlisle in 1855; of the three prizes offered all came to Westmorland, through Geo. Robinson of Orton and John Mounsey of Askham, both on the very borders of the Herdwick country. In 1864 the Royal was at Newcastle, when there were 16 entries of Herdwicks, 13 of which were from Cumberland and three from Westmorland, and the chief winners were: Geo. Browne of Troutbeck and Ed. Nelson of Gatesgarth. In 1869 there were 19 entries at Manchester in three classes, when Geo. Browne and Richard Browne of Troutbeck and Ed. Nelson were again the chief winners. It was at this show that the celebrated ram, "Nero," then 3 years and 2 months' old, won in the aged class; he was afterwards sold for £30. At Liverpool, 1877, there were 18 entries in three classes, when E. Nelson, Geo. Browne and Wm. Leathes of Lamplugh Hall were the winners. There was a large entry when the Royal was again at Carlisle in 1880, where the chief winners were Ed. Hawell of Lonscale, John Newby (Muncaster Head), Geo. Browne, and Ed. Nelson. Each year since 1893 there have been classes for Herdwicks at the Royal, though on several occasions the competition has been very poor. At the third visit of the Royal to Carlisle, in 1902, there were 23 entries in three classes, John Bennett of Cleator won in the two-shear and upwards class with "Hero," while Wm. Mackereth, Ambleside, won the premium for shearling rams with "King Moor" and also for the best pen of three shearling ewes. At the four previous Royal Shows the number of entries were: 1898, 6; 1899, 2; 1900, 6; and 1901, 8.

The Penrith Agricultural Society, which was started in 1833, for the East and West Wards of Westmorland and East Cumberland was the first local society to offer prizes for Herdwicks, this they did at their first exhibition of stock. The Appleby and Kirkby Stephen Agricultural Society had a class for them in 1841, and in 1848 the High Borrow Bridge Agricultural Society offered prizes for horned fell sheep, half-bred lambs of a fell cross, and Herdwicks. The

Staveley Society were the next, in 1851, to offer premiums for Herdwicks, followed by Orton in 1860 and Shap in 1861. It was not till 1865 that the Kendal Society, ever the last to encourage specialization in specific breeds, gave two classes for Herdwicks, when there were ten entries. The West Cumberland Fell Dales Sheep Association was formed in 1844 for the special purpose of developing and promoting the interest in Herdwicks. The annual shows were formerly held in turn at Loweswater, Netherwasdale, and Ennerdale Bridge, but were removed to Woolpack Inn, in Eskdale, in 1864. At first there was great rivalry between the Allerdale-above-Derwent and Allerdale-below-Derwent breeders, but now all are united and the classes open. In 1848 there were ninety-four competitors in ten Herdwick classes, including two for the best white-fleeced sheep of the genuine Herdwick breed, the premiums in which were given by the Keswick manufacturers. In 1910 the show was held on September 30th, when there were 21 classes devoted to the breed. In the class for the ten best tups for sale or hire there were 57 entries, the first prize for which was £2 2s. Of these 570 rams, 20 or about 4½ per cent. were without horns, and many others had horns of diminutive size. The Association also holds a spring show on the first Friday in May, when the tups which have been let for hire at the previous autumn show are returned. There are three classes: Aged Tups, Twinters and Shearlings, and Hogs.

The Troutbeck Herdwick and other Sheep Association was formed in 1868; they held their annual shows in a field near the "Mortal Man." At the first show there were 14 classes for Herdwicks and four for white-faced tups for getting half-bred lambs from Herdwick ewes. The show was a great success as long as it lasted, but it came to an end in 1875 through foot and mouth disease breaking out badly in the district.

The Bampton Association for the Improvement of Mountain Sheep held their first show on October 23rd, 1876, in connection with the old Bampton Tup Fair, which was always held on old Michaelmas Day. There were 6 classes for Herdwicks, 10 for black-faced sheep, and 2 for white-faced tups. Ten females were shown to each entry in the female classes. It continued to flourish till 1898.

Although there is no stud-book for Herdwicks, careful records

Herdwick Lamb.

Herdwick Lambs (nine weeks old).

are always kept, and pedigrees of the best sheep can be traced back for many generations.

From the preceding descriptions, extending over the past century, it will be noted that the Herdwicks, at any rate during the early years of that period, were not altogether pure—the most that can be said of their origin is that there was a white or "rimy" faced, hornless, short-wooled breed of sheep on the mountains of Cumberland and Westmorland from a very early date, which took their name from a mode of agriculture peculiar to the district—the farms upon which they pastured being called "herdwicks," *i.e.*, sheep and lands were let together. The certificate of the Commissioners of Henry VIII., 1537, included in the revenues of Furness Abbey an item for "Herdwyks and shepecots," £39 13s. 4d. The following extract from the will of Robt. Rawlinson, of Grizedale Hall, appears to confirm this assumption, the will is dated 1681, though it was commenced in 1676. "Also it is my mind and Will, and I doe give and devise All that Herdwick called Lawson Parke lying and being in ffourness ffells in the County of Lancaster (except three hundred of the timber trees) unto William Dodgson my coozen."

The custom of letting sheep with the farms is of very early date, and the following written advertisement, dated 1741, formed also the lease, and was signed by both parties:

Robert Phillipson Esquire Gentleman, of the Ashes in the Parish of Staveley. To let for the term of 6 years. All his estate at Over End and under the Tongue in Kentmere in the County of Westmorland. Now in the Possession of John Godman as Farmer thereof, with the several appurtenances thereunto belonging (Except two Springs of Wood part of the said Estate) Together with 80 Heaff Bred and Heaffe Going sheep, and 710 Loads* of Manure. The Tenant to enter for Husbandry on the Second day of February next, for Eatage of Lands and Grounds on the 15th of April following, and on the Houses on the ffirst day of May 1742. The Tenant to pay his rent at two Equal payments (to wit) Martinmas and Lady Day, in every year, During the said Term. To Husband and Manage the premises according to the Rule and Custome of good Husbandry used within that neighbourhood. The Tenant to Keep in Good and sufficient Repair, All the Houses, Gates, Hedges and Fences during the Said Term, And Deliver them up at the expiration thereof in the like repair, which they shall be at his Entrance thereon. The Tenant to deliver to the Landlord 710 Loads of Manure, at the expiration of his Farm. And to give sufficient security for the

* Panniers.

redelivering of 80 heaffe bred and heaf going sheep, upon his ancient Sheep heaffe at Over End aforesaid, at the expiration of his Farm, of the like number, sorts and kinds and in such plight and condition in every respect to the judgement of four persons to be Indifferently Chosen between them, as they shalle be delivered by the Landlord to the Tenant. The Landlord to allow and pay All Assessments and other outgoings chargeable upon and payable forth of the said Estate During the said Term (Except the Window Tax).

In the lease of a farm, including a flock of sheep, in addition to the landlord and tenant, two persons were and are now usually joined, as parties of the third part, who were bondsmen for the tenant to see that he carried out his responsibilities in regard to the sheep, then, as part of the property let, there were added "also (500) Heaf bred and Heaf going sheep mentioned in the Schedule hereunder written." The tenancy of the stock of sheep began at the same time as the tenancy of the lands for pasturage, generally the 25th of April, and after the usual covenants by the tenant as to the management of the farm the following clauses appear :—

And the tenant and his bondsmen do and each of them doth hereby for themselves and himself and their and his heirs executors and administrators covenant with the Landlord that the Tenant will not at any time or times during the continuance of this demise without the consent in writing of the Landlord or his or their Agent diminish the said flock of sheep below the number or kind specified in the Schedule hereinafter written AND will salve or dip the same in proper season and shepherd and improve the same according to the due course of good shepherding and continue the ancient and usual wool and ear marks AND will at the determination of this demise deliver to the Landlord or his Agent at the demised premises the said stock of sheep or a like number and kind of as well heaved and sound sheep of the offspring thereof well salved or dipped and in good condition and in case of deficiency or depreciation in the value or want of the said number the tenant and his Bondsmen or some or one of them their or some or one of their heirs executors or administrators shall and will pay unto the Landlord the sum of for each Ewe the sum of for each wether and Twinter the sum of for each Hog and the sum of for each Tup wanting, over and above the said yearly and other rents hereinafter reserved AND that the tenant shall and will at the determination of this demise offer for sale at a fair market price the surplus (if any) of the offspring of the said stock of sheep to the Landlord before the same shall be offered to any other person and in case the Landlord shall decline to purchase them shall and will dispose of such surplus stock in such a manner that they never again be depastured upon the heaf or fell upon which they shall have been heretofore usually depastured AND it is hereby covenanted and agreed

Herdwick Rams, May, 1912.

Herdwick Ewes, March, 1911.

between the said parties hereto that at the determination of this demise the said flock of (500) sheep shall be valued in the usual way (that is to say) by four indifferent persons two to be chosen by the Tenant and two by the Landlord or his Agent or their Umpire to be chosen by the Valuers before entering upon the business And if the said stock of sheep shall in the judgment of the said valuers or their Umpire be of different age or of an inferior quality or condition than they were at the delivery of the same to the Tenant then the said Tenant and his Bondsmen or one of them their or one of their heirs executors and administrators shall and will pay to the Landlord such sum of money as shall be fixed by the said valuers or their Umpire but if the said sheep shall have been improved in condition and quality then the Landlord shall pay to the Tenant such sum of money as the said valuers or their Umpire shall name. Then follows the Schedule (something to the following effect :—)

Ewes..	200
Hogs	130
Twinters	85
Wethers	75
Tups	10
	500

A clause in an old lease of a Hill Side Farm is to the effect that the tenant shall look after and take care of the goats belonging to the farm, and will not abuse or suffer to be abused the same or suffer the same or any one or more of them to be killed or destroyed without the consent of the landlord or his agent so long as the same shall not exceed twenty in number.

H. S. Cowper, in his work on "Hawkshead: its history and archæology," says: "Herdwick is really the name of a sheep farm not of the sheep, and is formed of 'herd' a flock, and 'wick' as in bailiwick, a district, or here a 'run.'" More probably it is from "herd," a "flock," and "wick," "quick," "alive," that is "a live flock," the name being applied to those farms on which the flocks were let with the land. This custom was peculiar to the Lake District of Cumberland, Westmorland, and North Lonsdale, and the sheep which were thus let being of a peculiar and distinct breed, gradually and naturally assumed the name of the farms upon which they were bred, and became universally known as "Herdwicks."

The principal fairs for Herdwicks are Eskdale, Keswick, Ambleside, Grasmere, Staveley, and Pooley Bridge.

The ancient methods of sheep scoring are almost obsolete, and but few of the farmers remember them. Two of the commonest in use in the county were :—

1 Yen.	6 Haata.	11 Yan-a-dick.	16 Yan-a-mimph.
2 Taen.	7 Slaata.	12 Taen-a-dick.	17 Taen-a-mimph.
3 Tedderte.	8 Lowra.	13 Tedder-a-dick.	18 Tedder-a-mimph.
4 Meddert.	9 Dowra.	14 Medder-a-dick.	19 Medder-a-mimph.
5 Pimp.	10 Dick.	15 Mimph.	20 Gigget.

1 Yan.	6 Sethera.	11 Yan-a-dick.	16 Yan-a-bumfit.
2 Tyan.	7 Lethera.	12 Tyan-a-dick.	17 Tyan-a-bumfit.
3 Tethera.	8 Hovera.	13 Tether-a-dick.	18 Tether-a-bumfit.
4 Methera.	9 Dovera.	14 Mether-a-dick.	19 Mether-a-bumfit.
5 Pimp.	10 Dick.	15 Bumfit.	20 Giggot.

Another variation, from the Kirkby Lonsdale district, was recorded in 1874 by A. J. Ellis in a paper before the Philological Society :—

1 Yaan.	11 Yaan'edik.
2 Tyaan.	12 Tyaan'edik.
3 Taed'ere.	13 Tead'eredik.
4 Mead'ere.	14 Mead'eredik.
5 Mimp.	15 Boon buom buum.
6 Haites.	16 Yaan'eboon.
7 Saites.	17 Tyaan'eboon.
8 Haoves.	18 Tead'ereboon.
9 Daoves.	19 Mead'ereboon.
10 Dik.	20 Buom'fit buum'fit.

From the middle of October till the same time in November, when the weather was mild, the old operation of hand shedding and salving or smearing the sheep took place. The usual composition of the salve was 16 lbs. of butter to 4 quarts of tar, this quantity was sufficient to salve 35 to 40 sheep at a cost of about 6d. per head. The tar used for the purpose came from America, and was called "roany," being of a fat unctuous nature of the consistence of very thick molasses, the constituents were well mixed together and formed a stiff fluid kind of ointment. Round Kirkby Stephen the operation was performed with oil and tallow at a cost of about 4d. per head. The operation was started by the smearer dividing and opening the fleece along the back, laying the skin bare and applying the salve with his forefinger

Herdwick Ram (hornless), May, 1912.

First Prize Herdwick Shearling Gimmer, Kendal, Sept, 1908.
Wm. Abbott, Dodds Howe.

along the skin from head to tail, another portion of the wool was then divided and the process repeated till the whole sheep was done. A good man would smear 10 to 12 sheep in a day, and he was paid at the rate of 2d. per sheep.

For a few years, between the salving and dipping period, the salve mixture was made fluid, and poured on the skin from a kind of large oil can with a long spout. The sheddings were made much wider than for salving, but many more sheep could be done in a day, though it needed two people. This plan is still thought by many farmers better than either salving or dipping.

Bigg's sheep and lamb dipping composition was first used in Westmorland in or about 1840 at Windermere and Ambleside, and in 1841 the first advertisement appeared in the *Westmorland Gazette* of a dipping composition, an apparatus for dipping being supplied. Irving, of Shap Abbey, first started dipping in 1850, he preferred it to salving, he used Bigg's preparation for aged sheep and "McDougall's for Hogs." In 1868 the cost of dipping was 1½d. per head as against salving at 8d.; the dipped wool making 1½d. to 2d. per lb. more in the market than salved. From the middle of the century onward dipping rapidly displaced salving—but the latter was pertinaciously held to in the Fell and Herdwick flocks, and it was only finally given up on the issue of a compulsory dipping order by the Board of Agriculture, issued for the eradication of scab, in 1905. A prosecution for salving instead of dipping took place at Shap in 1906, the farmer being fined for not complying with the Order of the Board.

In all the fell flocks of sheep the ram lambs, if not castrated within a fortnight of their birth, are operated on about midsummer, at which period the sheep were washed, the sheep being clipped about a fortnight later, and afterwards impressed with their owners mark as directed by Tusser:—

> "A sheepe-marke, a tarre-kettle, little or mitch,
> Two pottles of tarre, to a pottle of pitch."

though when the "Wadd" (black lead) was first discovered in Borrowdale "the people used it to mark their sheep," and it continued to be used for that purpose till about the third decade of the past century. The "washings" which used to be as great a day almost as the

"clippings," are almost a thing of the past, the wool being now sold unwashed from nearly all the fell flocks and the "clippings" are not the great gathering of friends and neighbours that they used to be with their 60 to 80 clippers and the sports, wrestling and racing after the day's work was done. "Cobbing" is unknown to the youths of the present day. When salving was taking place young lads would call the salvers "greasy lurriers, keead-hunters, lousy lurriers, scab doctors, gentlemen sauvers," and on chase being given and the culprit caught, he was laid face down on the "settle" and whacked with a tarry board, his captor repeating :—

"Thou art my son devoid of grace,
Thou hast transgressed before my face;
If thou doesn't mend o'thi manners,
T'skin o'thi thees shall go to t'tanners;
If they don't tan it weel,
A'll tak't to mi aun back doore,
And a'll giv't ran, tan, tan,
A'll gi tha yan for t'king and anudder for t'queen,
And yan fer mysel for cobbin tha weel."

or—

"Cob him once, cob him twice
Cob him while he whistles thrice."

The lambs are dipped about the time the sheep are washed, and again with the ewes in the first or second week in August to prevent them being "struck" by the "fly," and, finally, in October or early November before they go to their winter quarters. At the present time dipping is compulsory twice a year. At the autumn dipping salve is often used in conjunction with a regulation dip—the mixture in this case has to be kept at a temperature of 80 degrees F., and the greatest care has to be exercised or the salve will not penetrate to the skin.

The blackening of the fleece during the long winter rains and storms is more noticeable on the fells facing south and west than those to the north; as the sheep recover their condition in the spring the fleece resumes its normal colour. In severe winters great losses are experienced through long periods of snow and frost and the consequent weakness of the sheep—under these conditions they will eat anything green, holly and savin and ivy and moss from the rocks and walls. The spring of 1799 was a disastrous one for the fell sheep

Silverdale or Limestone aged Ram, 1900.

Silverdale or Limestone Ewe, 1900.

farmer ; on the 7th of May in that year there was neither vegetation in the folds nor blossom on the fruit trees, and the skins of 1000 lambs which had perished during the spring were sold in Kendal.

The Warton Crag or *Silverdale* breed of sheep, known also as the *Limestones*, was one of the most distinctive breeds of sheep in the county at the commencement of the century, though it, too, had intermixed, though to a less degree with the common Black-faced breed. They are dismissed in three lines by John Holt in his report to the Board of Agriculture in 1794, he writes : " There is also a breed called the Warton or Silverdale cragg sheep, which is much esteemed for the fine flavour of its flesh, fineness of its wool, and tendency to fatten." Fortunately, Pringle in his report at the same date, describes them among the Westmorland sheep as occupying a small district of limestone fells in the neighbourhood of Milnthorpe, Burton, and Holme. " They are horned, white-faced, and close wooled. They are said to be native, and are much superior to the common sort in regard both to fleece and carcase. At a sale in October, 1793, lambs brought 10/7 a piece, dimmonds 17/1, ewes three and a half years old 17/6 or 17/8."

" Towards the borders of Westmorland," writes Youatt in 1837, " the Silverdale breed of sheep are found. They are natives of that part of the country, and singularly confined to it. It is a horned breed, with white faces and legs, depasturing on the rocky limestone land. The wool is long and white and the sheep fattens well."

In 1851 Jonathan Binns describes them as occupying " the limestone district surrounding Warton Crag and extending to Silverdale and Farlton Knott and the surrounding neighbourhood, the herbage of which is short and fine ; they are principally horned, and have white faces and legs, and are an active, hardy race. When fat they weigh from 16 lbs. to 20 lbs. a quarter ; the fleece weighs 5 lbs. to 6 lbs., and is worth 10d. to 1/- per lb. They are excellent milkers and produce good lambs."

Professor Wallace says : " The breed is horned, very hardy and active, and admirably suited to mountain climbing. . . . It possesses a noble carriage, and the face, legs and wool are white. From time immemorial it has changed little in its characteristics, which have been acquired from its environment. The ewes are most prolific, and they resemble the Dorset horn breed in coming in season much earlier than other ewes."

The common Blackfaced ewes of the adjacent parts of Lancashire and Yorkshire were extensively crossed with Warton Crag rams and it was by keeping closer to this cross than to any other that the variety of Blackfaced sheep now known as the " Lonk " has been evolved.

The breed was always held in very few hands, and has been decreasing in numbers for the last 30 or 40 years. It is now extinct, for there are only five pure ewes known alive, two in one hand and three in another. The nearest approach to a pure-bred ram is one on a farm near Arnside. A few years ago Cornthwaite, of Holme, put his few remaining ewes to a Dorset-horned ram, and a result of this cross was a very large and fine Dorset-Silverdale ram, and this on a pure Silverdale ewe produced the ram above referred to.

As might well be supposed, the Burton Agricultural Society had two classes for the breed at their first show in 1833, one each for the best shearling ram and one for the best three gimmers, for which there were nine entries ; and in 1862, six years after this show had amalgamated with the Milnthorpe Society, there were two classes in which there were twelve competitors.

In 1863, for the first time at the Kendal Agricultural Show, there were two classes given to the breed, and the last occasion on which there was a class for the breed at any show was at Kendal at the Jubilee Show in 1899, when there were again two classes for them, which only attracted one entry in each, this being from R. Parker, of Moss End, Farlton.

Wensleydales.—The large boned, hornless Teeswater, " as big as a jackass and with long, watery wool, whose 16-inch fibres might be counted," according to Mr. Wetherall, were reduced by a cross with the Leicesters, and from this cross the present-day Wensleydales have been evolved. The breed originated from " Blue Cap," which was bred in 1839 by R. Outhwaite from a Teeswater ewe by a very big Leicester ram, hired from Sonley, of Kirkby Moorside, for 40 guineas for the season. " Blue Cap " was not only noted for his size and symmetry, but for the deep blue colour about his head, ears, and skin, a feature which has been perpetuated in his descendants —hence the name " blue faces " by which they are known.

Prior to 1876 the name " Mug " was applied to the breed, but in that year, at the Yorkshire Agricultural Societies Show, at the

Wensleydale Ram, "Lucky Jim," 1st Prize Kendal, Sept., 1909.

Wensleydale Ewe, 1st Prize Kendal, Sept. 1909.

suggestion of T. Willis, of Carperby, "the term Wensleydales Long-wool was substituted for the somewhat uncouth yet time-honoured name of Mug." There are in some strains a number of black sheep, and it is noted that the bluer the face of the parents the greater the proportion of black lambs.

The points of the breed as noted by Wm. Parlour, of Darlington, are: "Its size, its broad open countenance, its strong neck, deep wide chest, broad back, massive proportions, and long curling wool, and particularly its gay carriage. It is hornless, is well covered with wool underneath and down its thighs and legs, and has a tuft of wool on the forehead. A special and peculiar feature is its blue face; the skin is often blue, not only on the face and ears, where it is plainly visible, but over the whole body. This gives it a distinctive and easily recognized character."

Writing of the wool, J. W. Turner, of Bradford, says: "It is known in the trade under the name of 'Ripon wool.'" He gives the following points regarding it: "(1) Its pure lustre. (2) It is the finest quality of pure lustre, and this has been obtained by selection within the breed itself, and not by the introduction of down or half-bred down blood. (3) It is silky in handle. (4) It is quite long enough in the staple. (5) It is very even in quality. In one small point I venture to criticize it adversely—the staple is too small and thin, being what is known in the trade as "whiplashy."

There was no class for the Wensleydales when the Royal Show was at Carlisle in 1880, and the first occasion when the premier society allotted them a class was at York in 1883. Unfortunately there are two Wensleydale societies and two flock-books started in 1899, viz., the "Wensleydale Longwool Sheep Breeders' Society" and the "Incorporated Wensleydale Blue-faced Sheep Breeders' Association," both of which have many Westmorland members, and the first named hold annual sales at Kirkby Stephen, where in 1900 prizes were offered for aged, shearling and ram lambs, and the prices realised at the sale were: aged rams £3 to £9 5s., shearling rams £4 5s. to £11, and ram lambs £3 to £9 15s. Lord Henry Bentinck is the principal Westmorland breeder, others being: Dent, of Bolton; Willis, Nether Hoff; Graham, Eden Grove; Pallister and Furniss, Appleby; Tebay, Grayrigg; and many others.

Half-bred sheep or grey-faces are the product of the cross between black-faced or Herdwick ewes and Border Leicester, Wensleydale or Cheviot rams—though the latter cross is very little used in Westmorland. They have, for more than sixty years, formed one of the most notable agricultural features of the county; at nearly every show prizes are offered for half-breds, so important is this class of sheep. They form the mainstay of the breeding sheep on all the lower and better class farms where a pure breed is not maintained, and even on these farms a few half-bred ewes are generally kept. They are also of the greatest importance to the fell sheep breeder, as it is from the annual draft of his ewes that the supply is kept up, and not only does he sell his draft ewes for this purpose but he usually breeds a number on his own farm. These half-bred or grey-faced ewes are again bred from for a second cross, being put to Border Leicester and Wensleydale rams for this purpose; and the progeny from these again are usually put to down tups for early fat lambs. After having two or three crops of lambs the half-bred ewes command a ready market, and are eagerly bought up by buyers from outside the county at remunerative prices at the great autumn fairs or now at the special auction sales.

The lambs of the Leicester-Herdwick cross have an extraordinary aptitude to fatten early, they were sold during August and September 1872, up to 30/- each, but this was a very favourable season for sheep. When put on turnips and given a little corn 40/- to 50/- is a usual selling price when they are fat, at the nearest auctions. Some farmers keep them over till they have secured a clip of wool, which averages 7 to 8 lbs. at 1/6 per lb. in June, and then sell them clipped for 38/- to 45/- each.

At a sale in New Hutton in 1872, 110 one or two shear sheep from Herdwick ewes by Leicester rams made an average of £3 5s. per head.

One or two shear grey-faced ewes usually bring from 30/- to 50/- each.

There is practically no difference in price in grey-faced wool—however the sheep may be bred.

Cheviots.—In the northern part of the county, on some of the eastern fells, Cheviots have been introduced and kept in a pure state—

1st Prize Half-bred Shearling Gimmer, Kendal, Sept., 1909.
Wensleydale Ram—Rough Fell Ewe.
Wm. Richardson, Laverock Bridge.

Half-bred Ewe, March, 1912.
Border Leicester Ram—Herdwick Ewe.
T. W. Lawrence, Newton Rigg.

their first introduction dating back to about 1880, they now total upwards of 2000.

Other pure breeds of sheep kept in the county in small numbers are: Border-Leicesters, Leicesters, Southdowns, Lincolns, and Shropshires—the sale of tups from each for crossing purpose giving a profitable return.

A great feature in the farming in the Eden Valley and to a lesser extent in the Lune Valley and on the better land to the south of Kendal, is the large number of sheep which are fattened each year on turnips—Scotch and other Black-faced breeds and Cheviots being bought in thousands for this purpose at the annual autumn sales.

Wool.—In the *Lancaster Gazette*, June 23rd, 1804, the following notice appeared :—

To Growers of Wool.—The manufacturers of Kendal, Keswick, etc., having been much injured by the unlawful winding or rolling and mixing of wool, have resolved to prosecute all persons guilty of any of these offences.

" Notice to all growers of Wool.—Whereas by an Act of Parliament made in the 28th year of George the Third, it is enacted that if any person, in winding or rolling up their fleeces of wool, do put in the same any locks, pelt wool, tar, sand, skitt, stones, earth, grass, or any dirt whereby the fleece may be made heavier; or do mix any unwashed fleeces, to sell with the washed ones, to the deceit and loss of the buyer, he or she shall forfeit and pay two shillings for every such fleece so adulterated, to the person who shall discover and inform of the fraud. We, therefore, the Woollen Manufacturers of Kendal, Keswick and places adjacent, finding that we have sustained great loss by the above practices, have mutually resolved to prosecute all such offenders against the above law, as we can discover. By order of the manufacturers of the above place."

The immediate effect of this notice is not recorded, but in 1821 a farmer was fined £5, being at the rate of 2/- per fleece, the prosecutors being Messrs. Wilson, Simpson and Ireland, of Kendal. The Act is still in force, but no prosecutions have taken place in Westmorland for many years.

Milnthorpe started a wool fair at the Station Inn in 1850 on July 12th, when one buyer paid nearly £1000 for wool, which brought from 9d. to 1/- per lb.; the fair, however, soon declined.

The first wool and cheese fair to be held in Kendal was in 1853, when 17 carts of wool were shown. It was held three times a year

in June, July, and August; the wool on offer brought from 11d. to 1/6 per lb. It only continued for a few years.

On June 29th, 1861, the first Penrith Wool Fair was held, when 24,321 fleeces were on offer, comprising:—

Leicesters	2274
Cheviots	254
Southdowns	200
Mules	4918
Herdwicks	4723
Black-faced	4205

On July 29th, 1863, the Northern Counties Wool Sales were started in Kendal by Whitwell, Busher & Co., in their large warehouse near the station. At this sale the Levens Hall clip of Southdown wool brought 2/0¼ per lb., and 13¾d. per lb. was paid for a fine lot of Herdwick wool. The sales have been held periodically by the same firm and their successors, Whitwell, Hargreaves & Co., ever since.

Speaking at an agricultural dinner in 1862, Ed. Busher estimated the quantity of Herdwick wool grown in Cumberland, Westmorland and North Lancashire at 2,000,000 lbs.; Black-faced wool, about the same weight, and Leicester, Cheviot and Southdown together about 1,000,000 lbs.

The same gentleman at the Kendal Farmers' Club in 1870 gave the price of Black-faced Westmorland wool:—

1851	..	6½d. per lb. at the beginning of the year.			
1852	..	6½d. ,,	1862	..	8½d. per lb.
1853	..	7½d. ,,	1863	..	11d. ,,
1854	..	9½d. ,,	1864	..	11½d. ,,
1855	..	6½d. ,,	1865	..	12d. ,,
1856	..	6½d. ,,	1866	..	10½d. ,,
1857	..	9½d. ,,	1867	..	8½d. ,,
1858	..	7½d. ,,	1868	..	5½d. ,,
1859	..	8d. ,,	1869	..	6d. ,,
1860	..	7½d. ,,	1870	..	6d. ,,
1861	..	8½d. ,,			

For the value of Herdwick wool ½d. to 1d. per lb. should be added to the above prices, when a fairly correct average will be obtained. Herdwick wool was principally used at Keswick, Cockermouth and

Kendal for the manufacture of linsey woolseys, blankets and scouring flannels, but it is now used for felting purposes and in the low tweed trade. The custom of washing sheep before clipping has greatly declined, comparatively few of the Fell and Herdwick flocks being now washed, though all the half-bred and finer wooled sheep are. An advocate of unwashed wool in the Fell flocks was J. E. Hargreaves, of Kendal, who read papers both at the Kendal and Penrith Farmers' Clubs. He recommended the discontinuance of the custom of washing sheep before clipping, and, at the same time, recommended farmers to pay more attention to the improvement of the fleece. Long discussions followed the papers, from which it would appear that although a higher price is obtained for the washed wool it is not sufficient to counterbalance the greater weight of the unwashed fleece.

The price of Fell wool in Westmorland from 1660 to 1910 :—

1660-1700.	Average price	8/6	per stone	of 17	lbs.
1701-1710.	Highest	,, 8/4	,,	,,	
	Lowest	,, 4/9	,,	,,	
1711-1720.	Highest	,, 8/5	,,	,,	
	Lowest	,, 4/6	,,	,,	
1721-1730.	Highest	,, 6/3	,,	,,	
	Lowest	,, 4/2	,,	,,	
1731-1740.	Highest	,, 5/9	,,	,,	
	Lowest	,, 4/6	,,	,,	
1741-1750.	Highest	,, 6/3	,,	,,	
	Lowest	,, 4/6	,,	,,	
1751-1760.	Highest	,, 6/7	,,	,,	
	Lowest	,, 4/6	,,	,,	
1761-1770.	Highest	,, 7/–	,,	,,	
	Lowest	,, 4/6	,,	,,	
1771-1780.	Highest	,, 5/6	,,	,,	
	Lowest	,, 3/–	,,	,,	
1781-1790.	Highest	,, 4/6	,,	,,	
	Lowest	,, 3/–	,,	,,	
1791-1800.	Highest	,, 7/3	,,	,,	
	Lowest	,, 5/–	,,	,,	
1801-1810.	Highest	,, 10/3	,,	,,	
	Lowest	,, 7/3	,,	,,	
1811-1820.	Highest	,, 18/6	,,	,,	
	Lowest	,, 9/–	,,	,,	
1821-1830.	Highest	,, 12/6	,,	,,	
	Lowest	,, 5/–	,,	,,	

1831-1840.	Highest price	12/–	per stone of	17 lbs.
	Lowest ,,	8/–	,,	,,
1841-1850.	Highest ,,	10/–	,,	,,
	Lowest ,,	6/–	,,	,,
1851-1860.	Highest ,,	14/6	,,	,,
	Lowest ,,	8/6	,,	,,
1861.	Average price ..	15/–	,,	,,
1862.	,, ..	16/–	,,	,,
1863.	,, ..	16/–	,,	,,
1864.	,, ..	18/–	,,	,,
1865.	,, ..	16/6	,,	,,
1866.	,, ..	15/–	,,	,,
1867.	,, ..	12/–	,,	,,
1868.	,, ..	10/6	,,	,,
1869.	,, ..	9/6	,,	,,
1870.	,, ..	8/6	,,	,,
1871.	,, ..	15/–	,,	,,
1872.	,, ..	17/–	,,	,,
1873.	,, ..	14/–	,,	,,
1874.	,, ..	12/6	,,	,,
1875.	,, ..	13/–	,,	,,
1876.	,, ..	10/6	,,	,,
1877.	,, ..	10/–	,,	,,
1878.	,, ..	8/6	,,	,,
1879.	,, ..	7/–	,,	,,
1880.	,, ..	10/–	,,	,,
1881.	,, ..	8/6	,,	,,
1882.	,, ..	9/–	,,	,,
1883.	,, ..	8/6	,,	,,
1884.	,, ..	8/–	,,	,,
1885.	,, ..	8/–	,,	,,
1886.	,, ..	7/6	,,	,,
1887.	,, ..	7/–	,,	,,
1888.	,, ..	7/–	,,	,,
1889.	,, ..	6/–	,,	,,
1890.	,, ..	8/–	,,	,,
1891.	,, ..	8/–	,,	,,
1892.	,, ..	7/3	,,	,,
1893.	,, ..	7/1	,,	,,
1894.	,, ..	7/1	,,	,,
1895.	,, ..	7/1	,,	,,
1896.	,, ..	7/–	,,	,,
1897.	,, ..	7/3	,,	,,

1898.	Average price ..	7/–	per stone of	17 lbs.
1899.	,, ..	6/–	,,	,,
1900.	,, ..	5/–	,,	,,
1901.	,, ..	4/–	,,	,,
1902.	,, ..	4/–	,,	,,
1903.	,, ..	7/6	,,	,,
1904.	,, ..	10/3	,,	,,
1905.	,, ..	11/–	,,	,,
1906.	,, ..	11/3	,,	,,
1907.	,, ..	11/3	,,	,,
1908.	,, ..	7/–	,,	,,
1909.	,, ..	8/6	,,	,,
1910.	,, ..	10/–	,,	,,

Geo. Culley, in 1794, gave the following synopsis of the different breeds of sheep :—

		Weight of Fleece.	Price of Wool per lb.	Weight of Wethers per quarter.
Dishley	No horns, white face and legs,	11 lbs.	10d.	25 lbs.
Teeswater	long wool.	9 lbs.	10d.	30 lbs.
Heath	Large horns, black faces and legs, coarse long wool.	3½ lbs.	6d.	15 lbs.
Herdwick	No horns, speckled faces and legs, short wool.	2 lbs.	6d.	10 lbs.
Cheviot	No horns, white faces and legs, fine short wool.	3 lbs.	11d.	16 lbs.

Wm. Dickenson, in 1852, gave the weight of the Herdwick fleece as varying between 2½ and 3½ lbs.

Lucock computed that there were 223,725 short-wooled sheep in Westmorland in 1800, the fleeces of which averaged 3½ lbs. each, but Pringle put the weight of an average stock at six fleeces to a stone of 17 lbs. In 1828 J. Hubbard gives the average weight of the Westmorland fleece at 5 lbs., which, even allowing for the increase due to the introduction of the Leicester for crossing purposes and the consequent improvement in the fleece, would appear to be much too high. J. and J. Hubbard, of Bradford, estimated for the years 1867-69, taking the average number of sheep for those years, one year old and above, in the county at 218,416, that in Westmorland, with its various breeds of sheep, the average weight of the fleece was 5 lbs., giving a total wool product of 1,092,000 lbs.

The weight of a Westmorland Black-faced fleece from the neighbourhood of Howgill was given by J. E. Hargreaves in 1881 :—

12	average fleeces	from a clip of	10	sheets	weighed 48	lbs.
12	,,	,,	4	,,	54	,,
12	,,	,,	5	,,	51	,,
			Total	..	.. 153	,,

or an average of, say, 4¼ lbs. to a fleece." At that date the fleeces would be washed.

In 1910 twelve average washed Rough Fell fleeces from the Longsleddale district, which is admittedly the best for this breed, weighed 56 lbs., a similar number from Barbon Fell in the same condition weighed 46 lbs., giving an average of 4¼ lbs. per fleece.

Twelve average Rough Fell fleeces from the Tebay district, unwashed, weighed 42 lbs., or 3½ lbs. per fleece.

Twelve average Swaledale fleeces, washed, weighed 43 lbs., or a mean of just over 3½ lbs.

Twelve average Herdwick fleeces, unwashed, from Troutbeck weighed 44 lbs. and 12 from the top end of Langdale 34 lbs., or a mean of 3¼ lbs. per fleece.

" A Rambler," writing about 1790, says : " When sheep stray in these counties it is not usual for the owners to look after them. There is an agreement between Patterdale, Matterdale, and Legberthwaite to meet on St. Martin's Day to exchange their strayed sheep ; every farmer bringing those which do not belong to him ; no other expense is thought of, but the general one incurred by feasting on roast geese and ale ; and they are so happy with each other, they sometimes make a second day."

The wool and ear marks of Herdwick flocks are attached to the farms and might almost be looked upon as part of the freehold—however often the tenants may change, the ear and wool marks of the sheep upon the farm remain the same. At the annual meeting of the shepherds, or " Shepherds' Meets " as they are called come round, lost sheep are gathered together and claimed at the gatherings by their owners by means of the ear marks and smits.

The first " Shepherds' Guide," or a " Delineation of the Wool

Shepherds Meet, "Dun Bull," Mardale, 1908.

Herdwick Ewes and Lambs, May, 1912.

and Ear-marks of the different Stocks of Sheep in Martindale, Barton, Askham, Helton, Bampton, Measand, Mardale, Long Sleddale, Kentmere, Applethwaite, Troutbeck, Ambleside and Rydal," was compiled by Joseph Walker, a statesman of Martindale, who died in 1820 at the age of 41, and was buried there. It was printed at Penrith by W. Stephen, and dated 1817. The utility of such a publication was immediately appreciated, and an extension of the idea to the hill districts where uninclosed commons and fells existed soon caused the publication of others on lines identical to those adopted by Walker. The next two to be issued were printed by W. Stephen, but without date: one for Patterdale, Grasmere, Hawkshead, Langdale, Wythburn, Legberthwaite, St. John's, Wanthwaite and Burns, Borrowdale, Newlands, Threlkeld, Matterdale, Watermillock, Eskdale, and Wastdale Head, was by Wm. Mounsey, the last king of Patterdale, and Wm. Kirkpatrick; the other for Patterdale, Netherwasdale, Borrowdale, Loweswater, Kenniside, Ennerdale, Lamplough, Seascale, Newlands, Buttermere, Wastlehead, Gosforth, Blawith, Sabberthwaite, Kirkby, Pennington, Osmotherley, Colton, Rusland, Hawkshead, Coniston, Langdale, Dunnerdale, Eskdale, Torver, Broughton, Woodland, Seathwaite, Ulpha, Thwaites, Whicham, Millom, Whitbeck, Bootle, Corney, Waberthwaite, Birkby and Birker. This was published by W. Stephen of Penrith before 1820, most probably in 1819, and completes the West Fells district. It is to be noted that these guides are for wool and ear-marks only, and the district over which they extend corresponds to the district occupied by Herdwick sheep, a confirmation that this was a hornless breed of sheep at this date. One of the rules contained in Walker's guide and these other two was "That all stray sheep shall be proclaimed at the Church on Sunday, and at the two nearest market towns, by bellman, on market day." There was no real association formed for the West Fells, and meetings were only indicated, and must have been held by agreement among the subscribers. The first place where such a meeting was held for the purpose of exchanging strayed sheep, after Walker's publication and due to his initiation, was at the Star Inn at the top of Martindale Hause, but meetings of shepherds for such a purpose are of much earlier date, and were generally combined with wrestlings and horse racing. That on the top of High Street only fell into disuse about 1835; it was held on

the 10th of July each year, and was described by James Clarke in 1787, who writes that "neighbouring shepherds assembled there and held festival, during which there were horse racing, wrestling, and other such like country diversions; hither likewise every one brings the stray sheep he has found during the preceding year, that they may be owned; they also, at this time, frequently amuse themselves with fox-hunting." A similar kind of meeting was held formerly on Wild Boar Fell near Kirkby Stephen.

The first book for the East Fells was compiled by Chapelhow, of Appleby, in 1819. Its full title was "The Shepherds' Guide, or a delineation of the Wool, Horn, and Ear Marks of the different Stocks of Sheep on the East Fells: extending on the east side from Clover Hill in Knaresdale, to Pike Stone in Weardale, and Lunedale in Yorkshire; and on the west side from Geltsdale Forest to Stanemore." This was an improvement on Walker's, for committees were named and places and times for meetings arranged, and although loosely held together it was an Association—those for the North and South Fells were carried on in the same way. In 1824 "The Shepherds' Guide, or the Delineation of the Wool and Ear Marks of the different Stocks of Sheep," was issued by James Moor, of Wharton Dykes, for Wharton, Ravenstonedale, Orton, Howgill, Tebay, Marthwaite, Contley, Grisdale, Garsdale, Dent, Wensleydale, Swaledale, Mallerstang, Lunds, Wadley, Smardale, Crosby Garret, Little Asby, Great Asby, Kirkby Stephen, and Crosby Ravensworth. It was printed by R. W. Knipe & Co., Market Street, Ulverston. The published rules were: "If any Sheep be found strayed or straying, and its mark be not in the Book, it shall be delivered to the Lord of the Manor, or his Bailiff; it is then to be proclaimed at the Church, and the two nearest Market Towns, on Two Market Days, and if not then claimed by the Owner, shall belong to the King; and now commonly by grant of the Crown, to the Lord of the Manor, or the Liberty; the estray is not absolutely the property of the Lord, till the Year and Day after proclamation; and therefore if it escape to another Lord before, to another Manor, he cannot reclaim it. If proclamation is neglected, the owner may claim it without paying expenses, and may do so at all times within the year and day; if proclaimed, upon paying them, but afterwards it is vested in the Lord absolutely. The

Year and Day runs from the first Proclamation, not from the seizure."

In this book persons were named whose duty it was to see that all strayed sheep were gathered on two specified days each year on their respective commons. The Guide contained 411 entries.

In 1827 a Guide was issued of the "Wool and Ear Marks" of the stocks of sheep in Caldbeck, Mosedale, Bowscale, Mungrisedale, Threlkeld, Underskiddaw, Bassenthwaite, Uldale, Ireby, etc. It was published at Penrith and re-issued in 1848, and again in 1869 when it was published at Keswick. The meetings in this district are "annually and alternately held at Caldbeck, Mungrisedale, Threlkeld, Bassenthwaite and Uldale, on the first Monday in December, and at Skiddaw House on the last Monday in July."

In 1839 James Brown, of Penrith, published what purported to be a second edition of Joseph Walker's first Guide issued 22 years previously. It was compiled by William Kirkpatrick, of Howtown; Richard Mounsey, son of the previous Mounsey; and J. Mattinson, a nephew of Joseph Walker.

In 1849 Wm. Hodgson, of Corney, Cumberland, compiled a Guide for the West, it was published at Ulverston and contained some 1000 names. It represented 38 parishes or townships in Cumberland, 13 in North Lonsdale, and the following in Westmorland:—Applethwaite, Ambleside and Rydal, Askham and Helton, Barton, Bampton, Birbeck Fells, Crosby Ravensworth, Grasmere, Kentmere, Langdale, Loughrigg, Longsleddale, Martindale, Measand and Mardale; Patterdale, Rosgill, Shap, Swindale and Wet Sleddale, and Troutbeck.

In 1863 the East and South Fells united and issued a joint Guide, separately printed, diversely illustrated, but bound together. Then, in 1873, the East, South and North Fells Associations all united and published a single Guide, it was brought up to date and re-issued in 1885, 1896 and 1907. The parishes or townships in Westmorland at the time of the amalgamation in the East Fells Association were: Bongate, Dufton, Longmarton, Milburn, and Brougham; in the South Fells Association: Ravenstonedale, Brough, Warcop, Orton, Tebay and Roundthwaite, Kendal and Shap, Birbeck Fells, Bretherdale, Kirkby Stephen, Crosby Garrett and Little Asby. There were no Westmorland parishes included in the North Fells Association. Up to 1896 each member attending an Exchange had to pay one

shilling for refreshments, but at that date it was increased to 1/6, and there was a provision for the entertainment of members of other associations attending the meetings. A committee man was appointed for each township whose duty it was to see that the rules were carried out, the breaking of which was met either by fines not exceeding 1/- or exclusion from the benefits of the Association. The wood cuts of the sheep in the issues of the amalgamated Associations were mere outlines and compared unfavourably with the early editions of the West Fells, with their well-engraved sheep, smits in colour, and croppings correctly shown. The full title of their publication is "The Shepherds' Guide, also a proper delineation of the Wool, Horn, and Ear marks of all the Members' Sheep," and out of 1578 entries only 44 use no horn burn or the horn burn is uncertain.

In 1879 a Shepherds' Guide was compiled by Daniel Gate, of Keswick, for the West Fells, comprising parts of Cumberland, Westmorland, and North Lonsdale. The Westmorland parishes included in it were: Ambleside, Applethwaite, Askham, Bampton, Barton, Birker Fells, Crosby Ravensworth, Grasmere, Great Langdale, Helton, Kentmere, Langdale, Longsleddale, Loughrigg, Mardale, Martindale, Measand, Orton, Patterdale, Rosgill, Rydal, Shap, Swindale, Troutbeck, and Wetsleddale. The illustrations in this Guide are engravings from photographs of two of Edward Hawell's prize sheep.

In 1840 the Revd. W. Sewell, of Troutbeck, bought a parcel of land at Kirkstone top and built the Inn. The following year John Longmire, of Longmire, and others interested in the matter organized a shepherds' meeting at the Inn, which has been held there annually ever since. It is held on the last Saturday in November.

For many years now the largest of the Shepherds' Meets is that at the Dun Bull Inn in Mardale—it is held in the latter part of November each year. By the aid of the smit-book some hundreds of sheep are identified and claimed by their owners.

St. Kilda Sheep, Storrs, Windermere, 1884.

A Westmorland Sheep Clipping.

IX.—CATTLE.

A MEMBER of an old Westmorland family, describing his home on the hilly slopes north of Burneside and Potter Fell in 1675, says: "Pleasant woods and gardens; ground full of fallow deer, feed on all somer time; brave venison pasties and great store of reed (red) deer on the mountains, and white wild cattle with black ears only on the moors." The intervening years must be passed over, carrying with them the extinction of the white, wild cattle and the substitution of black cattle, which were to be seen in great numbers on the fells and commons a century later.

In the beginning of the nineteenth century the cattle in the northern part of the county were of the Galloway and Irish type, while those in the southern divisions were of the long-horned and Galloway breeds. Pringle remarks in 1794 that "the cattle were long-horned and very much resembled the Lancashire breed," and that "the attention that was formerly paid to the breed of black cattle has rather diminished of late years, though numerous herds of black cattle are to be seen upon the commons. The farmer keeps just such cows as he has bred, and they by no means yield so much milk as would be expected, they estimate the expense of keeping a milk cow at five pounds a year, and the produce at eight pounds." Youatt assigns Westmorland as the native land of the Longhorns, where "they used to exist in their greatest purity," and it was with bulls bought in the county that Webster founded the Cauley herd (1730-60), and Bakewell his more famous Dishley breed of cattle (1755-95). The same author writes: "The farmers have suffered the best of their stock to be drawn away, in order to keep up that of the Midland counties, while the best of the Teeswater are brought into Westmorland in return." The far-seeing Westmorland farmer was no loser by the exchange. "The southern border of Westmorland," wrote Wm. Housman, "and that part of North Lancashire which strikes its wedge-end in between Westmorland on the north-west and Yorkshire on the north-east, was the northern stronghold if not the fountain head of the original

Longhorn breed." In 1809 the Longhorn was characterized by Pitt as the natural breed of the county, the distinguishing features of which were their "graceful curving horns, white back and brindled sides"; and Sir Walter Gilbey* recounts that the "Craven district of Yorkshire, the southern border of Westmorland, and the north-western border of Lancashire had long been famous for the superiority of the Longhorns bred there."

Culley's description of the Longhorns was that they were "more varied in colour than any other breeds; but that whatever the colour be, they have in general a white streak along their backs, which the breeders term 'finched,' and mostly a white spot on the inside of the hough." Of the Galloways, he says, "they are generally polled, yet they have several with horns, which they say are a bastard or mongrel breed, by crossing with long-horned bulls from Westmorland and Cumberland."

Another breed which were fairly distributed over the county were the Argyleshires or Kyloes as they were then called, they were bought in numbers at Brough Hill Fair and were grazed for a year or two or crossed with the native cattle. On many of the better farms, judging from the sales, Longhorns, Shorthorns, and Argyleshires were all kept about 1825.

Longhorns continued to have classes at the local agricultural shows till as late as 1845; in 1844 at the Lunesdale Show, which was the last society to continue them, there were three classes with 16 entries; but for many years previous to this date the classes open to them were being gradually restricted; then followed a period when the classes were for the best bull, etc., of any pure breed, until they became extinct before the all prevailing Shorthorn. The last record of a pure Westmorland Longhorn was at Shap Fair in 1885, when M. Hewitson, of Oddendale, showed a bull, and was able to give its pedigree for fifty years back. The breed continued, however, longest in Cumberland, and the Keswick Agricultural Society had classes for the breed till about 1870, and it was from this district that a few were bought each year for grazing purposes by Westmorland dealers.

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* "Farm Stock 100 Years Ago."

Lord Lonsdale, in 1810, was the first to start breeding Shorthorns in Westmorland by the purchase, in Chas. Colling's sale in that year, of three heifers and a bull at a cost of 272 guineas, and "Beauty" calved in 1811 is the first entry of a pedigree shorthorn bred in the county, according to Vol. I. of Coates' *Herd Book*, published in 1822; in the same volume there are two other entries of females and four of bulls from this herd—these formed the foundation of the first Lowther herd, which were all disposed of in 1818; at the sale, Mr. Atkinson, of Temple Sowerby, bought five females and a bull, which he bred from for many years, but no records were kept and they were sold off at his death. James Harrison of Lowfield, Wm. Ellison of Sizergh, and Daniel Wilson of Milnthorpe must all have started breeding Shorthorns before 1820, the first of these having a female entered as bred by himself in that year, and all three were contesting for a sweepstake at the Kendal Agricultural Show in 1821. On May 3rd, 1823, Shorthorns were on offer at the Spring Fair at Kendal, and are reported to have sold well.

Wm. Ellison had 13 entries for bulls in Coates', starting with one bred in 1825 and 19 females starting from 1831, but after his death the greater portion were sold off in 1855, and the herd was continued by Wm. Ellison, Jr., his son, and F. C. Ellison his grandson, till the latter died in 1867.

At J. Harrison's sale in 1839 the high price of £50 was paid for a Shorthorn eight-year-old cow.

The second Lowther herd was started in 1825, and at a sale which took place there in 1844 prices were up to £99 15s.

In 1837 J. Buston brought his herd of Shorthorns to Wharton Hall, near Kirkby Stephen, from Dolpheenby in Durham, where he had commenced breeding in 1825; in the second volume of Coates' he had 44 entries. To him must be given the honour of developing the breed in the northern part of the county, for from him it spread to Unthank of Netherscales, Robinson of Skelcies, R. Nicholson of Low Row (his descendants are now at Gilts), Metcalfe of Ravenstonedale, Thompson of Kirkby Stephen, and many others. W. Bowstead started at Hackthorpe Hall about 1835, followed by his son, J. C. Bowstead, in 1861; at his sale in 1875 thirty females averaged £53 9s. 7d. and ten bulls £30 19s. 6d. E. A. Fawcett of Sandford started

about 1840, but gave up in 1857 when he went south and started a herd near St. Albans, he also kept a flock of pure Leicester sheep. In the southern part of the county, in addition to those previously mentioned, the early breeders were: Thos. Scott of Green Head, R. Morton of Skelsmergh Hall (who started breeding about 1825, his first bull, "Chance," being registered in 1827, and as the herd is now in the hands of John Morton, it constitutes the oldest herd with that at Lowther to be found in the county), W. E. Maude of Holmescales with Todd of Grayrigg, Willison of Underbarrow, Simm of Watercrook, and Richard Taylor of New House, and many others in a lesser degree too numerous to mention. About 1850 Ellison of Sizergh, Nicholson of Kirkby Thore, Scott of Greenhead, and Morton of Skelsmergh were the chief Shorthorn breeders. Scott's entire herd were sold off in 1867, when the farm was taken by Wm. Handley, who immediately started with the purchase of a number of good dairy cows by F. C. Ellison's "Tenant Farmer," 13828, and his bulls have since become world renowned; the farm and herd passed into the hands of his son John in 1887, and the fame of the stock has not been diminished.

The Revd. Thos. Staneforth of Storrs started, in 1858, his first entry, being in vol. xiv. of Coates' *Herd Book* in 1859, his first purchases were from Knowlmere Manor, nr. Clitheroe. At his draft sale, held at Kendal in 1869, 15 cows and heifers averaged £36 4s. 8d. and 4 bulls £35 3s. 6d.; in the following year his average was just over £42 per head, and in 1877 29 females averaged £93 16s. and 8 bulls £55; there were many representatives of the Mantalini family in this sale. Staneforth's herd was finally sold off in 1887, together with his pure St. Kilda sheep. In 1877 the Hon. W. H. Cochrane sold 35 head of Shorthorns he had brought over from America at Millbeckstock, Bowness, when 30 females brought £14,984 11s., average £499 9s. 8¼d.; 5 bulls brought £1,383 18s., average £230 13s. At this sale the Earl of Bective gave 4,300 guineas for the "Fifth Duchess of Hillhurst."

The Shorthorn herd at Underley was started by Lord Kenlis, afterwards Lord Bective, in 1868 by purchases at Killhow and Sittyton; at the former sale 9 females and a bull were purchased for £1,200, and in 1873 three animals were imported from America at £11,306 5s., 6,000 guineas being paid for the "Tenth Duchess of Geneva."

A Hillside Farm and Sheep Fold, Langdale.

Fell Pony Stallion, March, 1909.

At sales at Underley in :—

1874.—55 animals sold for £19,677 6s., average £363 4s. 6d.
1876.— 5 animals sold privately for 6,000 guineas.
1877.—12 ,, ,, 7,200 ,,
1878.— 7 ,, ,, 12,200 ,,
1880.—62 ,, for £9,783 18s., average £157 16s. 1d.
1884.—13 bulls sold for £470 8s., average £36 3s.
1885.—52 animals sold for £3,318 4s.
1887.—40 ,, ,, £3,093 6s.
1892.—43 ,, ,, £1,309 7s.
1893.—22 ,, ,, £622 0s.
1894.—50 cows and heifers and five calves sold for 2,358 guineas, or an average of 43 guineas; while 17 bulls brought 582½ guineas, or an average of over 34 guineas.
1901. 38 cows and heifers averaged £27 6s.
17 bulls averaged £25 5s.
1903.—19 cows and heifers averaged 20 guineas.
9 bulls averaged 15¾ guineas.

In 1892 this herd was represented by the Duchess, Grand Duchess, Oxford, Gwynne, Darlington, and Underley Darling families.

In 1888 the chief breeders of pure Shorthorns were, in the northern part of the county, Metcalfe-Gibson of Ravenstonedale, Dent of Wharton Hall, Dent of Kaber Fold (who started on Booth lines in 1870), W. and T. Taylor of Hall Garth (whose herd was started by their father, Thomas Taylor, in 1866), W. Graham of Eden Grove started in 1877 by the purchase of seven Laurestinas from the Barell Green herd, Bird of Yanwath Hall, Lord Brougham and Vaux of Brougham Hall, and Lord Lonsdale at Lowther, Thom of Kirkby Thore, and Crosby of Break Hall, Appleby, and many others in a less degree. In the southern division of the county C. W. Wilson, Rigmaden; Hy. Cock, of Coat Green; Handley, Greenhead; James Close, of Holmescales, who founded his herd at Smardale Hall in 1867; W. H. Wakefield, of Sedgwick; Ed. Mason, of Water Crook; M. Thompson, of the Lund; J. J. Banks, of Lane Foot; John Morton, of Skelsmergh Hall; Taylor, of New House; Dargue, of Burneside Hall; Atkinson, of Overthwaite; Lord Bective, of Underley, and many others.

Wm. Graham's entire herd at Eden Grove were sold off in 1911, when 72 cows and heifers averaged £26 17s. and 8 bulls £19 17s. 8d.

So great was the popularity of Shorthorns about 1875 that it is related in one parish near Appleby there was not a single pig to be found in it; the sties had all been turned into calf-hulls, and from the early seventies to about 1886 it was a regular practice to record the births of calves from Shorthorn cows in the weekly county press.

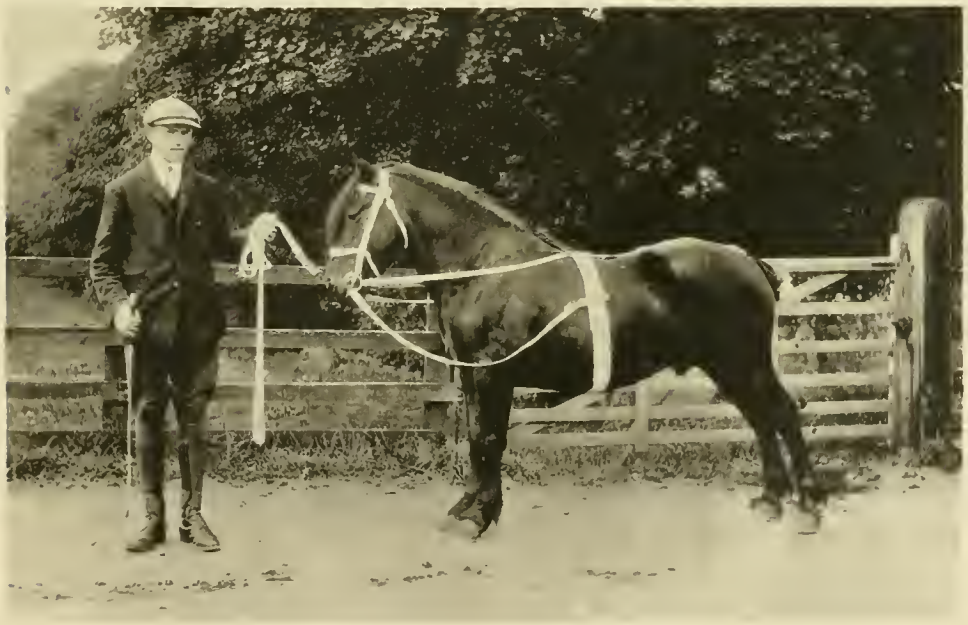
The only other pure breed of cattle kept in the county is a herd of Jerseys at Sedgwick. It was started in 1874 by the tenants presenting Mrs. Wakefield with the second prize female from the Royal Show, to which other pure animals were added.

Sufficient has been said to indicate the extent of pedigree Shorthorn breeding in Westmorland; the non-pedigree Shorthorn breeders are to be found on every farm in the county. At a sale at Burneside Hall in 1865, 38 cows belonging to Antony Barnes brought from £15 15s. to £24 15s., and an average of over £18 10s. On a gentleman remarking to the owner that he had had as good a sale as if they had been pedigree cattle, he replied, "Pedigree, I kna nowt aboot pedigree; the'd o'ther pedigrees i ther feaces heddent tha? thets what I ga be."

The county is now completely dominated by the Shorthorns, on very many farms where the stock kept is not eligible for the "book" a good pure shorthorn bull is kept, and in some cases a pedigree bull is kept for tenant farmers' use by the landlord, a nominal service fee being charged, as low in some instances as 5s. H. J. Little, in his report on the prize farm competition when the Royal was at Carlisle in 1880, wrote:—"Even on the smaller farms, though no pedigree be recorded, the use of certified bulls has so long been adhered to, that a breeder need have no uncertainty about their unstained character. The result is probably the grandest race of cattle which, apart from show and fancy herds, can be found in any quarter of the kingdom."

The prices at Penrith Spring Fair in 1850 were: Calving cows £9 10s. to £12, and young bullocks for grazing £5 to £8, showing no increase in price upon what they had brought 10 years previously. At Brampton Appleby Fair in 1852 West Highland bullocks brought £9 10s. to £11, Irish cattle £5 to £9. Galloway cows £11 to £15, yearling bullocks £4 10s. to £6, two-year-old bullocks £7 to £8 10s., three and four-year-old heifers £6 10s. to £9.

The great cattle wealth of the county lies in the non-pedigree Shorthorns, the improvement in which is steadily proceeding, and



Fell Ponies, One and Two Years old, Roughill, Bampton, March, 1909.

Fell Pony Stallion—Sir George—1910.

their individual value increasing. At the April sale in Penrith of summer and autumn calving cows in 1909 the first prize one brought £65, she was bred by W. B. Errington at Sockbridge Hall, and several others brought up to £45; at the corresponding sale the year following this record was broken, a cow from the same herd falling to a bid of £75; in 1911 the first prize was awarded to Bird of Yanwath Hall, but was passed unsold at £58; the second prize cow was again from Sockbridge Hall, and brought £85; while many others at the sale brought from £30 up to £50. The increased attention which is now being paid to their milking qualities is the great factor in the appreciation in their value. The change in the character of the cattle in the county during the century could not have been greater or of more material importance, but it is only one of the many which have taken place.

In 1860 the prices for the agistment of cattle on Wasdale Head and Foot Farms and land adjoining, in all extending to between five and six thousand acres of pasturage, a great portion of which had been drained, limed and improved was :—

	Yearlings.	Two year olds.	Aged Cattle.	Milk Cows.
April 18th to Sept. 30th ..	£1 5 0	£1 15 0	£2 2 0	£2 10 0
May 27th to Sept. 30th ..	1 0 0	1 8 0	1 16 0	2 2 0
Per week	0 1 6	0 2 0	0 2 6	0 3 0

On the Grove estate, above Ambleside, in 1874 the prices were for 20 weeks: Back-end calvers 2/6, two-year-old heifers 2/3, 16 months old 2/-, and yearlings 1/9 per week.

On the Witherslack Hall Estate the prices in 1888 were from the end of May to the 20th of October: Yearling cattle £1 12s. 6d., two year olds £2 2s., three year olds £2 12s. 6d.

The only breed which is appreciated to-day as it was 100 years ago is the Galloway, which is recognized on nearly every high fell farm, and especially the first and second cross with a Shorthorn bull. The white bull sales which are held at Carlisle each autumn, when upwards of 150 are exposed, are largely drawn from Westmorland. The bulls are used for service with the Galloways to produce the blue-grey cross which has become very popular in many districts in the county.

As a rule, the calves as soon as they are born are taken from their mothers and brought up on the pail, new milk three times a day

for the first week, afterward twice a day, and the milk reduced to skim, to which is added a little gruel till grass time. The males are steered when about three months old; this operation is one of the innovations of the century, as in the beginning and indeed up till about 1825 it was the usual practice to send all bull calves to market within a few weeks of their birth. The middle of May is about the usual time for turning the calves out, first during the day and then altogether; they get in addition skim milk or porridge once or twice a day, they are taken up at nights about the middle or latter end of September, and soon after, according to the weather, are kept in altogether, but turned out for an hour or two each day. They are fed on hay and porridge till they are about 12 months old. The bullocks are sold off when they are 9 to 12 months old. On the high fell farms the heifers are turned out the following spring on the high allotments, in many instances in very poor condition, on the lower farms the young stock have turnips and straw and follow the cows on the pastures. The cows are usually sold when coming with their third or fourth calf—much younger stock being kept than was the custom twenty years ago, early maturity being aimed at, which at the same time involves less risk and loss from disease.

C. Webster wrote in 1868 that "there are very many homesteads very deficient in proper accommodation for man and beast, antient and delapidated, low, damp and ill-ventilated. . . . The head room of the cow-house is generally much too low, the floor roughly paved, very uneven, undrained, with stagnant pools of liquid manure. The poor animals, huddled closely together, must suffer the certain consequences of dirt, deficient light, and foul air."

On the hill farms the buildings are very little changed, low, dark and damp, light, air and ventilation being conspicuous by their absence. "Nine out of ten of the calf boxes or hovels might have been taken for some model dungeon," writes John Noble in his Prize Essay on "Breeding and Rearing of Cattle" in 1878, "while the shippons are little better. Here are cows tied with heads to a foul, damp, wall, to breathe over again the same air many times in succession, . . . while behind the cattle dung and urine stand in pools ankle deep, unless removed two or three times a day." No bedding is ever given to the cattle, they lie on the hard cobble-paved floors.

Wilson Fox reports " that the buildings are of a rough and ready description—many of the tenants having been farm servants require nothing in the way of accommodation for themselves or their animals, except actual necessities."

On the better class farms the buildings have in many cases been remodelled, but even here light, air, and ventilation necessary for healthy animals is very deficient. When new buildings were erected 40 or 50 years ago the general practice was still to keep the byre under the hay loft, which made it almost impossible to obtain the necessary sanitary conditions. At a later period drag shippons have become general with a gang way, in the majority of cases, between the head of the cows and the wall, but here again light, air and ventilation, although possible, are in many instances absent.

A picture of a farmstead is given by H. J. Little in his report in 1880 to the Royal Agricultural Society in the Prize Farm Competition: " A stone-built dwelling covered with white-wash and roofed with grey slates, . . . with the midden-stead or dung heap crowding itself almost upon the door step, . . . the poor animals stand on bare boards or a stone floor, with a gutter behind their heels. The sheds are in the majority of cases very low, singularly ill-ventilated, and withall badly drained." Since that date some improvement has taken place in the buildings, but the above description is correct to-day in the majority of cases, although thirty years have intervened.

" I believe I am safe in saying," wrote A. B. Taylor in 1878, " that there is not one farm in twenty in the county with buildings sufficient in number and size, and so arranged that the stock of the farm can be accommodated in comfort; within 30 years rents are in many cases doubled, and the capacity of the land for carrying stock has increased in almost the same proportion, so that buildings which might at that time be quite sufficient, are now altogether inadequate."

X.—HORSES.

HORSES have never been a strong feature in Westmorland, and the only breed which has persisted is the hardy Fell Galloway, which is now known as the Fell Pony. Pringle reports that the horses "are small, not exceeding 14½ hands in height, are said to be hardy, but are neither strong nor handsome; £16 or £17 is reckoned a good price for a horse at 5 years old. Most commonly two, tho' sometimes three, and in the western part of the county even four, are yoked together in a plough. They are often turned upon the commons during the intervals of labour."

"The Galloway was a horse between thirteen and fourteen hands in height," wrote Youatt in 1831, "once found in the south of Scotland, on the shore of Solway Firth; but now sadly degenerated, through the attempts of the farmer to obtain a larger kind and better adapted for the purpose of agriculture." "The pure Galloway is nearly 14 hands high and sometimes more, its qualities are speed, stoutness and sure-footedness over very rugged and mountainous country." As showing their endurance, he sites one belonging to a man called Sinclair, of Kirkby Lonsdale, which performed the extraordinary feat at Carlisle, in 1701, of a thousand miles in a thousand hours.

The Fell Ponies or Galloways have been bred upon the fells and high moors in Westmorland time out of mind, and they are bred there to-day, though certainly in decreasing numbers. Their principal centres are now restricted to the district round Kirkby Stephen and the Bampton Fells over into Kentmere and the head of Longsleddale, Orton and Ravenstonedale, with another centre in Cumberland, round Keswick and Caldbeck. Some of the best and purest are to be found in Durham with Middleton-in-Teesdale as the centre—Swaledale and Sedbergh in Yorkshire are other centres, though in the latter district they have been contaminated with Hackney Pony blood. They run wild on the fells in lots of 10 to 30, and fully 50 per cent. of the mares are served "lose headed." They receive no other food but what they can pull, even in winter and in March after a hard winter, they are poor, miserable-looking creatures, with their long, thick

1st Prize Fell Pony Mare, 13.2 hands, Kirkby Stephen, 1910.

2nd Prize Fell Pony Mare, 13.2 hands, Kirkby Stephen, 1910.

coats of hair. Some attention has of recent years been made to maintain the type, and the Polo and Riding Pony Society have given them a section in their stud-book under the heading of Fell Pony Section. The characteristics of the Fell pony, writes W. W. Wingate-Saul in 1899 are "a very powerful and compact cobby build, the majority having a strong middle piece with deep chest and strong loin—characteristics, combined with deep, sloping shoulders and fine withers, make them essentially weight-carrying ponies. The prevailing—indeed the only—colours are black, brown, bay and quite occasionally grey. I do not remember having seen a chestnut, and if I found one I should think it due to the introduction of other blood. The four colours named prevail in the order named, the best animals often being jet black and usually without white markings, unless it be a small white star. The head is pony-like and intelligent, with large bright eyes and well-placed ears, the neck in the best examples being long enough to give a good rein to the rider. The hind quarters are square and strong with a well set-on tail. The legs have more bone than those of any of our indigenous breeds, ponies under 14 hands often measuring 8½ inches below the knee. Their muscularity of arm, thigh and second thigh is marvellous. Their habitat (having been bred for centuries on the cold, inhospitable fells, where they are still to be found), has caused a wonderful growth of hair, the winter coat being heavy and the legs growing a good deal of fine hair, all of which, excepting some at the point of the heel, being cast in summer. Constitutionally, they are hard as iron, with good all-round action, and are very fast and enduring." The height limit is 14 hands, though at most of the local agricultural shows the height limit for mares is 13.2.

Since 1905 the Polo and Riding Pony Society have offered prizes at the local shows for the best Fell pony mare under 14 hands, the centres being selected by a local committee, for whom Dr. R. W. Gibson, of Orton, acted as first convener. They were given at Shap, Kirkby Stephen, Penrith, Appleby, Brough, and Keswick—usually three or four shows were selected each year. In 1911 the Board of Agriculture, out of the Development Fund, gave £30 for Fell pony stallions at Kirkby Stephen, Brough, Keswick, and Shap, the winners to be registered or accepted for registration in the Fell section of the Stud-book. The prizes were £5 and £2 10s. respectively at each of

the shows. For the season 1912 the Board have allotted £150 for the improvement of Fell ponies in premiums of £20 each to six stallions, and an additional 2/6 for each foal produced, the service fee for such stallions not to exceed 10/- with 2/6 groom's fee—the districts to be travelled being Hesket New Market, Keswick, Shap, Appleby, Kirkby Stephen and Middleton. The premiums were awarded at the various local stallion shows to Lingcropper Again, Highland Fashion, Dreadnought, Dalesman, Blooming Heather II., and Mountain Ranger, to serve respectively in the districts named.

In March, 1909, 33 Fell ponies were sold off the fell with the other stock at Low Roughill, Bampton, when stinted mares 4-8 years old brought 10 to 16 guineas, colts and fillies rising three years old 8 to 11½ guineas, two year olds 7 to 8 guineas, foals 5 to 8 guineas, and a three-year-old stallion 22½ guineas.

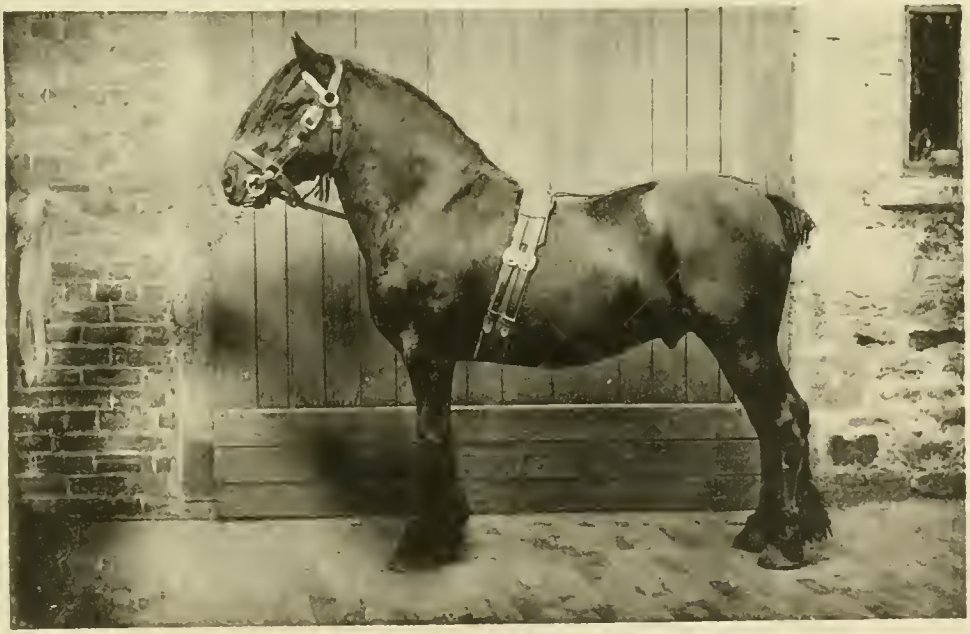
The mares get nothing but what they can pull for themselves all winter on the fells and commons, and their poverty causes many of them to slip their foals—their previous season's foal running with them all the time.

The development in horse breeding has proceeded at a much slower rate than has been the case with either cattle or sheep. In the first half of the century there are very few records to show the types of animals at the early stallion shows; the prizes in 1808 were for the most useful stallion, and a few years later there were two classes, "draught or husbandry and road or field"; and as late as 1840 the classes remained the same, with six entries in the former and four in the latter at the Kendal Show that year. At the Penrith Show in the same year the classes were for Thoroughbred, Agriculture, Coaching and Clydesdales to travel in the two counties.

Thoroughbreds were bred at Underley, by A. Nowell between 1820 and 1840, in which year the mares and young stock were sold off, the first two days sale realizing 4,690 guineas.

In 1846 Lord Lonsdale sent a Suffolk draught horse, called Prince Albert, to Lowther for service in the district, and at the Appleby Show, four years later, there were four classes, with two entries for Thoroughbreds, three for Road or Field, five for Cart horses, and several for Ponies, all of which had to travel the district.

In 1851 a Cleveland horse was travelling in South Westmorland,



Fell Pony Mare, "Sweet Heather," 3 years old, 2nd Prize Kirkby Stephen, 1911.

Premium Fell Pony Stallion, "Mountain Ranger," May, 1912.

and between this date and 1865 it would appear to be a popular breed for several were introduced into the county during that period. About this time the northern part of the county took a decided preference for heavy horses of the Scotch type, Clydesdales, a preference which has become more pronounced ever since, till at the present time it is the prevailing type of heavy horse, while Shires have come to the front in the southern part of the county. In 1889 of eight heavy horses shown at Kendal, 6 were Shires; at Penrith in the same year the heavy horses, 8 in number, were all Clydesdales.

For many years, about 1880, Robt. Reich, of Lords Plain, was practically the only pure Clydesdale breeder in the southern part of the county, and it might be noted here that he was using a team of bullocks for ploughing about the same time.

C. W. Wilson, of Oxenholme, now of Rigmaden, has done more than any other single individual to develop horse-breeding in the county, starting, as he did, in the early seventies. At his sale in September, 1880, he had catalogued 11 Clydesdale mares and stallions, 53 Hackneys, 2 Coach stallions, and 7 Roadster stallions, including "Lord Derby" and "Star of the Garter"; he was placed first with the former at the Paris Exhibition in 1878, and in the following year, when the Royal was at Kilburn, was placed first for his Cleveland stallion "Penzance" for getting coach horses, and also took the principal prizes both for mares and stallions in the pony classes; indeed, for some years he dominated at all the shows in these classes, and his famous sire, "Sir George," will never be forgotten. To establish his breed, Wilson selected the best Fell ponies (mares) of the hill districts and crossed them with Sir George, and turned the produce out on the fells and moors round Rigmaden to fend for themselves; his ponies became eligible for the Hackney Stud Book.

The Hackney Stud Book was first published in 1884, according to which "Wroots Pretender" was the first Hackney in the county coming to Kirkby Stephen from Long Sutton in Lincolnshire, being brought by a *break-neck-dealer* from Yorkshire. Although there was a class for Hackneys at the Kendal Show in 1868, it was not till 1880 that the Society included them in their Spring Stallion Show as "Horses for getting Hackneys," but there were still only two classes in 1885 at their annual show—Thoroughbreds and Cart stallions. In the

following year, although there was no class, Abbott, of Kirkby Lonsdale, exhibited his Hackney stallion "Lord Chancellor," and in 1889 C. W. Wilson showed "Lord Walton" and "Sunbeam." In 1891 the classes at the Kendal Spring Show were for Thoroughbreds with two entries and Cart stallions with five, but there were also paraded on the ground a Cleveland bay, two Hackneys, and a Roadster. The premiums offered continued to be a silver medal in the two classes, till 1906, since when the Kendal Agricultural Society has merely arranged a parade on an advertised Saturday afternoon. In 1910 the parade was held in Longlands on the 16th of April, when 4 Thoroughbred, 6 Hackney, 7 Shire, 3 Clydesdale, and 1 Pony stallion were on view.

In 1887 the Royal Agricultural Society inaugurated their Thoroughbred Stallion Show at Newcastle, offering five premiums of £200 for sires to serve 50 approved mares at £2 10s. each, one of the winners, "Moss Hawk," was allotted to Westmorland. "Moss Hawk" was described by Wm. Blew as "a nicely topped horse, and his fine forehead was much admired . . . when he paraded round the ring his bloodlike appearance was all the more apparent. If there is a fault to be found with him it is in his hocks, but the shortcomings did not seem to be very serious. . . . he brings no character with him from the racecourse." In the following year, in conjunction with the Hunters' Improvement Society and the Royal Commission on Horse Breeding, the scheme was greatly extended, and a premium thoroughbred has usually been allotted to the district ever since. In 1893-4 and 5 Dr. Iliffe, of Kendal, won one of these premiums with "Button Park."

The Royal Commission on Horse Breeding terminated in 1911, the Board of Agriculture taking up the supply of thoroughbred sires through the development grant.

John Singleton, who rode the winner of the first great St. Leger in 1776 and jockeyed "Eclipse" in all his great races, was born at Kendal in 1736. He died in his 90th year at Chester House of Industry.

XI.—POULTRY AND PIGS.

POULTRY received very little attention in the county during the first half of the century, and it was not till 1848 that there were classes for geese, turkeys, ducks, and barn-door fowls at the Kendal Agricultural Show, and classes have intermittently been allotted to various breeds of poultry at different local agricultural shows since that date.

It was in 1853 that the first poultry show was held at Kendal, and with a few breaks it has been held annually ever since. The classes at the first show numbered 44 with 37 entries for Spanish, Dorking, Cochin, Malay, Game, Golden Pencilled Hamburgh, Spangled Hamburgh, Silver Pencilled Hamburgh, Poland, Bantam, and any other breed ; 11 entries for Pigeons ; 4 for Geese, and 27 for Ducks. Although the show was an open one nearly all the entries were from and the prizes taken by Westmorland fanciers, or those living just over the border.

At the first Royal Show held at Carlisle in 1855 Westmorland poultry fanciers took many prizes, the chief winners being G. A. Gelderd, of Aikrigg End, Kendal, for coloured Dorkings and Cochin-China fowls and Aylesbury ducks ; D. Harrison, of Singleton Park, for Dorking and Hamburgh fowls and geese ; Thos. Ullock, of Quarry Howe, Bowness, for Silver Dorkings, and Wm. Ellison, junr., for Duckwing grey Game. Ullock's Silver Dorkings have been kept up since his death in unbroken continuity at Quarry Howe—a period of nearly 60 years. At the last Royal Show at Carlisle in 1902 only two prizes came to Westmorland for poultry, and those were for Plymouth Rocks ; nevertheless, the development of specific breeds of poultry has steadily progressed, and it is now a common sight to see movable hen-houses dotted about in the fields with pure breeds of fowls—the prices of the best birds often running up from £10 to £20.

Poultry shows are now held annually at several of the larger villages.

" The Cross-fell District Goose Shepherds' Guide " was published in 1862 for four parishes from Milburn to Ousby. The smits were

rings of coloured paint round the necks of the geese, and permanent ones by cutting the webs of the feet. The finder of a stray goose entered in the book was reminded by one of the rules that the " owner shall have word sent in writing or otherwise—the owner to pay postage."

Pigs have never been a feature in the county, although they have improved with the rest of the farm stock. Wm. Ellison, speaking at the agricultural dinner at Milnthorpe in 1841 said " that a few years ago the pigs had long ears and misshapen snouts, their ears so big as to cover their eyes, now they were blinded with fat." Except in the neighbourhood of villages where household refuse is procurable, not more than a couple of pigs are kept on a farm, and these are killed and pickled for home consumption.

About 1850 the price of young pigs eight to twelve weeks old was 8/- to 12/- each, in 1861 the same class of pig had risen to 28/- to 35/- each, and for the last year or two, especially in the spring and owing to a general shortage of pigs in the country, the prices have been as high as 45/- for eight-week-old pigs.

Champion "Fell Working" Sheep Dog
H. Hindson, Ambleside.

1st Prize Bitch, 2nd Prize Dog used for "Fell Work."
A. Parker, Hart Head, Rydal, at Fell Dales Association Show, 1909.

XII.—DOGS.

THE shepherds' dog, like other animals of the farm, has undergone considerable change during the past century. In 1824 the dogs used by farmers to take care of their sheep were greyhounds, hounds, pointers, setting dogs, spaniels, and lurchers or terriers, all of which were exempt from the dog tax if the value of the farm was less than £190 per year.

With such a mongrel lot little pity was shown them when rabies broke out. During the hot weather in 1824 the Mayor of Kendal, who had unlimited power, ordered all dogs to be kept fast up, and had men out with pistols to enforce his order—the disease continued however, and in 1830 the Mayor issued a notice that " no person need be apprehensive of the consequences of destroying dogs running about the streets, for though an action lies for detaining a dog or *unlawfully* destroying it, yet this distress only endures so long as the dogs are *domitæ naturæ*, and the property in them ceases the moment they are out of possession." Again, in 1841, the Mayor of Appleby gave notice by the bellman that *all* dogs found at large would be destroyed.

In the first decades of the century there was no such dog as a collie known, and sheep dogs were selected from the mongrels which showed most adaptability for shepherding. In later years the breed thus developed, divided into two branches—the smooth and the rough coated. Many of the best sheep-dogs are large, upstanding, smooth coated—often wall-eyed—black or black with a little white or grey about the head and body, others are rough or broken coated, which latter can best be described as " curs " with the highest sense of appreciation attached to the name. The breeding of both varieties for generations has been by selection of intelligence and sagacity to control sheep—it requires these two points especially well developed, together with a strong constitution, to combat the waywardness and cunning of Herdwicks on their own fell sides—and in intelligence and sagacity the Westmorland sheep dogs are not to be excelled.

The number of dogs for which licences were issued during the year ending March 31st, 1910, was 3901, and the number of exemptions granted to farmers was 4386.

XIII.—CONTAGIOUS DISEASE.

CONTAGIOUS disease of farm animals at an early date in the eighteenth century caused restrictions to be placed on the movement of animals. When cattle plague raged from 1745 to 1757 certificates were issued by justices, clergymen, and others, but owing to laxness it became necessary, in 1750, to impose a fine of £20 upon them for issuing wrongful certificates. The following notice was issued by the High Constables of the four Wards in 1747 :—

Westmorland to Wit :—By virtue of a warrant from His Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the said County to me directed, these are in His Majesty's name to require and command you and every of you forthwith to stop or cause to be stopped all horned cattle that shall be driven into this County, and to carry the offender or offenders before one or more of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, Commissioner or Commissioners of the Land Tax for this County, to be dealt with according to law and in the mean time to put the said cattle under the care of some proper person or persons until the pleasure of the said Justice or Justices of the Peace, Commissioner or Commissioners of the Land Tax, concerning the same shall be known. Herein fail not at your perils. Given under my hand the 12th day of October, 1747. Signed Thomas Dennison, High Constable of the Kendal Ward.

A certificate for the removal of cattle issued by the parson of Ravenstonedale is as follows :—

Cattle Distemper :—These are to certify whom it may concern that the Read Heffer and the Cow, read Cieyn and Calfs that Thomas Fawcett of Weesdal in rauenstondale Intends to drive to Kirkby stephen and other neighbouring Fares in order for Sale as also all the rest of hird of Cattle from whence they came and do belong now are and have been for the Space of two Calender Months next before the date hereof intiarly free from the Infection or Distemper wh: now rages amongst the horned Catale in this Kingdom and that the sd: Heffer and Calving Cow have been in the Actuell Possession of the abov sd: Thomas Fawcett for two Calender Months Last pst before ye date. As appears to me upon Examination on the Oath of the abovsd Thomas Fawcett whoas Property the sd: Heffer and Calving is. In Testimoney whearof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 18th April 1747. Robt. Mounsey Cur: of Ravenstondale.

When foot and mouth disease broke out in 1839 and rapidly spread throughout the country, Westmorland was very badly attacked, and the " Need Fire " was again resorted to, to cure and prevent the terrible infection. It was a relic of fire-worship handed down from aboriginal times, though local tradition says that an angel was seen to descend and set fire to a tree in Yorkshire ; this strange sight attracted

the curiosity of the cattle, and those which were affected were cured, and remained ever after immune from the disease. The angel left written directions that the fire was to be handed on from farm to farm, and the cattle passed through the smoke and all would be well, but in the event of it going out it was to be rekindled by means of rubbing two pieces of wood together which had never been in a house, all the fires in the houses being extinguished during the time the kindling took place. The last "Need Fire" was set going at Killington, near Kendal in 1840, and was passed through all the county to as far as Skirwith in Cumberland. Wm. Pearson described it in Crosthwaite; it had been at Crook and Levens a day or so previous. "The 'smoke' was in the narrow Kirk Lane on Sunday the 15th of November, 1840; the fire was composed of damp litter and green wood in order to produce the greatest amount of smoke, and the cattle were driven close to the fire and sometimes driven through it." It was handed on from farm to farm and arrived at Howgill at midnight, yet "most of the farmers cheerfully complied and as cheerfully forwarded the fire to their neighbours. A few, whose idleness outbalanced their superstition, remained in bed."

Pleuro-pneumonia broke out in 1842, and Westmorland suffered to a considerable extent, but there are no records as to numbers of outbreaks till 1870. In 1866 cattle-plague raged throughout the country, yet not a single case occurred in the county, though the farmers suffered with others through the closing of all markets and fairs.

A second outbreak of foot and mouth occurred in 1845; third, 1849-52; fourth, 1861-63; fifth, 1865-72, concurrently with cattle-plague. 1860-65, pleuro-pneumonia was very bad, and carried off many valuable animals.

These contagious diseases were very effectively dealt with by the stamping out process known as the Cumberland system under John Dunn, the late chief constable of the county; he reported to Quarter Session in 1883 that according to official records the loss caused by foot and mouth disease in the two counties, Cumberland and Westmorland, during the seven years prior to the introduction of the Cumberland system had amounted to £30,000, but that during the six years it had been in force seven outbreaks had occurred and had not spread beyond the farms on which they broke out. The following are the official returns relating to the scheduled contagious diseases in Westmorland:—

Number of Outbreaks of the undermentioned Diseases

Year.	Foot and Mouth Disease.					Pleuro-Pneumonia.		Glanders (including Farcy).	
	Outbreaks reported.	Animals attacked.				Outbreaks reported.	Cattle attacked	Outbreaks reported.	Horses attacked
		Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Goats.				
1871	246	3,380	1,366	112	5	4	7	—	—
1872	*—	—	—	—	—	17	64	—	—
1873	*—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—
1874	*—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1875	*—	—	—	—	—	3	4	—	—
1876	*—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1877	*—	—	—	—	—	3	13	—	—
1878	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1879	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
1880	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
1881	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1882	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1883	1	75	—	12	—	—	—	—	—
1884	3	103	29	—	—	—	—	—	—
1885	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1886	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1887	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1888	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1889	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1890	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1891	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	8
1892	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
1893	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
1894	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1895	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
1896	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1897	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1898	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1899	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
1900	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1901	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1902	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1903	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1904	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1905	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1906	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
1907	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1908	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1909	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1910	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* No record exists.

IN THE COUNTY OF WESTMORLAND FROM 1871 TO 1910.

Sheep Scab.		Swine Fever.		Anthrax.					Rabies.	
					Animals Attacked.					
Out-breaks re-ported.	Animals attacked	Out-breaks re-ported.	Swine slaugh-tered as diseased or exposed to in-fection.	Out-breaks re-ported.	Cattle	Sheep	Swine	Horses	Out-breaks re-ported.	Dogs attacked
6	42	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	58	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	284	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	49	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31	309	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
63	382	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
133	732	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
76	358	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
46	195	†—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
39	154	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
66	333	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
70	317	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
43	173	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
34	174	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
42	265	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
40	283	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
62	303	—	—	†—	—	—	—	—	† 1	1
34	187	1	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21	106	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	30	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
12	91	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
74	459	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	—
71	433	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	—
69	394	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
101	625	—	—	4	6	—	—	—	—	—
61	232	1	6	6	11	—	—	1	—	—
29	92	—	—	8	7	—	—	1	—	—
40	139	—	—	14	16	—	—	—	—	—
33	148	—	—	13	14	4	—	1	—	—
20	98	—	—	21	23	—	—	2	—	—
11	*—	—	—	23	26	—	—	—	—	—
12	*—	—	—	17	20	—	—	—	—	—
14	*—	—	—	8	6	—	1	—	—	—
11	*—	—	—	16	15	—	—	2	—	—
8	*—	—	—	12	12	—	—	—	—	—
1	*—	—	—	9	8	—	1	—	—	—
1	*—	1	—	4	5	—	—	—	—	—
3	—	2	1	8	7	—	—	2	—	—
—	—	—	—	8	6	—	—	2	—	—
8	—	—	—	12	12	—	—	—	—	—

† First complete year in which these diseases were scheduled.

XIV.—IMPLEMENTS.

THE implements of the dales' farmer in 1710, as evidenced by the sale of the effects of Wm. Hawkrigg, yeoman, of Underhelm, Grasmere, consisted of an " oxe-yoak, 4 pack saddles, 5 pairs of holts and a peat holt, syth and strickle, a sledge, 2 ffawing spade and a peat spade, sickles, a tarr kett and tarr costrell "—together with pewter dishes.

Pringle, in 1794, wrote that the ploughs in Westmorland are light, though not neatly constructed, and some had a wheel at the extremity of the beam—they were drawn by two or three horses. Bishop Watson had introduced the turnwrist plough. Many of the carts were mounted on clog-wheels. Winnowing machines and harrows were of the ordinary kind, and there were but few instruments for hoe or drilling. These, together with a malt mill on the larger farms and the generally used up and down churns, would constitute the implements on most of the farms at the beginning of the century.

With the inclosure of the commons " push ploughs " and " paring spades " were introduced, and great interest was centred in ploughs and ploughing. The improvement during the first 20 years in ploughing was attributed to the introduction, by Dudgeon, of Lawrence House, Levens, of Small's plough and to an iron plough first introduced by Col. Bolton, of Storrs Hall, made by Wilkie, of Glasgow, and known as the Scotch plough, which soon superseded all other kinds. The Westmorland plough makers became famous, and between 1820 and 1850 the most noted were Harling of Sedgwick, Wm. Garnett of End Moor, and Stainton of Milton. Ploughing matches were started by the Kendal Agricultural Society in 1810—they became very popular, and nearly all the local agricultural societies as they were established started competitions. The culmination of the ploughing competitions was reached in 1850, when a great ploughing match for £100 between Pool of Westmorland and Stogdale of Cumberland took place at Ladyford, near Kendal—the match was awarded to Pool—over 3000 persons paid for entrance to the field.

Sickles continued to be used for reaping till well into the fifties,

but on it being shown that 10 acres could be cut with scythes at a cost of 5/5 per acre as against 10 acres cut with the sickle at a cost of 8/9 per acre, the former soon superseded the latter. The length of the Westmorland scythe or " ley " was reckoned in quarter yards, 6, 7 or 8 as the case might be, but usually 7 or 5 ft. 3 inches; the depth of grass or " bat " cut would be about 27 inches, and the width or " breed " 3 to 3½ yards. Later a more common size for the scythes was 6 quarters or 54 inches. " Yan an twenty yerds forret at twenty bats, an' three yerds wide," was " varra fair considerin," according to an old Reagill labourer. Geo. Brownrigg, junr., of Troutbeck, cut 2 acres of grass in 8 hours 55 minutes in 1861 for a wager which he won. Good mowers in 1836 received 12/- to 15/- per week with their victuals.

Williamsons, of Stainton, afterwards of Kendal, were advertising thrashing machines, corn crushers, chaff cutters, oil cake breakers, turnip cutters, iron cheese presses, and barrel churns in 1854—machines which had become essential with the great improvements that had taken place during the first half of the century. Their prices in 1860 were: 2 horse thrashing machines £33, chaff cutters £2 10s. to £7, corn crushers £4 10s. to £10, turnip slicers £1 10s. to £4 10s., of their own manufacture.

A two-horse mowing machine, belonging to R. H. Fell, of Troutbeck Bridge, was first used in a field of R. Logan of Low Wood on June 15th, 1861, when 22 acres were cut in 18 hours. In the same year Admiral Elliott, agent for the Appleby Castle Estates, bought one at the Royal Show at Leeds for use on the home farm, one acre per hour being very well cut with it. At first it was customary for the machine owners to go about from farm to farm cutting grass from morning till night. The price for a " mower " for natural grass was £20. Soon after this time W. and A. Fell became noted for their single-horse mowing machines, which they manufactured at Troutbeck Bridge.

M'Cormick's American reaping machine was tried at Boustead's farm, Hackthorpe Hall, near Lowther, on September 20th, 1851. The day being dry it acted well, but the driver would not cut down hill with it. Up hill it cut very well, it was drawn by two strong horses, which were twice changed in four hours, which time it took to cut a little over two statute acres.

Steam thrashing machines were introduced about 1860, and one belonging to J. Wakefield thrashed four large stacks at Levens in six hours, yielding 110 bags of oats and barley in March 1862. Williamson Bros., of Kendal, were at this time travelling from farm to farm with one of their own make; they had obtained a first prize for one of their machines at the Highland and Agricultural Societies Show at Aberdeen in 1858.

In 1867 Messrs. Nicholson, of Kirkby Thore, were using a steam 8-horse power 3-furrow plough, which could also be used with a cultivator and drag harrow and used for thrashing. The Border Counties Steam Cultivation Company's ploughs were hired and used on some of the larger farms in the Bottom of Westmorland in the early seventies, but steam ploughing did not persist for very long.

About 1870 double-furrow ploughing became popular, and prizes were offered for competitions at Kirkby Thore and Levens.

Single horse carts are still used on all farms, fitted with moveable shelvings when used for loading hay or grain.

Labour-saving machinery now in use in addition to binding and reaping machines and double and single horse mowing machines, consist of swath turners, hay scalers and rakes drawn by single horses, turnip and other seed drills, turnip slicers and pulpers, and chaff cutters of every description.

XV.—MANURES.

FROM a very early date lime has been used as a dressing for land, and the remains of the cup-like hollows on the limestone formations where it was burnt, may still be clearly seen on the Troutbeck beds; as early as 1723 the carting of lime is recorded on the hill allotments near Wansfell, and 100 years ago lime was burnt at Halhead Kiln and used on Brundrigg, Fellgate, Capplerigg and Park House estates by direction of the landlord, Alan Chambre; and at the same date it was burnt in Ravenstonedale by John Handley and his partner at the kiln at the top of Rathay Row, coal being brought from Stainmore for the purpose.

Bones were introduced about 1815 round Kendal as a manure for growing crops, but it was not till 1833 that bone dust was on sale there, it having to be brought at that time from the bone mill at Carlisle.

About 1825 salt and ashes mixed was used at the rate of 3 cwt. per acre as a manure, it was applied in dry weather after the hay was removed; the price of salt at that time was 30/- per ton.

Guano was used by several farmers about 1843 at the rate of 4 cwt. per acre for turnips, it was spread on the land before making the drills—for potatoes 4 to 6 cwts. was mixed with peat earth, and sown broad-cast and then stitched up; the price was 13/- per cwt.

In 1840 the price of bone-dust at Kendal was 21/- per quarter of 8 bushels, ½-inch bones 20/- for the same quantity, salt (dirty) £2 5s. per ton, nitrate of sodæ 20/- per cwt., nitrate of potash 27/6 per cwt.

In 1850 Peruvian Guano was offered at £10 per ton, but in 1860 it had risen to £13 5s., while the price of mineral superphosphate and raw bone meal were respectively £6 10s. and £8 5s. per ton.

The price of lime at the Kendal kiln in 1872 was 11d. per bushel; at the same date pure dissolved bones cost £7 10s. per ton.

With the introduction of gas-works, gas-lime was applied to grass land about 1860-65, and the waste from the steel works, in the

form of finely ground basic slag, was in use in the county about 1890, a drill being often supplied by the firms for applying it to the land. On sharp old land pastures it produced a great growth of white clover, but the use of it has now very much lessened.

While there were only two manure agents attending Kendal market in 1860, there were no less than twenty-five in regular attendance in 1867.

XVI.—ENSILAGE.

ENSILAGE was given a fair trial in Westmorland in the eighties. The first one opened was in December, 1883, at Kirkby Stephen —Thos. Mason's. The Underley Silo was 42 feet by 23 feet and 11 feet deep, it was divided into four compartments with the walls cemented inside, the total cost of the building was under £100. The pressure was obtained with boxes of stones; it was filled in 1884 and first opened January, 1885.

The report of the Privy Council Commission in 1885 showed that ten Westmorland witnesses were examined, and the whole evidence showed that the quantity of butter produced per week with ensilage was from 1 to 2 lbs. more per cow, the percentage of cream was increased, and the milk and butter not affected in taste, but that ensilage should be kept out of the cowhouse while milking took place, the hands of the milkers should be thoroughly washed, and the milk immediately removed from the byre.

In 1886 the number of silos had increased to 31, and the following year to 57, with a total capacity of 140,267 cubic feet; from this date they rapidly decreased in number, and there is none in use at the present time.

XVII.—AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

OF the many efforts which have been made for the improvement of agriculture in the county, none has had a greater or more lasting effect upon it than the various agricultural societies, by promoting shows and offering prizes for the best in every branch of husbandry. There is no county in England where this form of agricultural encouragement has been developed to a greater extent, almost every village at one time or other, during the century, having had its own little society and show. The stimulus has in this way been carried to the smallest class of farmers in the remotest dales, and the general effect for good on the agriculture of the county has been greater than could have resulted from the centralizing of effort on a large single county show.

The Kendal Agricultural Society was founded in 1799, and for the first thirty years of the century had the field to itself; it had not the meteoric success of the Workington Society, which was founded in 1805 and owed its success entirely to the personality of that renowned agriculturist, John Christian, who, marrying as his second wife the last of the Curwens, his ward, afterwards assumed her name, and was better known as John Christian Curwen. The Kendal Society would have the advantage of his help, for he resided a part of each year at Bell Isle, his Windermere home, which he had purchased in 1790, and had instituted there an annual sheep-shearing competition, which continued for the first few years of the century. The first show held by the Kendal Society was on October 19th, 1799, and was of small dimensions, having only three classes for sheep, the prize for which in each class was a silver medal. Arthur Robinson won the prize for the best ram of the Fell breed, Robt. Dennison for the best ram of the Improved breed, and Joseph Faulder of Calgarth for the best two ewes of the Improved Lowland breed. The President of the Society was Daniel Wilson of Milnthorpe, with Daniel Campbell, M.D., as Secretary. Dr. Campbell remained secretary till about 1810, when William Gray, M.A., a schoolmaster, succeeded to the post. The rules of the Society were :—

I. That the district of the Society be limited to the Wards of Kendal and Lonsdale.

II. That the annual subscription be not less than 5/- or more than a guinea, but that larger sums be accepted as casual benefactions.

III. That the subscribers have two meetings annually on the days appointed for showing live stock.

IV. That all animals which have been bred on or after the 1st of January in any year, be allowed to be shown as yearlings at any time of the following year, and that the same mode of reckoning be applied to animals of any other specified age.

V. That when a prize is offered for an animal, without expressing that it should be in the hands of the breeder, it be invariably required that such animal shall have been eleven calendar months, at least, in the hands of the person to whom it may belong at the time of showing.

VI. That any person residing within the district, be admitted a candidate for the prizes offered for live stock; but that no one be allowed to claim any premium for husbandry or crops on land of which he is the proprietor.

VII. That all matches and sweepstakes, entered into at the meetings of this Society, be inserted in the minutes, and be decided by the committee, in the same manner as the prizes offered by the Society; and that where premises are to be viewed for any such wager, the parties shall give the same notice which is required from candidates for prizes for similar objects.

VIII. That seven subscribers be a quorum to transact any ordinary business; but that no existing law be altered except at a meeting where 20 subscribers are present.

IX. That any person obtaining a prize for the best general stock of horned cattle, shall not have a second prize in the same account within a shorter period than five years.

X. That turnips succeeding potatoes, or any other sown crop, shall not be entitled to any prize.

In 1801 a rule was added: "The Bulls to be shown on the Saturday before Millthrop Fair; the heifers on the first Saturday in October." In 1803 strict rules were laid down for the inspection of crops and the date upon which each variety had to be inspected. Grass and general husbandry June 24th; barley on or before August 20th; turnips and live stock last week in September; rams and heifers to be shown in Stramongate on Saturday, 6th October, at 11 o'clock; that the inspectors be allowed 5/- each day." To encourage fruit growing a

prize of 3 guineas was offered for the farmer who planted the greatest number of fruit trees during the winter 1804-5 and should have them in the best condition in 1807. One guinea was offered to the cottager who had the best cultivated garden in 1805.

At the spring show held on May 10th, 1800, there were two classes, when a silver cup was awarded to J. Atkinson, of Heversham Hall, for the best two-year-old long-horned heifer, and to R. Bowness, of Middleton, for the best two-year-old long-horned bull; and at the November meeting silver cups were awarded to H. Yeats of Skelsmergh Hall for best acre of turnips, to Wm. Ellison of Sizergh for best half acre of turnips, to J. Harrison of Low Field for best half acre of barley, to R. Bowness of Middleton Hall for best ram of the Fell breed, to J. Coulthwaite of Middleton for best two-shear ram Fell breed, to R. Dennison of Beetham for best ram of improved Lowland breed, and a silver gilt cup to J. Jackson of Kendal for the best managed farm.

At the 1801 May Show silver cups were awarded to C. Taylor of Middleton Hall for the best long-horned yearling bull, to J. Harrison of Lowfields for best two-year-old ditto, to G. Garnett of Greenhead for the best bull of the long-horned breed, and to R. Dennison for the best two-year-old heifer of the same breed. In November of the same year the Society awarded a silver cup to J. Faulder of Calgarth for the best acre of turnips, to John Wakefield for the best acre of potatoes, to J. Fothergill of Hutton Roof for the best acre of barley, to Richard Noble of Selside for best shearling ram of the Fell breed, o M. Mattinson of Longsleddale for the best Fell ram, to J. Wakefield for best shearling ram Lowland breed, and to Robt. Dennison for best ram Lowland breed, and a silver gilt cup to Wm. Ellison of Sizergh for the best managed farm.

The spring show was reserved for bulls, but in 1805 a prize was offered for the best stallion—to serve mares in the Society's district. In 1808 this prize, a cup, was awarded to John Parkinson of Marton for the most useful stallion. A few years later prizes were offered for "draught" or husbandry and road or field stallions, and also one for pigs. 1810 saw a new competition started in the shape of a ploughing match at High Sizergh, a silver medal was the first prize, added to 3 guineas each to the best four men; in 1812 there were

14 competitors, one of them using a Scotch iron plough drawn by two horses. At the competition in 1825, at High Barns, 50 ploughs, most of which were of the Scotch iron type and made by F. Harling of Sedgwick, were at work competing for the prizes.

At the autumn show in 1815 the prizes offered were:—

For the best field of grass after green crop.
,, two acres of turnips.
,, two acres of barley.
,, two-year-old Long-horned heifer.
,, ram of the Fell breed.
,, boar.

About 1819 the Society was £24 to the bad, and the following year, 1820, Shorthorns were recognized by the Society for the first time—a sweepstake for Shorthorn cows being won by James Harrison of Lowfields, though it was ten years earlier that Dr. Campbell, the first secretary, wrote to the papers and the committee asking the Society to offer prizes for the improved breed of cattle—Shorthorns. J. Lawson was appointed secretary in 1821, in which year, at the October meeting, there were three sweepstakes for Shorthorns, Wm. Ellison being the winner for the best heifer, James Harrison of Lowfields for the best 6 heifers, and Daniel Wilson of Milnthorpe for the best cow. It was in this year that the Board of Agriculture offered, through the Society, a prize of £25 or plate, for the best cultivated farm in Westmorland of not less than 100 acres, with a full description of the method of cultivation—the award was never made, for the Board ceased to exist in the same year, owing to its inability to spend the £3,000 annually voted to it by Parliament, in the interests of agriculture. The offer of this prize is one of the last minutes on the records of the Board. In 1820 the Board of Agriculture had awarded a premium of £50 to Wm. Ellison of Sizergh for the best cultivated farm in the district of the Kendal Agricultural Society. In 1824 Ed. Tatham was appointed secretary; about this date the chief prize winners were Ellison of Sizergh, Garnett of Low Sizergh, Harrison of Lowfields, Webster of Ackenthwaite, Willison of Tullithwaite, Kirk of Middleton, Inman of Forest Hall, Sim of Water Crook, Bowness of Middleton Hall, and Morton of Skelsmergh Hall. At the spring show the Society's silver cups for the best bulls were awarded to Wm.

Ellison, junr., of Sizergh and Jonathan Collins of Burneside Hall—"no Long-horned bulls were exhibited this time." In 1825 the Society's district was extended beyond the Kendal and Lonsdale Wards and thrown open for the cattle and sheep classes to all subscribing one guinea six months previous to the show; mangel wurzels were at the same time included in the turnip prize. In 1831 Wm. Ellison's motion was carried extending the Society's district to the whole county within 30 miles of Kendal, provided the exhibitors were subscribers—a one guinea subscription made the show open to all irrespective of distance.

The spring show was always held on the Beast Banks and the autumn show in Stramongate, the whole committee acting as judges—when there was a tie in the opinion of the committee, which not infrequently occurred, the prize was withheld; in 1829 the committee were limited for judging purposes to 15 members, this arrangement continued till 1837, when 5 judges were selected from the committee to judge the stallions and 5 to judge the bulls at the spring show and 5 to act at the autumn show; in 1838 the judges were reduced to three for each division, still chosen from the committee. In 1829 the autumn show was held on W. E. Maude's premises in Stricklandgate, but in 1839 the sheep were shown in a croft at the top of the Woolpack Inn Yard and the horses in Stricklandgate.

At the May show in 1824 the prizes offered were for the best Shorthorn bull, bull, stallion for husbandry work, and for road or field. At the October show in the same year the prizes were for the best "permanent grass," crop of turnips, cultivated farm, two-year-old shorthorn heifer, ditto in breeder's hands, shearling ram improved breed, mountain ram, stock of store cattle, and five cows. There were also sweepstakes.

Between 1830 and 1840 the Society was passing through a bad period, debts were increasing, the prize money was far in arrear, and young and vigorous rivals had entered the field. In July, 1840, a committee of nine were appointed to reorganize the Society and draw up fresh rules, the most important of which were that three judges from outside the committee were to be selected—the district to be Westmorland and a 30 mile area round Kendal—prizes to be given in money and paid on any Saturday after the show at Mr. Dawson's shop in Finkle Street—autumn show to be held in a field close to

Stramongate Bridge and 6d. charged for entrance to the field—no prizes to be offered for Longhorned cattle, but prizes for the best fleeces of wool. Reginald Remington was appointed secretary in 1840. At the show in the following October the prizes offered were for the best bull, heifer, and dairy cow; sheep of Fell breed, Leicesters and Southdowns; fleeces of wool from the same breeds and crosses; boar and sow; colt and filly.

In 1844 the cultivation premiums were restricted to 20 miles from Kendal, and at the spring show no prizes were offered for bulls, but there were three classes for stallions: thoroughbred, road or field, and agricultural. The show was held in a field at the top of Castle Street. With all these changes the Society still did not prosper; in 1846 there was £40 of the previous year's prize money still unpaid, the debts had increased to £120 by September in the following year, when a subscription was started to wipe them off and a suggestion made to amalgamate the various local societies; J. Pickthall was appointed secretary, and held the position two years, when Wm. Longmire was appointed and held the office till 1860, a period of eleven years. New energy was thrown into the Society by Wm. Longmire and the new committee, prizes for poultry being offered at the October show, when there were 5 entries for geese, 1 for Canadian geese, 3 for turkeys, 6 for ducks, and 3 for barn-door fowls—male and female in each entry; after paying all the premiums a small balance was left in hand, and a Christmas Fat Show was started with three classes—(1) for the best carcase of fat beef, 1st prize £1, 2nd prize 10s.; (2) ditto mutton, 1st prize 10s., 2nd 5s.; (3) ditto veal, 1st prize 5s. At this date, 1850, there were still no prizes given for butter or cheese, but one was offered for the latter in 1853, which brought out two competitors. This show established a record, the money taken at the gate being £21 18s., and at the year end the Society had a balance of £37 18s. 8d. in hand; in this year the Society, not to be outdone by its highly popular neighbour at Staveley, held a prize sheep shearing competition at Kendal on May 31st, when there were 7 competitors for the "round and round" class; the time occupied for shearing three sheep was from 53 to 110 minutes as against 22 to 45 minutes occupied by the eight competitors in the "country fashion" class for the same number of sheep. In 1857 the Christmas show of

butcher's meat was enlarged, prizes being offered for the best carcase of a fat heifer, cow, Southdown, Leicester, Black-faced or Fell sheep, and calf. At the autumn show in the same year the classes were for the best bull, heifer, and cow. Sheep—Leicesters, 51 entries, Southdowns 20 entries, Shropshires 1 entry and Fell breed. F. C. Ellison was appointed secretary in 1860, and in 1862 the first live stock fat show was held in Whitwell & Bushers' new warehouse near the railway station, where it continued to be held till 1873. This show was always a great success, and in 1870 dressed poultry and roots were added. In 1874, as Whitwell's premises were not available, the show of live fat cattle had to be discontinued, but the Society offered prizes for the best carcase of meat; this was the last fat show held under the auspices of the Society. In 1875 Hetherington's Auction Mart held a fat cattle show and sale, and it has continued with the auction companies ever since. Up to this time the Society was responsible for the spring stallion show, the ploughing competition, the autumn show, and the live fat stock show at Christmas. The ploughing competitions were discontinued in 1868.

In 1862 £35 was taken at the gate, at which show for the first time two judges and an umpire were appointed for each section of stock: horses, cattle, and sheep and pigs. The principal Shorthorn winners this year were Scott of Greenhead, W. E. Maude, Simm of Watercrook, and Morton of Skelsmergh. In Leicester sheep, of which there were 74 entries in 5 classes, the winners were G. Browne, F. C. Ellison, Scott, and J. Wakefield. Southdowns were shown in 5 classes with 18 entries, Mrs. Howard and F. C. Ellison were the winners; for Shropshires there were 22 entries in 4 classes, and for the Fell breed of sheep 26 entries in 5 classes. In 1863 there was a class started for hunters to leap over hurdles and brush, and in the following year, 1864, the day, Saturday, on which the show had been held since its inauguration, was changed to Wednesday, and in the same year two classes were made for Horned Crag sheep. The prize for the best permanent grass was won by Rowland Parker of Moss End, turnips or mangel-wurzels, John Scott of Greenhead; best managed farm, Wm. Handley, Low Bleaze, and that for the best stock of store cattle, to J. Todd, of Laverock Bridge—there were no prizes for butter, and only one for cheese this year, which brought three entries. In the

A HILLSIDE FURROW, RYDAL, 1910.

following year, 1865, two classes were given to Herdwicks, which brought 10 entries.

On account of cattle plague, though Westmorland was free from the disease, no agricultural shows were held in the county in 1866, and in 1867 Kendal had the only agricultural show in Westmorland with cattle classes, a licence having been obtained from the Lords in Council ; at this show there was a shoeing competition. F. C. Ellison died in 1867, and R. Parker was appointed secretary pro. tem., carrying on the work till the spring of the following year, when J. Swainson, junr., solicitor, took up the still honorary post of secretary. In the spring horse show, 1868, the classes were for thoroughbred, coaching, and cart stallions, and in the same year the remuneration of the inspectors of farms was increased to 40/- each, the autumn show being still held in what is now known as the cricket field. Other alterations at this date were the change in the title of the Society to "*The Westmorland and Kendal District Agricultural Society,*" and a promised increase of subscriptions of £80 per annum ; at the same time a class for Hackneys was started, and two classes were allotted to Fell sheep. The number of members of the Society in 1869 was 372, in which year Lady Alice Kenlis offered prizes for butter, for which there were 67 entries. A record gate was taken this year, £112 9s. 6d. being received, and in the following spring £100 was placed to a reserve fund, and the secretary presented with a piece of plate value £25. In 1870 the show was abandoned on account of foot and mouth disease, there being 100 affected farms in the southern division of the county. A charge of 6d. each was made at the gate at the entire horse show in 1871, when £15 12s. 6d. was taken—the prizes still being a silver medal in each of the three classes. In 1875, in addition to the medals, a money prize of £10 for the 1st and £5 for the second was awarded in each class, the numbers competing were : coach-horse 3 entries, thoroughbreds 2 entries, and pure bred cart stallions 6 entries—these prizes were not repeated. In 1876 the autumn show day was changed to Thursday.

The balance in favour of the Society in 1870 was £200 3s. 6d., by 1880 this balance had been absorbed and a deficit of £98 1s. stood in the books, so that the reserve fund of £100 had to be drawn upon to that extent.

In 1874 Lord Bective gave, through the Society, the first of a series of prizes for essays on agricultural subjects, fifty guineas being awarded to the winner. The subject for the first essay was "Farm management in the Kendal and Lonsdale Wards and the Parish of Orton." The winner was Richard Taylor of New House, who was selected out of ten competitors. In the following year the same subject was selected for the competition, but restricted to the "East and West Wards." The first prize, £40, was taken by J. C. Boustead of Hackthorpe Hall. There were only three competitors. In 1876 the prize was for the best essay on the "Improvement of Waste Land," £40, the first prize going to Wm. Cottam of Foulshaw and the second, £20, to A. B. Taylor of New House—only six essays were sent in. The first prize in 1877 for the best essay on "The Profitable Management of Grass Land" was awarded to John Garnett, Border Side, Wyresdale, and the second to John Noble of Helsington. In 1878 the first prize, £40, for the best essay on "Breeding and Rearing of Cattle" in Westmorland was won by John Noble of Helsington with A. B. Taylor second, £20,—the number of essayists in this competition was five.

At the entire horse show in March, 1880, the three classes were for (1) thoroughbreds, (2) horses for getting Hackneys, and (3) cart horses. Owing to the discussion on wool, which was raised through a paper read by J. E. Hargreaves at the Farmers' Club, prizes were offered in seven classes for wool at the show in 1881. In the following year there were 10 classes for wool, the prizes in each being, first £5, second £2 10s.; but so poor was the competition that there were no entries in five of the classes, one entry each in two others, and nine entries in the other three together. With such indifference, it is not to be wondered that the committee withdrew the prizes in the following year. J. Swainson resigned the secretaryship in 1884, and Hoggarth Bros. were appointed in his place at a salary of £25 per annum, which was raised to £30 in 1886, in which year the balance in favour of the Society was £124; by 1888 this had been increased to £186, in addition to a reserve fund of £100.

Between the seventies and the eighties the chief winners at the shows were: Shorthorns, Wm. Handley, Greenhead; Boustead, Hackthorpe; and J. Morton of Skelsmergh Hall. Leicester sheep, Cock of Coat

Green, Handley, Dobson of Sellet Hall, and W. H. Wakefield. Shropshires, Keigthley, Handley, and Stavert of Helsington. Fell sheep, J. Irving of Forest Hall, Long of Mint Cottage, Hindson of Shap, and R. Rawlingson of Docker Garths. Long-wooled, Sedgewick of Lambrigg and W. H. Wakefield. Herdwick, H. P. Holme, G. Browne, and C. Farrer of How Town. Horned Crag, R. Parker.

At the annual show in 1885 there were 11 classes for shorthorns with 51 entries—the sheep classes were for Leicester, Long-woolled or other Down, Fell, Herdwick, Horned Crag, and Half-bred. Horses: Road or field, Ponies (with 5 entries), Hackneys (16 entries), cob in harness (13 entries), and farm horses. Butter. Two acres of permanent grass. Premiums for turnips or mangolds (14 entries). Best managed farm. Best general stock of store cattle, and some special prizes. In the following year, 1886, a separate class was made for hunters, and in 1890 Wensleydale sheep were shown in 6 classes.

In 1891 arrangements were made for the butter entered for competition, to be delivered on the Saturday previous to the show on the following Thursday to test its keeping qualities, and in 1894 small tenant farmers' classes were started as distinct from the open classes with £50 as prize money.

The centenary show in 1899 was held in Longlands, where the site still remains; centenary medals were given for the champions in each class.

Shorthorns, 10 classes open, tenant farmers classes 7. Sheep: Long-wooled, 6 classes. Shropshires or other Downs, 6 classes. Wensleydales or blue-faced, 7 classes. Scotch black-faced, 6 classes. Rough Fell sheep, 6 classes. Herdwicks, 6 classes. Horned Crag sheep, 2 classes, one entry in each. Half-bred sheep, 5 classes. Pigs, 4 classes, two for large and two for small breed. Horses: Hunters 7 classes, Harness and Hackney 5 classes. Ponies, 1 class. Leapers (open). Agricultural horses. Dogs. Butter. Eggs. General stock, and many special prizes.

The chief winners in the Shorthorn classes were: Handley of Green Head, Potter of Low Field, Morton of Skelsmergh Hall, Mason of Watercrook, Richardson of Laverock Bridge, Clement of Underbarrow, Lady Hy. Bentinck of Underley, and Atkinson of Overthwaite.

Scotch Black-faced sheep: Dargue of Burneside Hall, T. Rawlingson, and Bowness of Barbon.

Rough Fell sheep: Mrs. Wharton, Ashstead; Wood, of Bannisdale Head; Atkinson, Low Groves; Nicholson, of Guest Ford, Whinfell.

Herdwicks: W. Abbott of Hartsop, Dove of Rydal Farm, Mackereth of Ambleside, and Rigg of Windermere.

In December of the same year the Society held a show of oats, when there were five entries. The varieties shown were: "Hamilton," yield 170 stones of oats per acre, 200 stones of straw, weight 3 st. 5 lb. per bushel. "Hamilton Improved," 160 stones per acre. "Newmarket," 180 stones per acre, with 200 stones of straw; and "Garton," 200 stones of oats and 210 stones of straw. The show was not continued.

In 1900 Shires and Clydesdales were allotted separate classes, six to each, with 45 entries in the former and 27 in the latter breed.

The number of entries in the different classes were:—

	1885.	1890.	1895.	1899.	1905.	1909.
Cattle	68	105	83	173	154	179
Horses	132	205	268 Light	243	182	154
			Agri.	134	113	134
Sheep	112	200	94	316	218	160
Cultivation, etc. ..	72	—	55	81	94	105
Butter, eggs, etc. ..	25	39	86	183	162 & bread	237
Poultry	99 Dogs	34	33	30	—	—
Extras	3	17	16 Pigs	19	6	—
Total ..	511	600	778	1179	929	969

Receipts:—

	1890.			1895.			1899.			1905.			1909.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Gate	138	3	6	157	11	3	283	12	6	222	6	0	237	13	0
Stands	52	13	0	57	14	9	79	14	6	56	11	0	49	8	0
Catalogues ..	19	3	5	23	6	1	27	14	3	32	0	0	33	9	10
Total ..	£209	19	11	238	12	1	391	1	3	310	17	0	320	10	10

In 1909, 4,962 persons paid for entrance to the show, which was one of the best in the records of the Society. The classes for

sheep were divided into Long-wooled, which included Leicesters, Lincolns, and Border-Leicesters, the chief prizes going to the first named breed—there were 6 classes provided for them with a total of 35 entries. Wensleydale or Blue-faced had seven classes with 45 entries; Scotch Black-faced, 6 classes with 18 entries, nearly all the prizes were taken by Dargue of Burneside Hall. Rough Fell 6 classes with 31 entries, the chief winners being Mrs. Wharton of Whinfell, J. Wood of Selside, and E. Wood, Grayrigg. Herdwicks were shown in 6 classes with 14 entries, the prizes going to Gregg of Kentmere Hall, Hawell of Thirlmere, Abbott of Crosthwaite, and Mackereth of Ambleside. Half-bred sheep had three classes and 13 entries; Richardson of Laverock Bridge and Foster of Cold Harbour, Underbarrow. There were 8 classes for Shire horses, the chief winners being Dawson Green of Kirkby Lonsdale, W. Cottam of Levens, Hodgson of Foulshaw, Leeming of Brigsteer, Barnes of Milnthorpe, Atkinson of Low Groves, and Mason of Moss Side, Crosthwaite; the entries totalled 65. Clydesdales had 7 classes allotted to them, and the chief prizes, with one exception, Dobinson of Helsington Laithes, all went to the northern part of the county; the winners were: Graham of Eden Grove, Lord Brougham and Vaux, and Griffith of Yanwath; the total entries were 37.

There were 26 entries for butter made on the process taught by the County Dairy School. This butter was delivered to the Show Committee ten days previous to the exhibition, and was a very good class; for butter made in the old style there were 40 entries, and there were 29 entries for a class which had never won a first or second butter prize.

The chief winners in the Shorthorn classes were: Handley of Greenhead, Atkinson of Overthwaite, R. Parker of Moss End, Morton of Skelsmergh, Lord Brougham and Vaux, Graham of Eden Grove, Toppin of Musgrave Hall, and Kendall of Natland.

The total amount offered by the Society in cash prizes in 1910 was £497 1s. This included a special prize of £27 6s. for the best strong mare suitable to breed to a thoroughbred stallion. In addition, there were many valuable cups and special prizes offered by seedsmen and manure merchants—though there was only one by a stallion owner for the best produce of his horse. Some years ago it was customary for such owners to offer prizes at all the local shows.

At the annual meeting of the Society in March, 1912, the secretary, G. L. Hoggarth, reported a profit of £75 11s. 5d. on the previous year's show, £25 of which was placed to reserve for depreciation of property, and the balance carried to working account which stood at £338 8s. 8d. The Society also had a reserve fund of £484 11s., and in addition show material and shed which had cost £320.

The Burton-in-Kendal Agricultural Society held its first show on October 15th, 1833, and is thus, with the exception of Kendal, the oldest agricultural society in the county. Three judges were elected to act at the first show, which consisted of nine classes in all with twelve sweepstakes in addition. The classes were for Shorthorn and Longhorn bulls and heifers (4), shearling ram Crag and Improved breed, and three gimmers each for same (4), and a class for two-year-old colts. According to the *Lancaster Gazette*, this was the best show in the West of England that year.

The Milnthorpe Agricultural Show was first held in 1836, and in 1837 it gave its near neighbours the go-bye, having 21 classes, with a large show of Longhorns—there were also 2 classes for pigs and 7 sweepstakes. In 1841 the Burton show was increased to 22 classes, there being still a good show of Longhorns, but in 1844 neither there nor at Milnthorpe was there a class for this breed—the prizes being offered for the "Best Bull of any Pure Breed"; about 1850 the prizes were for Shorthorns, bulls and heifers.

The prizes offered by the Burton Society for the best managed farm with the greatest improvements, carried out by the tenant during the preceding five years, together with a description of the husbandry followed, constitute a most valuable record of agriculture as pursued in the district covered by the Society for the period 1843-1848 inclusive.

In 1843 this prize was won by Thos. Scott, of Farlton, who farmed 131 acres, of which :—

a.	r.	p.		
58	0	8	were	pasture.
13	2	25	,,	meadow, 10 acres of which were covered with manure during last two years.
8	3	15	,,	seed grass after barley.
11	1	7	,,	turnips after oats.
1	1	0	,,	potatoes.
9	2	13	,,	barley after turnips.

a.	r.	p.		
4	2	17	,,	barley after wheat.
22	1	11	,,	oats.
2	0	25	,,	wheat.

During the preceding five years he had carted 225 carts of stone two miles for new walls, carted stones for 126 roods of drain, walled and filled up the same, the cutting being done by his landlord, repaired 156 roods of old fences, set up 22 roods of sod and stone dyke, built a stack shed 33 by 12 by 20, and bought 40 to 50 tons of manure each year, and 400 bushels of lime for the ploughing land. He had laid 900 bushels of lime on pasture not ploughed, for which £10 was allowed by the landlord.

Rowland Parker, of Moss End, won this prize in the following year—his farm was 97 acres, of which :—

	a.	r.	p.	
3 Fields of oats	12	2	0	broken up this year.
1 Field barley after turnips	7	2	0	sown down with grass.
1 ,, wheat after turnips	5	2	0	,, ,,
3 ,, of turnips	10	2	0	oats last year.
1 ,, potatoes and summer fallow	3	2	0	,, ,,
1 ,, clover mown	3	2	0	,, ,,
4 Fields meadow grass	13	0	0	
7 Fields pasture	41	0	0	
	97	0	0	

Barrow, of Heversham Hall, won in 1847, his farm was 107 acres, of which :—

a.	r.	p.		
5	0	0	were	barley after turnips, sown down with clover and Italian rye grass.
5	0	0	,,	barley after wheat, sown down with clover and Italian rye grass.
4	0	0	,,	oats after turnips.
2	2	0	,,	oats after turnips.
12	0	0	,,	oats after clovers.
9	0	0	,,	turnips, swede 7 acres, green topped yellow 1 acre, and Potatoes 1 acre.
23	2	0	,,	mowing grass covered with manure.
10	0	0	,,	pasture one year clover.
20	0	0	,,	meadow.
7	0	0	,,	meadow and woods.
9	0	0	,,	bull copy.

The manures bought during the past four years were :—

Guano, 6 tons 9 cwt.	£52	4	0
Best manure	23	10	0
Lime, 860 bushels	43	0	0
	£118	14	0

Four acres of land were covered with 750 carts of clay.

In 1848 J. Scott, of Greenhead, 220 acres, won, of which :—

28 acres were oats.
30 ,, turnips.
25 ,, barley.
2 ,, wheat.
1 ,, was potatoes, and the remainder were pasture and meadow.

In 1846 a prize was offered for turnips, and the following entries show the extent of turnips growing in the district covered by the Society :—

	Acres of Turnips.	Acres under plough.	Size of farm. Acres.
Mr. Barrow	14	60	—
,, Atkinson	4	—	53
,, F. Scott	9½	46	108
,, Read	14	40	162
,, Simm	7	8	80
,, Kendal, Sellett Hall ..	10	40	100
,, Scott, Greenhead ..	23	100	230
,, Parker, Moss End ..	10	40	97

About 1850 the early glory of the Burton Show began to wane, and as a similar process was at work in the Milnthorpe Society, an amalgamation of the two took place in 1857, the show being held alternately at Burton and Milnthorpe. In 1862 the classes for sheep were (1) Improved breed, (2) South down or Shropshire, and (3) Crag breed in two classes, for which there were 12 competitors. At this show R. Parker exhibited his mowing machine.

Entries :—	1883.	1899.	1900.	1905.	1909.
Cattle	72	85	70	84	84
Sheep	115	107	109	90	61
Horses, road or field ..	208	69	101	112	149
,, agricultural ..		55	82	72	
Pigs	10	10	7	—	—
Crops and farms, etc. ..	89	45	55	50	71
Butter and oatcake ..	40	32	23	19	21
Roots	—	21	30	28	—
Special Prizes	—	101	86	4	Bread 28
		Poultry	239		
Total	534	525	799	459	414

A few years ago Carnforth was joined with Burton and Milnthorpe, and the show is now held at each in turn. At the annual meeting of the Society in 1909 the statement of accounts showed a balance in the bank of £35 3s. 11d., the profit on the last show being £17 4s. 6d.

The Lunesdale Agricultural Society was formed in 1839, and held its first show at Kirkby Lonsdale on October 7th in that year. There were 27 classes, which included ones for both Longhorns and Shorthorns, also a class for pigs and one for cheese. It retained the name of "*Lunesdale*" till 1862, when it was altered to "*Kirkby Lonsdale*," where the show has always been held. Following the example of the other societies, a ploughing competition was started in 1841, when there were eleven competitors. In 1844 there were three classes for Longhorns with 16 entries, but the following year was the last at which a special class was made for this breed. In 1851 there was only one entry for cheese, and it was not until 1860 that the first prize was offered for the best basket of butter, 10 lbs. At this show there were four classes for pigs, two for the small breed and two for the large breed—the first attempt to differentiate the breeds of pigs in Westmorland shows. After being suspended for two years, 1866-67, on account of cattle disease, the committee started the following year by adding poultry to their lists of classes, and added, as an attraction, a donkey race. The show was held in Green's Croft in 1877. In 1885 tenant farmer classes were added, in addition to the usual ones for Shorthorns. The horse classes were for farm

horses, saddle or harness, hunters, and leapers. The entries at this show were :—

	1883.	1890.	1900.	1909.
Cattle	60	93	96	80
Horses	145	114	147	199
Sheep	88	89	106	94
Cultivation, etc. ..	31	42	32	23
Butter and eggs ..	31	21	30	23
Poultry	119	141	206	321
Long service.	—	—	—	13
Extras	8	—	—	Bread 50
	482	500	617	803

In 1902 prizes were given for long service, and the average number of entries has been about 15 per year. An interesting innovation was made in 1909, three classes for remounts were added to the prize list. There were 29 entries for the £7 offered for prizes by the War Office—the classes were Heavy horses, Chargers, and Cobs ; one condition was that any of the horses might be claimed by the Remount Officer at the following prices: Chargers and Household Cavalry, £65 ; Cobs, £30 ; other horses, £40.

At the annual meeting in the spring of 1909 the treasurer reported a loss of £9 10s. 6d. on the year's working, making a debit balance of £11 16s. 11d., and this state of affairs was after deducting 20 per cent. from the prize money, which was done in case of a bad year.

Appleby and Kirkby Stephen Agricultural Society has a different history to the general run of shows. It started as a joint society in 1841, holding its shows alternately at Appleby and Kirkby Stephen. At the first show the sheep classes then were Leicester, Black-faced, and Herdwicks; in 1843 a class for Southdowns was instituted, and in the same year there were classes for Chatham and Victoria wheat, white globe turnips grown with Guano, Scotch cabbage, white and red onions, kidney and bullock potatoes, and rhubarb. A ploughing competition was held by the Society in the spring of each year. In 1844 the show was held in Broad Close, Appleby, when there was a class for cheese ; prizes were also offered for draining, for which there were six competitors with a total of 7000 roods. Classes for pigs, poultry, and long-wooled sheep were added in 1853. In 1860 there was a class for the

best breeding pony under 14 hands, and three years after 15/- was offered in prizes for butter. The following year there were eight entries for this prize, and at the same show a prize was offered for the best Hackney.

Hurdle leaping was a "draw" when first started in 1875, and in 1886 the horse classes were for field, road or harness; ponies; and a driving class. The show continued to be held alternately at Appleby and Kirkby Stephen till 1890, after which date the two towns formed separate societies, and held their shows independent of each other. The first Appleby Show was held on August 11th, 1891, and the first Kirkby Stephen Show on the 24th of September following.

ENTRIES.	Appleby and Ky. Stephen.	Appleby.		Kirkby Stephen.
	1890.	1892.	1909.	1892.
Cattle	71	42	48	63
Horses Agricultural / Light	93	103 / 140	171	126
Sheep	56	163	142	106
Pigs	9	7	—	9
Butter and eggs	11	20	19	21
Cheese and Bread	—	—	50	4
Dressed fowls and Crops ..	—	—	3	7
Total entries	240	475	433	336

In 1911 the Appleby Society offered upwards of £200 and gold Coronation medals for prizes.

At the Kirkby Stephen Show, in 1910, £108 15s. 6d. was paid in cash prizes, together with special prizes to the value of £5 14s. 6d., and the amount taken at the gate was £31 10s. 9d. The Society had a balance of £10 17s. 5d. in hand at the year end. The show is held in the Hills Bottom.

The Penrith Agricultural Society was founded in 1836 for the East and West Wards of Westmorland and East Cumberland. From the first there were no classes for longhorned cattle, but prizes were offered for the best crop of turnips and seeds. In 1840 the horse classes were: Agricultural and Coaching; sheep: Leicesters, Black-faced and Herdwicks. Prizes were given for length of service, men and women; implements, seeds and roots, potato-oats, swedes and yellow bullock turnips, carrots and mangel-wurzel; there were also the usual sweepstakes. In 1846 the Society became the *Cumberland*

and Westmorland Agricultural Society, holding its shows at Carlisle, 1846; Appleby, 1848, 1852; Wigton; Kirkby Stephen, 1862; Keswick; Shap, 1875; Milnthorpe, 1878; and Penrith, 1849, 1853, 1864.

At Penrith, in 1849, for the first time a prize for butter, in firkins, was offered, and at the same show, poultry were allotted eight classes, among which were Muffled Cochin China, Wattled Cochin China, Dorking, Hamburgh silver pencilled, and game fowls, and Aylesbury ducks. In 1853 there was one entry for cheese and eight for firkins of butter; at this show a £10 prize was offered for the best "Muck Midden," which was won by Wm. Atkinson, of Winderwath. At the 1852 show, at Appleby, Lord Lonsdale offered a prize of £50 for the best essay describing Westmorland agriculture—it was awarded to John Bell, barrister-at-law, Recorder of Appleby. In the following year the cattle classes were for Shorthorn and Galloways, bulls, cows, and heifers, till 1860, when Galloways were discontinued; in that year a prize was offered for turnips grown with Guano. In 1862, at Kirkby Stephen, W. H. Wakefield gave a prize for the best Hackney, and butter was shown in baskets of 10 lb. and in firkins. At the Penrith Agricultural Show in 1864 there was a competition for horse-shoeing, which attracted seven competitors. In 1878 the Cumberland and Westmorland show was held at Milnthorpe, the classes were for hunters, harness, road or field, and agricultural horses; Shorthorn and Galloway cattle; Blue-faced Leicesters, Long-wooled, Black-faced and Herdwick sheep; large and small breeds of pigs. This was the last Cumberland and Westmorland Show. Since then the shows have been held at Penrith under the auspices of the Penrith Agricultural Society.

Considering the district the Penrith show covers, it has not developed to the degree that might have been expected. The number of entries were :—

	1905.	1909.
Cattle	95 ..	116
Heavy Horses	65 ..	64
Light „	122 ..	110
Sheep	97 ..	130
Butter	10 ..	19
Honey	11 ..	—
Total	400 ..	439

The sheep classes in 1909 were for Border-Leicesters, Wensleydales, Oxford downs, Black-faced mountain, and Herdwicks.

Brough Agricultural Society: In 1848 *Brough* started a new sheep fair, and as an attraction offered prizes for Black and White-faced sheep. This was continued for a few years only, and was not the commencement of the agricultural show proper, which started its annual meeting in 1875; eleven years later the committee extended the area so as to include the whole of the East and West Wards. In 1902 the entries totalled 650, and in 1909 were nearly 800, the year previous they were 820. The cash prizes offered by the Society in 1910 were £109 9s. 6d., and many specials of small value.

The Board of Agriculture offered premiums for fell pony stallions in 1911, the first going to "Prickwillow," and the second to "Highland Laddie"—there were four entries.

Temple Sowerby established an agricultural society in 1864, it is now one of the best little shows in the Bottom of Westmorland. At the first show there were five classes for cattle and ten for sheep—Leicesters, Long-wooled, and Black-faced. In 1865 the show was held on September 7th. The next show was not held till September 10th, 1868, an interval of two years, on account of the cattle restrictions. The date of the commencement of this show is generally given as 1868. In 1891 a steeplechase, value £10, was added as an attraction. In 1901 the entries numbered 309, and in 1909, 308. Upwards of £100 was offered in prizes at the annual show on August 16th, 1911.

At *Milburn Tup Show*, in 1853, there were classes for both Black-faced and Leicester sheep. In 1851, 120 tups were shown—the highest price being £3 10s.

The Vale of Eden Agricultural Society was formed in 1888, and held its first show at Warcop on September 5th; in that year, one of the rules of the Society was that only animals which had been grazed out of doors could compete. The shows always were held at Warcop. The Society ceased to exist after 1902.

The Stainmore Agricultural Society was started in 1895, the shows being held at Mouthlock. In 1906 there were 345 entries, but the Society finished its career in 1908.

Bampton Annual Tup Show and Fair—for White-faced, Herdwick, and Black-faced tups—offered prizes also for mare and foal.

This was formed into the "*Bampton Sheep Association for the Improvement of Mountain Sheep*" for the parishes of Bampton, Shap, Askew, and Barton in 1876, the annual shows being held on Old Michaelmas Day, the original fair day. To Herdwicks six classes were allotted, Black-faced 10 classes, White-faced tups for crossing two classes. Each entry in the female classes to contain 10 ewes or gimmers. It ended its useful career a few years ago.

Crook Fair was first started in 1838. It was held on October 5th in each year, but owing to lack of support the date was changed, in 1841, to the 5th of April, when there was a sow and seven young pigs, two geese, and a gander on show, and it was held on that date till 1843, on which occasion there were only four cows and four farmers present, and the latter had a farewell dinner together at the Inn. An effort was made in 1844 to revive the fair, and a meeting was held on August 17th in that year, when it was decided to hold the fair again on the 4th of October, together with a *Show of Cattle*, etc., for prizes in 17 classes, to be followed by sports. In this form it continued till 1847, after which date the show met with varying success, for keen competitors sprang up when the Staveley Agricultural Society was formed in 1851 and the Underbarrow and Crosthwaite Society in 1859; in spite of these it struggled gamely on till 1863, when its final gathering was held on the date of the original fair, October 5th. This show was a failure on account of a drove of Irish cattle which were reported to be suffering from the "distemper" or "slavering disease" being turned into the show-field the night previous. The owners of stock drove their animals home again, and the rain, which fell in torrents, completed the discomfiture of the little society.

The High Borrow Bridge Cattle Show was started in conjunction with the fair held there on the 12th of September, 1848. The show was limited to Borrowdale, Fawcett Forest, Whitwell and Selside, Longsleddale, Whinfell, Bretherdale and Birbeck Fells; one of the rules was that no fat cattle could compete for the prizes. The sheep classes were for ram of the Horned Fell breed, half-bred lambs of a Fell cross, and Herdwicks. In 1857 the name and venu were changed to *Selside, Grayrigg, and Mountain District Agricultural Society* and the shows held at Grayrigg, when the classes for sheep were Improved breed, Horned Fell sheep, and Horned gimmer lambs of a Fell cross.

In 1860 there were thirteen entries for four prizes for ponies not over 14 hands high. At the show in 1862 butter prizes were first offered for 10 lb. baskets, when there were seven entries, and five entries for cheese, the value of the prizes in each class being 12/6. For ponies not above 14 hands there were 20 entries. Poultry was shown this year in six classes. In 1864, although there were prizes for mangels, there were no entries, though there were 12 for swedes and three for yellow turnips. The sheep classes in 1884 were improved Leicesters, half-bred of a Fell cross, and Rough Fell other than Scotch, while in 1909 they were improved Leicester, Blue-faced suitable for crossing purposes, half-bred of a Fell cross, and Rough Fell; at the same show there were 13 classes for Shorthorns, including a silver medal for the best male and female; the horses were divided into road or field, agricultural and Hackneys. There were prizes also for butter, eggs, and dressed poultry. The entries in 1900 were: Cattle, 65; sheep, 58; horses, 71; dogs, 6; butter, 17; eggs, 12; honey and bread, 6; and green crops, 34; a total entry of 269. In 1909 the total reached 312.

The Staveley Agricultural Society held its first show on October 8th, 1851. The classes for sheep included Improved breed, Southdown, cross of any breed, Herdwicks, and Fell breed. On May 9th, 1853, the Society instituted the Prize Sheep Shearing Meeting at Windermere for (1) Leicesters and half-bred sheep and (2) Fell-bred sheep, men and boys in each class in the two styles (1) over and over and (2) country fashion. Owing to the extreme coldness of the day the meeting had to be postponed, although large crowds of people had assembled to see the novel competition. The meeting, however, took place on June 20th. In the class for clipping in the "country fashion" there were 18 entries, and the time occupied in clipping three sheep varied from 26 minutes to 69 minutes. In the "round and round" class there were 13 entries, and the time occupied in clipping three sheep was from 61 to 107 minutes. The report of the judges was that the clipping done in the "round and round" fashion was much neater and closer than the "country fashion," but the time occupied considerably longer.

In August of the same year, 1853, the Society changed its name to the *Windermere Agricultural Society*, which became a migratory

body, holding its exhibitions at Ambleside, Hawkshead, Bowness, Birthwaite, and Staveley. In the show at Ambleside the cattle classes included Shorthorns, Galloways, and Highland Scots, and there were also six poultry classes. In 1857 the Society started a ploughing competition at Staveley, which very quickly assumed large proportions, and on March 6th, 1860, so popular had this meeting become that over 2000 persons were present to witness the work, when six silver cups, value £20, and money prizes were awarded. The teams competing for the prizes included a team of oxen belonging to J. H. Wilson; both iron and wood ploughs were employed on this occasion.

The show was held at Bowness in 1862, the sheep classes being for Leicesters, Shropshires or Southdowns, Herdwicks, and Black-faced; in the following year there were five classes and a challenge cup for Herdwicks. In 1864, at Hawkshead, there were seven classes for Herdwicks, also classes for Leicester Herdwick and Shropshire Herdwick cross, but there were no entries in the latter.

After the show held at Bowness in 1865, there was a small balance in hand, after paying all expenses, which was placed in the bank. There was no show the following year owing to cattle disease, which appears also to have killed the energy of the committee. In 1902 the funds had accumulated to about £60, and the society was resuscitated. The show was held in a field near Bowness Bay on the Parsonage Farm, where it has been held annually since. Financially, the show has not been a success, and just manages to exist. In 1909 the number of entries were: Farm stock, 9; cattle (shorthorns), 70; sheep, 61; horses, 134; butter, etc., 63; total, 337. The sheep classes included improved White or Blue-faced, half-breds, Herdwicks, Scotch or Black-faced, and Rough Fell. In 1911, £181 4s. was offered by the society in cash prizes together with seven silver cups and three silver medals, given by the Shire, Clydesdale and Hackney Societies; a lady's bicycle and other special prizes for competition in 74 classes.

The Crosthwaite and Underbarrow Agricultural Society held its first show in 1859—it was a strong competitor to its small neighbour Crook, but being in a better agricultural district has managed to pay its way for 50 years.

At first the sheep classes were confined to sheep of the Improved breed—a significant fact which indicates the better nature of the

land from which it drew its entries, confirmed by the prizes offered for the best field of rye grass.

Each year it is the last of the shows to be held in the southern part of the county, and is spoken of as "T'lile Royal."

The number of entries in 1896 was 342, in 1899 the entries fell to 216, and in 1909 they numbered 427, made up from cattle 71, sheep 54, horses 114, pigs 13, butter, eggs, etc., 101, and farms, crops, stocks, and roots 74.

At the annual meeting of the society in 1909 the treasurer reported a balance of £38 13s. 4d., including a gain of £14 12s. 8d. on the previous year's show.

The Orton Agricultural Society was founded in 1860, and the first show was held on the 20th September that year; there were two classes for Ponies, and the sheep classes consisted of White-faced, Black-faced, and Herdwicks. At the spring fair, May 3rd, in 1862, the society offered a prize of £1 10s. for the best Agricultural stallion and £1 for the best Pony stallion. In 1863 the Herdwick classes were increased to four, but the society ended after the 1865 show—the cattle disease regulations in 1866-67 proving too much for the committee.

The Shap Agricultural Society. At the first agricultural show, held at Shap on the 3rd September, 1861, there were three classes for Ponies not exceeding 13 hands with 17 entries. The sheep classes were for Leicesters, Long-wooled, Black-faced, and Herdwicks. In 1864 the show was held on the "Fair Hill," and hurdle leaping was added as an attraction. The total number of entries in 1895 was 375; 1905, 426; and over 400 in 1909, in which year the sheep classes were for White-faced and Rough mountain sheep, six classes for each, and half-bred sheep from Black-faced or Herdwick ewes, also in six classes. Fell Ponies have always been a feature of the show—in 1909 there were five classes for Ponies not exceeding 13 hands 2 inches high with 18 entries, including the special prizes offered by the Polo and Riding Pony Society for the best Fell Pony mare in foal or with foal at foot not exceeding 14 hands, registered or eligible for the Fell Section of the Stud Book, for which there were five entries, in addition to these prizes in 1911 the Board of Agriculture offered two premiums for Fell Pony stallions of £5 and £2 10s. registered in or eligible for the Stud Book. The first

was awarded to John Relph's "Dalesman," and the second to John Hudson's "Dreadnought." There were eight entries.

The Dufton Agricultural Society was founded on October 20th, 1863, when prizes were offered for sheep. It was at first principally a ram show, and it was not till 1876 that classes were added for cattle, wool, and roots. In 1883 the Honorary Secretary, Deighton, who had served in that capacity for 12 years, was presented with a silver teapot. In 1887 it was called the "Cattle and Ram Show," and held on October 19th on "The Green." In 1891 the entries numbered over 350; 1903, 560; and in 1909 there were over 600. This show is now known as the "Fellside Royal." There are classes at this show for "Dales" sheep, *i.e.*, Swaledale sheep.

The Kendal Farmers' Club was formed on 23rd November, 1861, at a meeting called by the Mayor in the Old Town Hall. John Wakefield was elected President and Stephen Brunskill, Secretary, *pro. tem.* Subscription 5/- per annum, and the objects of the club: "Discussion on subjects connected with farming; the analysation of artificial manures; and to form a library on agricultural subjects." The first meeting was held on December 7th, when W. H. Wakefield was elected secretary.

W. E. Maude, in a paper before the Club in 1863, showed that in four years there was a balance in favour of grazing as against the four-course system of £3 10s. 6d. per acre. In another paper in the same year, W. Key, of Casterton, notes that the four-course system is generally employed—but he advocated the eating of turnips on the land and a five years' course: (1) oats; (2) turnips, one half swedes the other half common, eaten by sheep; (3) barley or oats with grass seeds; (4) seeds pastured; and (5) seeds pastured. The seeds for two years consisting of 5 lbs. alsike clover, 1 lb. Timothy, 12 quarts Paceys perennial rye grass, 12 quarts Italian rye grass, and 8 lbs. Cocksfoot per acre. At this time sheep were taken in on turnips at 4d. to 6d. per week.

In 1864 the price of seeds were: Alsike, 9d. to 10d. per lb.; red, 7d. per lb.; white, 7d., 8d., and 9d. per lb.; rib, 4d.; Timothy, 4d.; Paceys perennial, 7/- per bushel; Italian rye, 4/- per bushel; Cocksfoot, 5/- per bushel; Vetches, 6/- per bushel; and cow grass, 9d. per lb.

The second annual meeting was held in January, 1864, when the secretary reported a membership of 193 and a balance in hand of £42. Hy. Hoggarth was appointed secretary in 1867—his son is now secretary.

In 1895 the club made a report to the Central Chamber of Agriculture with regard to the effects of the late agricultural depression on farming in South Westmorland. The district reported on is an area of about 12 miles round Kendal—the farming, mainly pastoral, devoted to dairying and the breeding and rearing of stock. The proportion of arable land to pasture in the higher districts is 5 to 7 per cent., intermediate districts 10 to 12 per cent., and in the lower districts 15 to 20 per cent. The rents in low land district average 30/- per acre, in the intermediate district 15/- to 20/- per acre, enclosed fell land 2/- to 4/- per acre, and where improved 6/- to 8/- per acre. Reductions and remissions of rent on the five largest estates of from 6,000 to 40,000 acres 12 to 20 per cent. Sheep farms are now recovering the difference. The selling value of land has fallen two-fold. The demand for farms has been well sustained. No farms have been unoccupied or taken in hand by the landlords. At the present time the profits provide a bare living for the tenant. The value of live stock has fallen in the last 10 or 12 years as follows: Calving cows, 30 per cent.; store stock, 25 per cent.; fat beef, 35 per cent.; sheep fell 25 per cent. up to two years ago but have recovered 5 to 10 per cent of the fall. Labourers and farm servants' wages have remained practically stationary. Machinery is more used. There has been no alteration in the system of farming, but there is less ploughing. Subjects of complaint: Excessive railway rates, unequal rating of property, and excessive taxation of land.

"In no county have landlords been called upon to sacrifice so little during the recent agricultural depression as in Westmorland," wrote A. B. Taylor in 1890. "The market is overstocked with people looking for small farms."

In 1899 F. Punchard, writing to the *Estates Gazette*, says: "Small farms have obtained as a rule higher rents—there have been plenty of applicants," and in 1900 he writes: "The letting of farms at old rents or even at slightly advanced ones, has been a less difficult matter, especially as agricultural prospects have, on the whole, been very good throughout the year."

The report of the club for the year ending 1908 showed that there were 230 members, and the sum spent on manures was £1010 and on seeds £202 12s. 10d., the credit balance being £109 11s. 8d. The principal objects of the club are now entirely the sale of manures and seeds under guaranteed analysis, and even this is declining, there being a decrease of 93 tons of manure sold in the year under review.

The Kendal Union Cattle Assurance Association was formed in 1865 to meet any loss occasioned by cattle plague; in October of that year 3,610 head of cattle were insured, this number was increased to 6,842 head, which were insured for £76,600, there being 290 members; by January, 1869, 2,600 head of the value of £28,000 were withdrawn. On the 1st of April, 1876, it was resolved to dissolve the association, no claims having been made. The final meeting was held on August 10th in that year, with Rowland Parker as chairman, and the balance sheet passed :—

Receipts.	£	s.	d.	Payments.	£	s.	d.
Balance in hand ..	554	14	3	Treasurer: Salary seven years	14	14	0
Bank interest	2	9	4	Stamps and stationery	2	4	0
				Law charges	21	15	3
				Registration charges ..	8	18	0
				Printing	3	4	0
				Use of rooms	0	7	6
				Liquidator	12	12	0
				Returned to members	493	8	10
	£557	3	7		£557	3	7

Henry Hoggarth,
Liquidator.

A similar society was formed at Appleby, with the title of the *Appleby Rinderpest Prevention Association*, in which there were 280 members with a guarantee of £4,500, it was dissolved in January, 1867, there being no claims, the money was returned to the members.

In 1845 a *Farmers' Mutual Protection Association* was formed for Selside and Whitwell. On entrance each farmer joining within three months paid ¼d. in the £ on his county rating, if he entered after that period he paid ½d. in £. The annual subscription was 3d. in the £

on the same rating paid quarterly. This was an insurance society to provide compensation in case of death among their animals. No farmer, where a known infectious disease existed on his farm, was allowed to join. Strict rules were drawn up, one of them being that three members of the committee had to view any animal which was sick in order to fix its value.

In 1865, owing to the cattle plague scare, the total membership increased to eighty; for the last 16 years ¾d. in the £ on the county rating had covered all losses, but now, in the case of loss of cattle from any contagious disease, the owner was only to receive three-quarter value. The business of the association was conducted by the treasurer and secretary and a committee of two members from each township. An increased rate was to be levied till the funds exceed £500. This association ceased to exist many years ago.

The Vale of Eden Agricultural Co-operative Society was formed in 1873. At the first general meeting, held at Appleby in June in the following year, it was reported that there were over 100 members, and that after paying all preliminary and other expenses there was a balance of nearly £50 in hand. £3,550 had been expended on manures, seeds, and feeding stuffs during the first year's working. By 1880 the operations of the Society had greatly increased, the turnover in that year being manures £3,108, feeding stuffs £2,585, and seeds £290.

For the year ending December 31st, 1911, the total amount of feeding stuffs, manures, and seeds sold was £2,761 19s. 5d., showing a gross profit of £235 19s. 5d., and a net profit of £43 10s. 6d., out of which a dividend of 4 per cent. was paid which absorbed £18 3s., the balance going to the reserve fund, which totalled £174 6s. 3d. The officers of the management committee are: Wm. Dent, Bolton, chairman; Ed. Thompson, Long Marton, vice-chairman; and J. W. Sisson, Temple Sowerby, secretary and treasurer.

The Cumberland and Westmorland Chamber of Agriculture was formed in 1893, and in 1897 it was decided to disband the Penrith Farmers' Club, which was founded in 1851, and join forces with the newly formed Chamber. At the time this took place H. C. Howard was chairman and W. R. Mounsey, secretary of the club. The principal papers read before the club were printed and circulated among the members in 1864.

The number of members belonging to the Chamber in 1911 was about 106, of whom 46 were in arrear with their subscriptions to the amount of £34 10s. 6d. The annual subscription is 5/-.

The Chamber has never had any influence on Westmorland agriculture, its few and hurried meetings, which are always held in Carlisle on Saturday afternoons after the market is over, are not attended by Westmorland farmers, and except in its name it does not in any way represent the agricultural interests of the county.

XVIII.—THE COUNTY COUNCIL.

THE first meeting of the County Council was held at Kendal on the 7th of February, 1889, and in the following year a Technical Instruction Committee was formed under the Act of 1889. The sum of £800 per annum was allotted by the committee to agriculture and kindred sciences, which was mainly devoted to courses of lectures on subjects relating to agriculture at village centres throughout the county, each centre being managed by a local committee. For the session 1891-92 there were 333 students on the registers with an average attendance of 205, in the following year the numbers were 190 and 116 respectively. In 1895 the sum of £25 was given for prizes for ploughing, fence-walling, and hedging; this was increased to £30 in the following year, and at a later period to £50; it was divided between three or four of the local ploughing associations each year in turn on their applying for a grant.

Experimental plots were early started at various centres in the county, the chief of which were at Levens, Well Heads, Underley, Lowther, and Williamsgill, a sum of £100 a year being voted for this work. In 1896 a special committee reported with regard to the experimental plots that "they doubted whether the results from these justify the time and money spent upon them," but they were not finally given up till 1903, when the secretary prepared a summary of the results for the last seven years, which showed that the unmanured plots had almost equal value with the manured plots.

James Bateman was the first secretary of the committee, and held the post till he died in 1898, when C. J. R. Tipper was appointed, and he still holds the position of organizing secretary to the County Education Committee.

In 1896 the County Council jointly, with the Cumberland County Council, rented Newton Rigg Farm, which is situated about a mile and a half from Penrith, for an experimental school and dairy farm, the expenses being shared in the proportion of three for Cumberland to one for Westmorland. The first capital outlay for Westmorland was £350 with a contribution of £100 per annum for annual expenses,

a further £100 was contributed towards capital expenditure in 1899, when a complete cheese dairy was added. The Cumberland County Council bought the farm, in 1899, for £7,000, and repaid the Westmorland capital expenditure by annual sums of £50, the rights being reserved to the Westmorland County Council to send pupils as before.

The farm consists of 114 acres, three-fourths of which is grass. together with good house and buildings—the house affording accommodation for the manager and his wife, trained dairy teacher, and twelve resident pupils.

The farm is managed by a committee of seven governors, five of whom are appointed by the Cumberland and two by the Westmorland County Council—the representatives of the latter authority at first being F. Punchard and A. Dobson, the former being elected chairman of the governors, with C. Courtney Hodgson, of Carlisle, as secretary.

The instruction provided for female pupils from March to October was at first four courses of six weeks each, but owing to lack of pupils in the summer it was changed to three courses of eight weeks each, instruction being given during each course in the composition of milk, butter, cheese, skim-milk, butter-milk, and whey; the feeding and management of dairy cows and calves, secretion of milk, and influences which affect the quantity and quality of milk; the feeding values of foodstuffs, rations and feeding values of skim-milk, butter-milk and whey; milking, milk registering, cream separation, and management; butter, cheese, and soft cheese making; management and rearing of poultry and farm book-keeping. Their time-table being:—

6-30 a.m. Milking, separating milk, calf and poultry feeding.
8 a.m. Breakfast, make beds.
9 a.m. to 12-30 p.m. Practical dairy work.
12-30 p.m. Dinner.
2 to 3-30 p.m. Work in dairy and calf feeding. } Half holiday on
3-30 to 4-30 p.m. Lessons in lecture-room. } Saturday.
4-30 p.m. Tea.
6 p.m. Milking, separating, calf and poultry feeding.
7-30 to 8-30 p.m. Private study and preparation.
8-30 p.m. Supper.
10 p.m. Bed-bell. Lights out 10-30 p.m.

The instruction provided for male pupils consists of one course of 16 weeks, from November to March, the syllabus being: Farm chemistry, botany, anatomy and physiology, principles and practice of agriculture, farm book-keeping, land measuring, farm mensuration and veterinary science. Their time-table is:—

7 a.m. Milking, separating milk, and tending cattle.
8 a.m. Breakfast.
9 to 11 a.m. Farm science according to syllabus.
11 a.m. to 12-30 p.m. Farm book-keeping and mensuration.
12-30 p.m. Dinner.
1-30 to 4-30 p.m. Dairy-work twice a week. Land measuring and other outdoor work once a week. Half holidays on Wednesday and Saturday.
4-30 p.m. Tea.
6 p.m. Milking and separating milk and tending stock.
7 to 8-30 p.m. Private study and preparation.
8-30 p.m. Supper.
10 p.m. Bed-bell. Lights out 10-30 p.m.

The school is open to the sons and daughters of farmers and farm labourers, the fees payable for those who did not gain a scholarship being 10/- per week, which covers board, lodging, and tuition fees.

The Westmorland County Council has the right to nominate 18 pupils each year. At first only five free scholarships were offered, but by 1901 they had been increased to 18, and in addition an agricultural scholarship of £35 per year was open to pupils who had been through the farm course, it was tenable at the Durham College of Science, afterwards transferred to the Armstrong College, Newcastle, and was renewable up to three years, but only one could be held at one time.

Westmorland has always filled more than its share of places—students often occupying the vacant places of the sister county.

In 1903 arrangements were made for lectures and demonstrations on horticulture, the first courses being held at Kendal, Lyth, Appleby, Kirkby Thore, and Endmoor; in the same year lectures and demonstrations were started on poultry and bee-keeping.

In April, 1903, the thanks of the County Council were tendered to the Technical Instruction Committee, which had carried on its educational work since 1890, on their being superseded by the formation

of the Education Committee of the Council under the Education Act of 1902.

In January, 1905, a Joint Agricultural Committee was agreed to for the two counties, composed of 12 Cumberland and 8 Westmorland representatives, the Governors of the Farm School to be appointed from the members of the Joint Committee. At the first meeting of the committee F. Punchard was appointed chairman. In this year a small field was bought and added to the farm at a cost of £120 by the Cumberland County Council.

The contributions from the County Council for the year 1905-6 were :—

	£	s.	d.
Contribution to Newton Rigg	100	0	0
Scholarships to Newton Rigg..	60	0	0
Exhibition to Armstrong College	35	0	0
Horticulture	76	7	7
Agricultural Experiments	25	0	0
Dairy Van	78	15	10
Poultry Keeping and Agricultural Lectures ..	11	9	0
Other expenses	7	4	6
	£393	16	11

On the death of F. Punchard, G. H. Pattinson was appointed a Farm Governor in his place, R. Richardson, of Brougham, being the other Westmorland representative. An experimental fruit plot was started in Lyth in 1907 at a cost of £21. In 1907 a course of six Forestry lectures was given at Penrith and Keswick, with an average attendance of 27 and 23 pupils respectively.

The contribution to Newton Rigg from 1909 was increased to £150.

In 1910 a summer holiday course was started at Newton Rigg, from August 8th to 20th, for school teachers, consisting of practical horticulture with special reference to school gardens, field botany, soils, poultry, and bee keeping. Twenty studentships of £2 each were offered towards the expenses of the pupils, of these 15 from Cumberland and 4 from Westmorland were taken up.

For the first time the Farm School received a Government Grant of £100 for the year 1907-8, which has since been annually renewed.

W. T. Laurence was appointed manager and lecturer at the farm when it was first taken over by the counties—a position which he still continues to fill, carrying on series of investigations with crops and manures, and values of feeding stuffs for cattle and sheep—the value of cross-breeding and profitable rearing and fattening of sheep being an outstanding feature of his experiments.

The County Council, for a nominal fee, undertakes the analysis of fertilisers and feeding stuffs, the number of samples examined in 1897 was 54, all of which, with but one exception, were found to be satisfactory.

XIX.—POPULATION.

THE population of Westmorland during the past century has increased by 24,000 the official returns for decennial periods being as follows, the increase or decrease per cent. being also noted :—

	1801	..	40,805	..	..	+4.3, 1861	..	60,817
+12.5,	1811	..	45,922	..	..	+6.9, 1871	..	65,010
+11.8,	1821	..	51,359	..	..	—1.3, 1881	..	64,191
+ 7.2,	1831	..	55,041	..	..	+3.0, 1891	..	66,098
+ 2.6,	1841	..	56,454	..	..	—2.7, 1901	..	64,409
+ 3.2,	1851	..	58,287	..	..	—1.3, 1911	..	63,575

The details of the 1801 census, however, do not correspond with the above official figures. A Justice of the Peace wrote a pamphlet on this subject in 1802, pointing out errors "amounting to a defect of near 1,200 inhabitants in two parishes only."

CENSUS, 1801.

	Persons.		Persons chiefly employed in Agriculture.	Persons chiefly employed in Trade Manufacture and Handicrafts.	Total number of Persons.
	Male.	Female.			
East Ward	5,339	5,884	3,865	896	11,223
Kendal Ward ..	6,946	6,480	3,531	2,271	13,426
Lonsdale Ward ..	1,304	1,325	727	257	2,629
West Ward	3,028	3,124	3,592	634	6,152
Town of—					
K. Kendal	2,950	3,942	151	3,729	6,892
K. Lonsdale ..	598	685	273	781	1,283
Appleby Gaol ..	10	2	2	5	12
Total ..	20,175	21,442	12,141	8,673	41,617

In a return made to the House of Lords of this census in 1805 the total population is given as 41,876.

POPULATION OF PARISHES, 1801–1901.

Parish.	1801.	1811.	1821.	1831.	1841.	1851.	1861.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.
EAST WARD.											
Appleby St. Lawrence	711	1,100	1,341	1,459	1,354	1,453	1,569	1,680	1,456	1,235	1,148
„ St. Michael	908	1,060	1,275	1,264	1,165	1,256	1,255	1,545	1,443	1,458	1,455
Asby	357	388	421	436	407	412	440	492	496	424	387
Brough	1,437	1,513	1,837	1,882	1,694	1,533	1,728	1,397	1,311	1,360	1,282
Crosby Garrett	245	260	273	286	274	277	306	643	295	263	268
Dufton	392	489	511	554	466	488	495	471	414	368	307
Kirkby Stephen	2,515	2,515	2,712	2,798	2,850	2,753	3,531	4,120	3,157	3,124	2,910
Kirkby Thore	783	914	1,051	1,231	1,171	1,104	1,153	1,290	1,175	1,031	988
Long Marton	432	599	714	819	804	762	762	834	709	620	595
Musgrave (Great)	159	165	188	179	167	175	192	187	182	175	174
Newbiggin	126	136	152	140	140	114	107	116	139	116	128
Ormside	171	195	202	190	190	198	188	686	212	208	171
Orton	1,230	1,333	1,525	1,501	1,449	1,456	1,615	1,665	1,917	1,847	1,925
Ravenstonedale	1,138	1,091	1,059	1,036	973	939	1,264	998	889	846	838
Warcop	707	673	713	680	705	740	806	813	720	652	642
WEST WARD.											
Askham	448	466	517	587	635	616	503	483	513	518	513
Bampton..	600	595	614	636	579	533	541	559	537	475	452
Barton	1,060	1,186	1,212	1,537	1,668	1,860	1,808	1,894	1,750	1,779	1,750
Brougham	167	164	143	171	249	179	239	250	296	295	279
Cliburn	157	161	205	229	251	259	367	304	279	258	213
Clifton	219	219	283	288	288	289	342	341	393	337	330
Crosby Ravensworth	789	764	863	928	909	971	927	909	784	745	744
Lowther	373	560	599	494	470	494	427	423	470	438	383
Morland	1,511	1,695	1,911	1,940	1,923	1,945	1,927	1,815	1,787	1,604	1,510
Shap	848	795	969	1,084	996	1,009	991	1,270	1,416	1,260	1,537
KENDAL WARD.											
Beetham	1,248	1,372	1,618	1,639	1,656	1,655	1,510	1,585	1,874	2,000	2,280
Grasmere	1,338	1,461	1,778	2,083	1,681	2,129	2,347	2,869	2,830	4,604	4,621
Heversham	3,063	3,364	3,996	4,162	4,405	4,432	4,300	4,349	4,602	4,619	4,215
Kendal	12,558	13,501	15,976	18,000	18,027	18,333	18,600	20,113	20,408	21,839	20,967
Windermere	1,153	1,186	1,441	1,632	2,498	3,280	4,223	4,939	5,713	5,136	5,930
LONSDALE WARD.											
Kirkby Lonsdale	3,061	3,235	3,669	3,949	4,178	4,184	4,365	4,084	4,026	4,169	3,599
Burton	1,182	1,330	1,642	2,000	2,387	2,559	2,118	2,006	2,121	2,412	1,868

Note.—The township of Old Hutton and Holmescales is entirely shown in Kendal Ancient Parish, whereas it is partly in Burton-in-Kendal Ancient Parish, and the township of Undermillbeck entirely in Windermere Ancient Parish; whereas it is partly in Kendal Ancient Parish. Ambleside township is situated in Grasmere Ancient Parish and Windermere Ancient Parish; entire population 1801-31 and 1891, 1901 included in Grasmere Ancient Parish.

Owing to the various occupational headings given for the different censuses not being similar, the cases are not strictly comparable.

AGRICULTURAL OCCUPATIONS.

1801.	*Persons* chiefly employed in Agriculture ..	12,141
1821.	*Families* chiefly employed in Agriculture ..	5,096
1831.	*Families* chiefly employed in Agriculture ..	4,454

Agriculture :—

Male Occupiers employing Labourers ..	1,435
Male Occupiers not employing Labourers	1,685
Male Labourers employed in Agriculture	3,474

	ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY.							
	1871.		1881.		1891.		1901.	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Farmers, Graziers ..	2443	252	2379	210	2380	210	2236	234
Farmers', Graziers' Sons, Daughters, and other relatives assisting in the work of the Farm (so returned)	976	904	1130	—*b*	991*b*	—	1193*c*	280
Farm Bailiffs, Foremen ..	72	—	81	—	68	—	97	—
Shepherds	51	—	77	—	87	—	108	—
Agricultural Labourers— In charge of cattle / In charge of horses / Not otherwise distinguished.	1415*a*	36*a*	2994	192	2766	107	321 543 1227	22 — 2
Agricultural Machines— Proprietors, Attendants	—	—	2	—	4	—	4	—
Others engaged in Agriculture	17	—	6	—	7	—	27	1
Total	4974	1192	6669	402	6303	317	5756	539

NOTES.—*a* At the Census of 1871, 1,945 Males and 283 Females were returned as "Farm servants (indoor)."

b Only male relatives living with the farmer or grazier were abstracted.

c Including 85 under 15 years of age.

XX.—LAND HOLDING.

ON all the large estates in the East and West Wards, that is the Eden Valley district, belonging to Lord Lonsdale, Lord Hothfield, and M. Crackanthorpe, and that district generally, with the exception of the estates belonging to M. Gibson of Ravenstonedale and J. Wakefield of Sedgwick, the incoming tenant takes possession on Candlemas day, the 2nd of February—all manure left on the farm being claimed by the owner.

In the southern portion of the county land is taken over on the 5th of April and buildings on the 12th of May, but where there is ploughing the arable portion is taken over on the 14th of February; pastures on the 5th of April and buildings on the 12th of May, a provision being that horses and man of the incoming tenant have to be housed after the 14th of February, but now this is not uncommonly arranged by an allowance being made for man and horses.

In the arable portions of the county the farms are worked on a four or five course system: a provision which is very often made in the agreements or leases is that not more than a certain number of acres have to be broken up each year. Generally, the system is: first, oats or other white crop; second, turnips, with a limited quantity of potatoes; third, barley or wheat, sown with a sufficient quantity of seeds, to be pastured not later than the 11th of November, or if they are pastured after that date and the farm is changing hands the sitting tenant forfeits his seed bill to the incoming tenant; fourth, seeds mown or pastured; and fifth, pastured. A rule which is generally followed is to always have a green crop or fallow between two white crops—a penalty attaching to taking two successive grain crops.

Yearly agreements are the most common tenure at the present time, though in the early nineties, when agricultural depression was most severe, leases were very much more common than they are to-day,

extending to 21 years, many of which were allowed to be broken by the landlords. On some of the largest estates no leases have ever been granted, and there are instances where generation after generation of a family have continued on a yearly tenancy.

During the century the county has passed through three tenancy periods: first period, yearly tenancies or short leases to five years, second period, leases become general and for longer periods, nine to twenty-one years, and a third period showing a return to yearly tenancies or short leases.

In 1870 a classification of holdings was made for the first time by the Returning Officers to the Privy Council.

Number of Holdings.						Percentage of Holdings.		
Not exceeding 20 acres.		Above 20 and not exceeding 100 acres.		Above 100 acres.	Total.	Not exceeding 20 acres.	Above 20 and not exceeding 100 acres.	Above 100 acres.
Not exceeding 5 acres.	From 5 to 20 acres.	From 20 to 50 acres.	From 50 to 100 acres.					
406	857	895	823	642	3623	35	47	18

In that year the lowest proportion of holdings not exceeding 20 acres in English counties was Westmorland and Cumberland with 35 per cent., the highest being the West Riding of Yorkshire with 64 per cent.

In 1871 the following return was made with regard to holdings under 20 acres in extent:—

No. of Returns from Holdings under 20 acres.	Acreage of Holdings under 20 acres.			Number of Live Stock on Holdings under 20 acres on 25th June, 1871.			
	Total acreage.	Under permanent Grass.	Under Tillage or Arable.	Horses.	Cows and other Cattle.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.
1,169	9,811	8,202	1,609	539	3,203	8,804	1,111

Further information is obtained through the returns of 1872 with regard to small holdings of $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 acre and 1 to 5 acres:—

Holdings of ¼ acre but under 1 acre.		Holdings 1 to 5 acres, both inclusive.							No. of Live Stock on Holdings 1 to 5 acres.			
		Total No. of such Holdings.	Altogether under Permanent Pasture.		Partly Permanent Pasture and partly or all Arable Land.				Horses of all kinds	Cows and other Cattle	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs.
Total of such Holdings.	Total acreage of such Holdings.		No. of Holdings.	Total acreage.	No. of Holdings.	Acreage of Permanent Pasture.	Acreage of Arable Land. Under Corn Crops.	Acreage of Arable Land. Under Green Crops.				
10	5	350	275	824	75	63	73	73	101	353	455	247

In 1873 the number of garden allotments under one acre, detached from cottages or other houses, was given in the returns, the number for Westmorland being 52 with an area of 6 acres, in 1886 the number was 295, and in 1890 the number of such allotments had risen to 950.

Returns of Agricultural Holdings were made in 1875, 1880, 1885, and 1890, of which the following is a summary relating to Westmorland :—

Year.	Above 1 acre and not exceeding 5 acres.	Above 5 acres and not exceeding 20 acres.	Above 20 acres and not exceeding 50 acres.	Above 50 acres and not exceeding 100 acres.	Above 100 acres and not exceeding 300 acres.	Above 300 acres and not exceeding 500 acres.	Above 500 acres and not exceeding 1000 acres.	Above 1000 acres.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1875		2,134*		821	575	66	26	2
1880		2,229*		814	642	60	28	3
1885	495*	792	819	790	641	64	31	3
1890	549*	831	830	†	†	†	†	†

A special report was made of allotments and small holdings by the Board of Agriculture and the Inland Revenue Department in 1890, that relating to Westmorland is contained in the following page.

* Holdings of exactly one acre were included in the Returns made prior to 1895.

† Holdings above 50 acres were not enumerated in 1890.

PARISHES AND TOWNSHIPS.	ALLOTMENTS (detached from Cottages).			SMALL HOLDINGS.									
				Of ¼ but under 1 Acre.		Of 1 to 5 Acres (both inclusive)		From 5 to 20 Acres.		From 20 to 50 Acres.		Total Number of Small Holdings to 50 Acres (inclusive).	Number of such Holdings Owned by the Occupiers.
	Under ¼ of an Acre.	Of ¼ but under 1 Acre.	Total.	Total Number of such Holdings.	Number of such Holdings Owned by the Occupiers.	Total Number of such Holdings.	Number of such Holdings Owned by the Occupiers.	Total Number of such Holdings.	Number of such Holdings Owned by the Occupiers.	Total Number of such Holdings.	Number of such Holdings Owned by the Occupiers.		
County of Westmorland.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Appleby and Scattergate ..	—	—	—	1	—	8	1	19	1	9	1	37	3
Asby	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	12	4	17	1	30	6
Askham	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	6	2	4	—	23	2
Bampton	—	—	—	—	—	5	1	13	1	20	4	38	6
Barton	32	—	32	1	—	16	4	28	2	26	5	71	11
Beetham	—	—	—	7	—	16	7	29	10	21	6	73	23
Bongate	—	—	—	1	1	21	10	23	2	21	3	66	16
Brough and Hillbeck.. ..	—	—	—	1	—	12	—	20	5	19	2	52	7
Brougham	—	—	—	1	—	3	1	1	1	—	—	5	2
Burton	17	4	21	2	1	25	5	17	2	18	1	62	9
Casterton	7	1	8	—	—	5	1	5	—	9	1	19	2
Clifton	—	—	—	2	—	4	1	1	1	3	—	10	2
Crosby Garrett, Soulby, Smardale, and Waitby	—	—	—	2	—	7	3	17	2	21	1	47	6
Crosby Ravensworth	—	—	—	1	—	8	1	9	1	9	4	27	6
Dufton	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	10	1	7	1	21	4
Grasmere	35	1	36	7	4	56	15	54	10	38	5	155	34
Hartley and Winton	—	—	—	1	—	14	—	13	2	11	2	39	4
Heversham	65	3	68	11	2	51	8	58	11	51	7	171	28
Kaber and Brough Sowerby .	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	11	5	10	1	24	7
Kendal	640	11	651	7	1	96	13	156	17	157	17	416	48
Kirkby Lonsdale	89	2	91	2	—	17	2	40	3	43	3	102	8
Kirkby Stephen, Wharton, and Nateby	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	21	3	19	2	56	5
Kirkby Thore	—	—	—	—	—	10	2	14	4	1	—	25	6
Langdale and Raisbeck ..	—	—	—	1	1	6	1	5	—	9	1	21	3
Long Marton and Knock ..	—	—	—	1	1	6	2	24	4	12	—	43	7
Lowther	—	—	—	1	—	12	—	2	—	5	1	20	1
Mallerstang	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	4	—	15	1	21	1
Mansergh	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	3	—
Milburn and Newbiggin ..	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	10	1	5	1	18	3
Morland	—	—	—	6	3	18	3	49	11	35	4	108	21
Musgrave	—	—	—	1	—	5	—	5	1	4	1	15	2
Ormside	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	4	1	2	—	9	2
Orton and Birbeck Fells ..	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	17	5	25	3	45	8
Ravenstonedale	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	24	3	53	5	78	8
Shap	—	—	—	—	—	15	4	19	5	30	1	64	10
Stainmore	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	10	2	27	5	40	7
Tebay and Bretherdale ..	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	6	1	21	6	29	7
Warcop	—	—	—	—	—	7	2	9	3	5	2	21	7
Windermere	43	—	43	8	1	44	12	54	8	35	8	141	29
Witherslack	—	—	—	2	—	9	1	11	2	12	1	34	4
Total for Westmorland ..	928	22	950	69	15	549	106	831	137	830	107	*2,279	365

* Including 103 boldings partly rented and partly owned.

As showing how holdings were being absorbed by wealthy landowners, the evidence of F. Punchard before the Small Holdings Committee in 1888 may be quoted. The Underley estate, of which he speaks, was bought by Alderman Thompson from A. Nowell in 1840. He said that in Kirkby Lonsdale, under the Tithe Award in 1834, there were 218 owners, there were now 120 ; and in New Hutton where 20 years ago there were 18 owners there are now eleven. The largest land purchaser in the county had been Lord Bective, his 25,000 acres having been bought within the last 50 years from 220 different owners. The estate had :—

19	holdings	under 5 acres.				
14	,,	between 5 acres and 10 acres.				
16	,,	,,	10	,,	15	,,
7	,,	,,	15	,,	20	,,
2	,,	,,	20	,,	25	,,
23	,,	,,	25	,,	30	,,
21	,,	,,	50	,,	70	,,
11	,,	,,	75	,,	100	,,
36	,,	,,	100	,,	150	,,
17	,,	,,	150	,,	200	,,
10	,,	,,	200	,,	250	,,
18	,,	above 250 acres.				

194 holdings of which 49 were under 15 acres and 32 more under 50 acres in extent.

The same absorption was taking place on the smaller estates of the county, and is even yet continuing.

The Garden Allotment system was started in Kendal in 1887 through the Underley Hall Estate laying out a field for the purpose near Kendal. At the third annual meeting in 1890 F. Punchard, the agent of the estate, remarked that the field produced three times as much as it did before it was converted into gardens.

According to Major Craigie, in the Statistics of the Board of Agriculture in 1890, there were only seven parishes or townships giving a return of allotments (detached from cottages) in the county :—

Barbon,	32	allotments	under	¼	acre.					
Burton,	17	,,	,,	and	4	above	¼	and	under	1 acre.
Casterton,	7	,,	,,	,,	1	,,	¼	,,	1	,,
Grasmere,	35	,,	,,	,,	1	,,	¼	,,	1	,,
Heversham,	65	,,	,,	,,	3	,,	¼	,,	1	,,
Kendal	640	,,	,,	,,	11	,,	¼	,,	1	,,
Kirkby Lonsdale	89	allotments	under	¼	of an	acre.				

In a paper read before the Royal Statistical Society in 1887 on the size and distribution of Agricultural Holdings in England and abroad, Westmorland was included in the counties where 60 per cent. of the population was rural, with a percentage of population outside Urban Sanitary Authorities of 70. The percentage of the whole population actually engaged in agriculture in the county was 11.7. The average size of holdings, 68 acres. The percentage of holdings under 20 acres, 36.4, under 5 acres, 15.0. Allotments of all sorts per 1,000 acres cultivated, .4.

Before the same Society in 1888 Major Craigie read a paper on the "English Poor Rate," and gave the following statistics with regard to Westmorland as compared with the average of all England :—

	Westmorland.	Average of all England.
Greatest density : Persons to a square mile, Census 1881	82	446
Percentage of Land to Total Ratable Value, 1870	66.3	38
Persons employed in agriculture per 1000 of the population, 1881	117	53
Percentage of population under Urban Sanitary Government, 1881	30	68
Least Pauperism : Pauper in each 1000 of population 1st July, 1887	23.4	27.2

An important return of owners of land (exclusive of the Metropolis) was made in 1875 by the Local Government Board. It has been called the New Doomsday Book, and referred to the year 1872. The following extract relates to Westmorland :—

Population in 1871.	Inhabited Houses in 1871.	No. of Parishes.	No. of Owners below an acre.	No. of Owners of 1 acre and upwards.	Total No. of Owners.	Extent of Lands.	Gross estimated Rental.	Estimated extent of Commons and Waste Lands.
						Acres.	£	Acres.
65,010	12,671	109	1,714	2,662	4,376	335,160	442,320	114,282

	Total No. of Owners.	Extent of Lands. Acres.	Gross estimated Rental. £.	Average Rental of each class per acre. £.	Proportion percentage of land held by each class.
			£	£ s. d.	
Less than 1 acre	1,714	336	43,341	129 0 0	.1
1 acre and under 10	856	3,661	24,780	6 15 0	1.1
10 ,, 50	853	22,373	49,972	2 5 0	6.7
50 ,, 100	434	30,755	48,026	1 11 0	9.2
100 ,, 500	432	85,102	88,023	1 1 0	25.4
500 ,, 1,000	52	36,820	62,046	1 14 0	11.0
1,000 ,, 2,000	15	20,913	20,404	1 0 0	6.2
2,000 ,, 5,000	13	36,252	24,237	0 13 0	10.8
5,000 ,, 10,000	4	30,774	29,110	0 19 0	9.2
10,000 ,, 20,000	2	28,946	25,240	0 17 0	8.6
20,000 ,, 50,000	1	39,229	27,141	0 14 0	11.7
Total	4,376	335,161	£442,320	£1 6 0	100.

The total number of acres here accounted for, together with the estimated extent of commons and waste lands total 449,442 acres, or less by 51,464 acres than the official area of the county. It is needless to go into the returns of the Statistical Department of the Board of Trade relating to agriculture for the year 1875, they only make confusion worse confounded, the total area accounted for being 96,000 acres less than the figures contained in the above report. At the date the New Doomsday Book was prepared, mines and woods except where they consist of or contain saleable underwood were were not ratable, and property of this description is not contained in the return.

Agricultural Holdings.	1895	1903.	1904.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
Above 1 acre and not exceeding 5	461	397	375	388	—	—	375
Owned or mainly owned ..	—	—	—	—	71	75	81
Rented or mainly rented ..	—	—	—	—	300	305	294
Above 5 acres and not exceeding 50	1,532	1,442	1,442	1,442	—	—	1,410
Owned or mainly owned ..	—	—	—	—	225	232	221
Rented or mainly rented ..	—	—	—	—	1,214	1,186	1,189
Above 50 acres and not exceeding 300	1,498	1,505	1,504	1,501	—	—	1,501
Owned or mainly owned ..	—	—	—	—	130	128	136
Rented or mainly rented ..	—	—	—	—	1,358	1,367	1,365
Above 300 acres	93	87	88	86	—	—	86
Owned or mainly owned ..	—	—	—	—	7	7	9
Rented or mainly rented ..	—	—	—	—	78	78	77
Total	3,584	3,431	3,409	3,417	3,383	3,378	3,372
Owned or mainly owned *Total* ..	—	—	—	—	433	442	447
Rented or mainly rented *Total*..	—	—	—	—	2,950	2,936	2,925
Average size of Holdings, *Acres* ..	70	72	72.4	72	—	—	72.9
Percentage of each class :—							
1 to 5 acres	12.86	—	—	11.35	—	—	11.12
5 to 10 acres	42.75	—	—	42.20	—	—	41.82
50 to 300 acres ..	44.39	—	—	43.93	—	—	44.51
Above 300 acres ..				2.52			2.55

The percentage of agricultural holdings owned or mainly owned in 1910 was :—Above 1 and not exceeding 5 acres, 21.60 ; above 5 and not exceeding 50 acres, 15.67 ; above 50 and not exceeding 300 acres, 9.06 ; and above 300 acres, 10.47. The percentage of total owned or mainly owned to total number of holdings was 13.26.

In 1903 six applicants applied to the County Council for land under section 4 (2) of the Small Holdings Act of 1892, and appeared before a special committee at Milnthorpe—the application was to rent from 4 to 15 acres of land each, but the County Council, on the recommendation of the committee, decided not to put into operation the provisions of the Act.

Up to July, 1908, the County Council, on advertising for applications for land under the Small Holdings and Allotment Act of 1907, received 34 applications, varying from $1\frac{1}{4}$ to 50 acres with a total area of 490 acres ; of these applicants, eight were found to be unsuitable, five withdrew their application, and nine were supplied with land, three of these by landlords direct, four at Staveley with 25 acres, one at Arnside with $18\frac{3}{4}$ acres, and one at Hutton Roof with $20\frac{1}{4}$ acres. Three declined to pay the rent charged, and there were nine applications still under consideration in February, 1909.

XXI.—SHIRE OR COUNTY TOLL.

THE Shire or County Tolls belonging to the city of Carlisle were levied on all horses, cattle, sheep, and merchandise entering or leaving Cumberland for sale; during the last century, however, it was only levied on horses, cattle, and sheep, and on a notice board, still standing at Brougham Bridge, the tolls are set out:—

For every bull, ox, cow, or steer	1d.
For every horse	2d.
For every score of sheep	2d.

The Corporation let the gathering of the tolls at Eamont Bridge to the landlord of the adjoining inn for £40 a year, "and because they found a benefit from it in selling liquors" the landlord reduced the toll to drovers who drank freely. Other places where the toll was levied were Hudforth, a ford on the river Eamont not far from where it joins the Eden, Millrigg near Culgaith, Pooley Bridge, Duddon Bridge, Cockley Bridge, Dunmail Raise, Brougham Bridge, and Long Marton; although the latter is some few miles in Westmorland, it was the first village after crossing Newbiggin Moor on the great drift road for cattle coming out of Scotland by way of Bewcastle.

It was stated that Westmorland people had never paid tolls on cattle going into Cumberland till about 1873, and that in 1878 it was being refused—the farmers used to take their cattle in by roads which were not watched and so evaded payment—but they had no exemption.

The Town Clerk of Carlisle writes that the toll is still being collected at the county boundary. Some years ago the railway companies passing through Cumberland combined and resisted the tolls, the case being finally settled by the House of Lords in favour of the Corporation; after that time the railway companies entered into an agreement and compounded for the toll by payment of annual tolls, which have since been commuted by payment of capital sums.

No one in Westmorland can remember ever paying the toll.

XXII.—AGRICULTURAL RETURNS.

AGRICULTURAL returns for England and Wales were first taken in 1866 on March 5th, while the returns in 1867 and following years were taken on the 25th of June; this date was changed in 1880 to the 4th of June, at which it remains.

In 1866 the schedules were issued to occupiers of five acres of land and above, but the following year they were issued to all occupiers of land and owners of stock—they are now issued to occupiers of more than one acre of land. At first there was a great disinclination on the part of some farmers to furnish the desired information, but Westmorland was not one of the delinquent counties in this respect. In 1867 the number of returns obtained was 3,373, in 1875, 3,624, and in 1895, 3,951.

In 1887 one farm (arable) was returned as unoccupied and its extent 8 acres, in fact this is the only one recorded in the returns —so great is the demand for land.

The number of cattle and sheep per 1000 acres in the county in 1905 was: cattle 140 and sheep 762.

In 1884 the only return was made that we have for poultry, when the numbers were: Turkeys 1,430, geese 12,796, ducks 10,370, and fowls 65,115.

AGRICULTURAL RETURNS—TABLE I.

	Horses, including Ponies as returned by Occupiers of Land.			Cattle.				Sheep.			Pigs.
	Used solely for Agricultural purposes.	Unbroken Horses of any age and Mares kept for breeding purposes.	Total.	Cows or Heifers in milk or in calf.	Other Cattle. 2 years of age and above.	Other Cattle. Under 2 years of age.	Total.	1 year old and above.	Under one year old.	Total.	
1866	—	—	—	—	—	—	‡55,328	—	—	‡224,664	—
1867§	—	—	—	20,260	8,772	21,621	50,653	216,338	111,990	328,328	6,466
1868	—	—	—	21,086	9,729	23,650	54,465	223,999	120,137	344,136	5,053
1869	*6,271	†1,527	7,798	21,606	9,568	24,245	55,419	214,911	113,624	328,535	4,205
1870	4,308	2,498	6,806	22,375	9,774	24,725	56,874	213,320	118,577	331,897	5,265
1871	4,417	2,565	6,982	22,129	9,573	26,583	58,285	219,282	116,653	335,935	6,583
1872	4,499	2,761	7,260	23,647	10,057	26,591	60,295	233,511	125,871	359,382	5,882
1873	4,452	2,710	7,162	23,390	9,838	28,201	61,429	230,428	130,130	360,558	4,941
1874	4,390	2,936	7,326	22,050	10,227	28,038	60,315	230,266	118,262	348,528	4,840
1875	4,349	3,030	7,379	21,180	10,667	25,855	57,702	220,327	110,897	331,224	4,665
1876	4,529	3,006	7,535	22,835	11,040	26,723	60,598	215,713	116,033	331,764	5,449
1877	4,658	3,107	7,765	23,046	10,448	28,116	61,610	220,143	117,630	337,773	5,522
1878	4,770	3,388	8,158	22,970	11,098	27,518	61,586	228,285	119,889	348,174	5,337
1879	4,867	3,672	8,539	23,491	10,402	27,765	61,658	231,679	124,541	356,220	4,096
1880‖	4,726	3,671	8,397	23,211	10,134	28,452	61,797	238,033	119,400	357,433	3,972
1881	4,720	3,601	8,321	22,839	10,376	28,182	61,397	212,909	107,407	320,316	4,255
1882	4,778	3,523	8,301	22,350	9,937	27,208	59,495	202,795	95,770	298,565	5,398
1883	4,784	3,575	8,359	23,689	9,393	28,248	61,330	197,503	113,925	311,428	5,878
1884	4,728	3,674	8,402	24,338	9,581	29,896	63,815	207,374	113,801	321,175	5,765
1885	4,693	3,927	8,620	24,434	9,928	31,224	65,586	210,965	121,958	332,923	4,617
1886	4,878	3,795	8,673	23,982	10,608	29,952	64,542	211,961	113,971	325,932	4,210
1887	4,786	3,761	8,547	24,097	10,762	28,463	63,322	212,537	122,441	334,978	4,731
1888	4,578	3,827	8,405	22,669	9,635	27,089	59,393	209,801	122,352	332,153	5,014
1889	4,782	3,765	8,547	23,603	9,971	28,158	61,732	215,701	124,523	340,224	5,450
1890	4,778	4,072	8,850	25,136	9,421	30,637	65,194	220,793	139,074	359,787	5,979
1891	5,016	4,264	9,280	26,118	10,421	32,271	68,810	239,606	147,693	387,299	5,005
1892	5,655	3,420	9,075	24,363	11,291	31,289	66,943	238,541	134,781	373,322	2,790
1893	5,500	3,337	8,837	22,938	10,950	30,066	63,954	228,274	128,960	357,234	3,383
1894	4,811	4,352	9,163	23,533	10,087	29,315	62,935	220,250	135,839	356,089	4,318

* Two years old and above. † Under two years old. ‡ March. § June 25th ‖ 4th June.

AGRICULTURAL RETURNS—TABLE 1A.

	Orchards, etc. — Acreage of Arable or Grass Lands included in other columns but used also for Fruit Trees of any kind.	Market Gardens — Land used by Market Gardeners for growth of vegetables and other Garden Produce including Acreage entered under separate Crops.	Nursery Gardens — Land used by Nurserymen for growing Trees and Shrubs, etc.	Woods. — Coppices or Plantations excepting Gorse Land and Garden Shrubberies.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1872	454	172	13	15,845
1873	143	28	17	15,845
1874	159	12	18	15,845
1875	187	20	24	15,845
1876	181	14	14	15,845
1877	211	19	19	15,845
1878	227	16	23	15,845
1879	234	20	23	15,845
1880	225	24	20	14,786
1881	252	24	24	14,752
1882	267	27	18	14,752
1883	285	15	20	14,752
1884	294	14	22	14,752
1885	315	19	19	14,752
1886	340	17	15	14,752
1887	344	18	14	14,752
1888	336	19	14	14,752
1889	346	15	12	14,752
1890	351	22	13	14,752
1891	376	24	17	17,234
1892	376	24	11	17,234
1893	376	26	19	17,234
1894	390	17	—	17,234

	Number of Returns obtained.				Extent of Land Occupied.		
	From Occupiers who Rent Land.	From Occupiers who own Land.	From Occupiers who Rent and Own Land.	Total No. of such Returns.	Acreage of Land Rented and Occupied.	Acreage of Land Owned and Occupied.	Total acreage of such Land.
1887	3,008	435	192	3,635	227,850	23,799	251,649
1888	3,156	494	201	3,851	226,106	25,650	251,756
1889	3,173	474	204	3,851	226,855	25,153	252,008
1890	3,181	544	190	3,915	224,714	26,861	251,575
1891	3,152	599	200	3,951	259,078	31,144	290,222
1892	—	—	—	—	223,193	27,064	250,257
1893	—	—	—	—	221,707	27,721	249,428
1894	—	—	—	—	223,605	27,343	250,948

Year.	Number of Returns obtained.		Total area in Statute Acres.	Total acreage under all kinds of Crop, Bare Fallow and Grass.	Acreage under each description of Corn Crop.							Acre	
	From Occupiers of Land.	From Owners of Live Stock only.			Wheat.	Barley or Bere.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.	Total under Corn Crops.	Potatoes	Turn and Swed
1866	—	—	485,432	53,945	—	—	17,042	—	—	—	22,130	—	—
1867	3,373	55	485,432	221,950	1,889	2,932	16,977	103	68	17	21,986	1,771	8,49
1868	3,468	17	485,432	220,088	2,435	2,722	17,341	139	40	22	22,699	1,822	8,50
1869	3,486	6	485,432	222,911	3,044	3,095	16,809	127	84	27	23,186	2,113	8,64
1870	3,623	1	485,432	226,572	2,442	3,511	17,040	128	115	62	23,298	2,092	8,93
1871	3,597	5	485,432	229,182	2,273	3,185	17,089	104	150	33	22,834	2,051	8,59
1872	3,778	9	485,432	232,259	2,206	3,571	16,126	83	122	54	22,162	1,920	8,41
1873	3,683	6	500,906	238,698	1,895	2,851	15,622	85	197	13	20,663	1,745	8,06
1874	3,646	9	500,906	238,078	1,801	2,567	15,935	106	104	19	20,532	1,680	7,70
1875	3,624	8	500,906	238,768	1,266	2,607	16,417	112	143	45	20,590	1,689	7,99
1876	—	—	500,906	239,135	1,118	2,497	16,355	101	183	23	20,277	1,712	8,34
1877	—	—	500,906	239,656	1,398	2,641	16,223	95	92	22	20,471	1,701	7,99
1878	—	—	500,906	242,651	1,088	2,370	16,043	96	70	21	19,688	1,779	7,86
1879	—	—	500,906	245,247	1,134	2,539	15,600	92	56	8	19,429	1,841	7,74
1880	—	—	500,906	247,994	966	2,484	15,531	101	46	9	19,137	1,905	7,39
1881	—	—	500,906	249,006	939	2,288	16,245	100	40	10	19,622	2,075	7,66
1882	—	—	500,906	248,797	967	2,088	16,781	102	49	7	19,994	1,920	7,92
1883	—	—	500,906	249,981	852	1,838	16,768	113	68	7	19,185	1,983	7,62
1884	—	—	500,906	250,296	667	1,486	16,822	147	53	10	19,648	1,900	7,62
1885	—	—	500,906	250,465	660	1,326	16,784	101	63	13	18,947	1,752	7,62
1886	—	—	500,906	251,469	525	1,398	16,787	133	36	15	18,894	1,824	7,67
1887	—	—	500,906	251,624	469	1,163	17,320	118	43	11	19,124	1,930	7,85
1888	—	—	500,906	251,756	700	1,280	17,532	155	35	15	19,717	1,891	7,89
1889	—	—	500,906	252,008	423	1,258	17,379	127	15	20	19,222	2,162	7,94
1890	—	—	500,906	251,575	447	1,237	17,153	155	7	11	19,010	1,802	7,77
1891	—	—	500,906	290,222	390	1,205	16,175	104	9	8	17,891	1,819	7,63
1892	—	—	500,906	250,257	353	1,164	16,412	144	12	8	18,093	1,823	7,37
1893	—	—	500,906	249,428	236	989	16,962	157	16	7	18,367	1,734	7,61
1894	—	—	500,906	250,948	246	980	17,475	141	43	10	18,895	1,471	7,83

TURNS—TABLE 2.

nder each description of Green Crop.					Acreage under.								
Man-gold.	Carrots.	Cabbage Kohl-Rabi, and Rape.	Vetches and Lucerne and any other Green Crops except Clover and Grasses.	Total under Green Crops.	Flax.	Bare Fallow and un-cropped Arable Land.	Clover, Sainfoin, and Grasses under Rotation.			Permanent Pasture Meadow or Grass not broken up in rotation, excluding Heath and Mountain Land.			Average extent of Land returned by each Occu-pier.
							For Hay.	Not for Hay.	Total.	For Hay.	Not for Hay.	Total. Acres.	Acres.
—	—	—	—	11,191	—	—	—	—	18,519	—	—	—	—
93	55	364	536	11,312	—	2,234	—	—	20,052	—	—	166,366	66
98	51	191	86	10,754	8	2,395	—	—	21,425	—	—	162,807	63
147	58	225	109	11,300	4	1,143	—	—	16,200	—	—	171,078	64
205	62	309	128	11,729	3	977	10,454	11,882	22,336	42,017	126,212	168,229	63
259	59	316	150	11,431	5	1,170	12,071	11,512	23,583	42,707	127,452	170,159	64
296	79	429	206	11,345	10	1,069	9,933	9,817	19,750	44,512	133,411	177,923	62
338	101	290	173	10,716	2	780	9,692	10,100	19,792	45,570	141,175	186,745	65
293	58	156	162	10,053	3	470	9,099	9,551	18,650	47,031	141,339	188,370	65
323	109	244	159	10,518	3	435	7,854	9,772	17,626	48,734	140,862	189,596	66
339	74	205	118	10,792	2	601	7,396	8,568	15,964	47,649	143,850	191,499	—
333	67	191	119	10,409	1	718	6,877	8,503	15,380	49,980	142,697	192,677	—
301	58	176	142	10,317	3	566	7,293	8,599	15,892	48,315	147,870	196,185	—
355	70	190	135	10,335	4	381	—	—	15,743	—	—	199,355	—
339	53	140	95	9,927	3	477	—	—	16,179	—	—	202,271	Mountain & Heath Land used for Grazing.
291	69	118	125	10,338	—	385	—	—	14,176	—	—	204,485	
216	60	163	150	10,434	1	559	—	—	14,593	—	—	203,216	
191	49	88	118	10,057	1	611	—	—	15,175	—	—	204,491	
171	37	144	90	9,963	2	533	—	—	15,210	—	—	205,403	
214	43	97	119	9,848	1	263	7,102	8,696	15,798	51,687	153,921	205,608	
217	33	62	69	9,878	—	299	6,788	8,538	15,326	51,674	155,398	207,072	
244	46	80	75	10,232	4	296	6,672	8,279	14,951	52,497	154,520	207,017	
246	41	93	88	10,250	5	274	6,878	8,289	15,167	53,791	152,522	206,313	
224	40	102	71	10,548	1	259	6,868	8,756	15,624	53,593	152,724	206,317	
219	36	158	57	10,047	—	255	6,804	9,245	16,049	52,827	153,348	206,175	
237	58	169	48	9,968	1	146	6,304	9,882	16,186	51,953	194,008	245,961	
261	53	107	51	9,674	—	134	6,997	9,967	16,964	53,667	151,623	205,290	186,019
233	46	118	48	9,792	—	103	6,307	9,792	15,417	54,353	151,282	205,635	187,915
319	43	129	50	9,849	—	147	6,510	10,002	16,512	54,262	151,176	205,438	200,357

AGRICULTURAL

	1910.	1909.	1908.	1907.	1906.	1905.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Total Area Land and Water	505,330	505,330	505,330	505,330	505,330	505,33
Total Area, excluding Water	497,100	497,100	497,100	497,100	497,100	497,10
Water	8,230	8,230	8,230	8,230	8,230	8,23
Mountain and Heath Land used for Grazing.†	208,416	208,317	208,230	207,608	—	209,52
Total Area under Crops and Grass‡.. ..	245,727	245,720	245,841	246,096	246,287	246,53
Arable Land	37,143	36,672	37,152	38,033	38,590	—
Permanent Grass	208,584	209,048	208,689	208,063	207,697	—
Corn Crops.						
Wheat	97	132	122	127	145	12
Barley or Bere	452	399	404	442	453	53
Oats	13,799	13,368	13,726	13,791	14,297	14,14
Rye	42	41	34	44	64	8
Beans	3	4	3	3	8	
Peas	11	13	14	16	13	1
Total Corn Crops	14,404	13,957	14,303	14,423	14,980	14,90
Green Crops.						
Potatoes	1,181	1,257	1,367	1,357	1,410	1,47
Turnips and Swedes	5,754	5,673	5,729	5,840	5,821	5,88
Mangold	608	690	567	717	716	65
Cabbage	14	23	19	27	22	
Kohl-Rabi	3	—	—	4	1	10
Rape	54	49	75	103	92	
Vetches or Tares	21	22	15	15	20	1
Other Green Crops§	41	31	37	33	19	2
Total Green Crops	7,676	7,745	7,809	8,096	8,101	8,16
Clover, Sainfoin, and Grasses under Rotation .. For Hay	7,284	6,893	6,993	7,363	—	7,34
Clover, Sainfoin, and Grasses under Rotation .. Not for Hay	7,651	7,968	7,928	8,042	—	7,98
Total	14,935	14,861	14,921	15,405	15,428	15,33
Bare Fallow	46	25	35	59	28	2
Permanent Grass—For Hay	57,837	57,244	57,062	56,583	—	56,19
,, ,, Not for Hay	150,747	151,804	151,627	151,480	—	151,85
Total	208,584	209,048	208,689	208,063	—	208,04

* County Area increased by alteration of boundary. † Estimated area. ‡

ETURNS—TABLE 3.

1904.	1903.	1902.	1901.	1900.	1899.	1898.	1897.	1896.	1895.
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
505,330	505,330	505,330	505,330	505,330*	503,073	503,073	503,073	503,073*	500,906
497,100	497,100	497,100	497,100	497,100	494,553	—	—	—	—
8,230	8,230	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
209,320	208,947	208,832	208,319	208,426	—	205,704	203,821	203,571	201,589
246,773	247,165	248,549	248,702	248,279	248,295	249,712	250,317	250,637	250,972
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
113	113	169	130	169	177	225	168	207	207
589	703	819	775	794	897	633	792	812	978
14,477	14,207	14,577	14,508	14,995	15,387	16,163	16,505	16,722	16,580
66	53	68	73	61	121	95	99	168	106
12	11	12	17	22	20	38	17	27	14
15	11	18	18	23	17	20	17	19	25
15,272	15,098	15,663	15,521	16,064	16,619	17,174	17,598	17,955	17,910
1,372	1,348	1,294	1,440	1,440	1,501	1,432	1,318	1,530	1,646
5,811	5,933	5,657	5,955	6,377	6,778	7,413	7,488	7,396	7,795
764	937	1,183	920	858	524	439	409	386	317
123	120	81	89	92	171	111	113	195	110
29	26	23	26	31	23	30	48	43	51
30	27	30	42	30	28	30	33	39	39
8,129	8,391	8,268	8,472	8,828	9,025	9,185	9,409	9,589	9,958
7,367	7,102	6,973	7,068	7,567	6,987	7,205	7,892	7,004	6,767
8,816	8,703	8,415	9,009	9,332	9,556	9,578	10,932	9,740	10,142
16,183	15,805	15,388	16,077	16,889	16,543	16,783	18,824	16,744	16,909
61	48	45	64	62	147	76	111	113	120
55,719	55,118	55,477	53,871	53,802	53,199	53,383	52,852	55,044	54,415
151,355	152,646	153,650	154,650	152,558	152,706	153,029	151,406	151,066	151,527
207,074	207,764	209,127	208,521	206,360	205,905	206,412	204,258	206,110	205,942

; including Mountains and Heath Land. § See for particulars under other Crops.

	1910.	1909.	1908.	1907.	1906.	1905.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Horses used for Agriculture*	5,892	6,058	6,022	6,053	6,035	6,017
Unbroken Horses—1 year old and above ..	2,237	2,348	2,315	2,486	2,618	2,662
Under one year.. ..	1,043	1,041	1,163	1,040	1,082	1,206
Mares kept solely for Breeding	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	9,172	9,447	9,500	9,579	9,735	9,885
Cows and Heifers—In Milk	18,289	18,945	18,789	18,761	24,134	24,504
In Calf but not in Milk	6,662	7,033	7,102	6,739		
Other Cattle—2 years and above	10,510	10,357	9,942	10,516	11,072	11,299
1 year and under 2	14,909	14,227	14,205	14,406	14,908	14,534
Under one year	20,478	21,409	20,400	20,225	20,045	20,356
Total	70,848	71,971	70,438	70,647	70,159	70,693
Ewes kept for breeding	163,228	166,669	166,291	166,216	158,031	156,178
Other Sheep—1 year old and above ..	79,386	86,147	84,045	79,318	72,330	72,584
Under one year	157,361	160,175	164,308	169,826	159,342	156,413
Total	399,975	412,991	414,644	415,360	389,703	385,175
Sows kept for breeding	514	495	611	679	597	649
Other Pigs	3,077	3,287	4,156	4,050	3,392	3,959
Total	3,591	3,782	4,767	4,729	3,989	4,608
†Acreage of Lands occupied by Tenants ..	219,588	220,593	221,067	221,220	—	218,969
,, of Land occupied by Owners ..	26,139	25,127	24,774	24,876	—	27,561
Total	245,727	245,720	245,841	246,096	—	246,530

* Including Mares kept for Breeding. † Not including Mountain and Heath Land.

URNS—TABLE 4.

904.	1903.	1902.	1901.	1900.	1899.	1898.	1897.	1896.	1895.
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
5,905	5,962	5,742	5,984	5,691	5,780	5,800	5,848	5,159	4,996
2,540	2,486	2,369	2,208	2,232	2,337	2,514	2,788	2,621	2,541
1,207	1,121	1,135	1,083	1,019	1,022	931	1,144	1,107	1,119
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,047	958
9,652	9,569	9,246	9,275	8,942	9,139	9,245	9,780	9,934	9,614
4,730	24,724	23,787	24,867	24,096	24,970	23,848	23,115	23,894	23,644
),304	10,731	10,278	10,394	9,663	9,698	9,398	9,634	9,879	9,640
4,173	14,061	14,448	14,533	13,974	13,437	13,635	13,704	13,224	12,654
),224	19,830	20,049	20,432	19,875	20,041	18,760	18,536	18,774	18,169
),431	69,346	68,562	70,226	67,608	68,146	65,641	65,088	65,771	64,107
,494	149,185	148,665	146,956	147,539	146,336	140,795	138,343	139,136	136,413
,366	74,340	73,365	79,265	82,927	83,949	88,269	89,927	89,795	84,598
,275	154,161	151,986	146,027	143,987	150,615	139,663	145,428	141,794	138,967
,135	377,686	374,016	372,248	374,453	380,900	368,727	373,698	370,725	359,978
750	714	692	623	637	708	661	644	754	781
,362	4,028	3,907	3,337	3,637	3,987	3,556	3,355	4,303	3,974
,112	4,742	4,599	3,960	4,274	4,695	4,217	3,999	5,057	4,755
,987	217,706	221,265	220,137	217,694	219,069	—	221,977	222,852	223,853
,786	29,459	28,284	28,565	30,601	30,643	—	28,340	27,779	27,119
,773	247,165	248,549	248,702	248,295	249,712	—	250,317	250,631	250,972

	1910.	1909.	1908.	1907.	1906.	1905.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Other Crops :—						
Carrots	24	19	23	20	—	—
Onions	1	—	—	1	—	—
Flax	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Crops	16	12	14	12	—	—
Total	41	31	37	33	19	—
Small Fruit :—						
Strawberries	10¾	12¾	11¾	13½	—	—
Raspberries	4¼	3¼	2¾	5	—	—
Currants and Gooseberries	7	6¼	6½	5½	—	—
Others, including Mixed Areas	60½	62	63	26	—	—
Total	82½	84¼	84	52	53	—
Orchards :—						
Apples	166½	156	190¼	185¼	—	—
Pears	13	16¾	14½	18	—	—
Cherries	17½	22½	21¼	19½	—	—
Plums	72	61½	52¾	47½	—	—
Others, including Mixed Orchards	143	149	125¾	136½	—	—
Total	412	405¾	404½	406¾	—	—
Coppice	—	—	—	5,717	—	—
Plantations	—	—	—	584	—	—
Other Woods	—	—	—	10,354	—	—
Total	—	—	—	16,655	—	—
Penrith, Corn sold in :—						
Average price—Wheat per Imperial	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	—	—
Quarter for year ..	33 10	34 4	31 0	31 3	—	—
„ Barley	26 8	27 5	26 7	25 9	—	—
„ Oats	18 6	19 1	19 8	19 5	—	—
	qrs. b's.	qrs. b's.	qrs. b's.	qrs. b's.	—	—
Quantities returned, Wheat for year ..	50 6	58 3	30 1	2 0	—	—
„ „ Barley	60 5	70 6	84 3	33 6	—	—
„ „ Oats	3,490 3	4,715 4	5,528 6	4,551 0	—	—
Kendal, Corn sold in :—				s. d.		
Average price—Wheat	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ Barley	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ Oats	—	—	—	21 4	—	—
				qrs. b's.		
Quantities returned, Wheat	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ „ Barley	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ „ Oats	—	—	—	12 2	—	—

† Cwts.

URNS—TABLE 5.

904.	1903.	1902.	1901.	1900.	1899.	1898.	1897.	1896.	1895.
cres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	30	28	—	—	39	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	66	—	—	—	126	133
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	406	417	414	409	—	426	420	418	409
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17,334	17,334
			s. d.	s. d.				s. d.	s. d.
—	—	—	29 11	29 0	—	—	—	30 4	27 7
—	—	—	24 9	24 7	—	—	—	22 11	26 0
—	—	—	19 10	18 6	—	—	—	16 8	17 11
			qrs. b's.	qrs. b's.				qrs. b's.	qrs. b's.
—	—	—	64 1	59 1	—	—	—	25 4	59 4
—	—	—	120 3	130 3	—	—	—	285 0	268 0
—	—	—	5,030 0	4,126 5	—	—	—	7,081 6	6,260 0
			s. d.	s. d.				s. d.	s. d.
—	—	—	—	28 11	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	24 10	23 9	—	—	—	—	22 11
—	—	—	20 1	21 1	—	—	—	15 10	17 1
			qrs. b's.	qrs. b's.				qrs. b's.	qrs. b's.
—	—	—	—	36 1	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	244 0	142 0	—	—	—	—	39 2
—	—	—	72 2	282 2	—	—	—	102 3	194 0

	1910.	1909.	1908.	1907.	1906.	1905.
Wheat :—						
Total Produce, quarters	437	535	479	467	—	*3,990
Yield per acre, bushels	36.00	32.42	31.39	29.34	35.67	31.17
Gt. Britain „ „	30.34	33.69	32.29	33.96	33.66	32.78
Barley :—						
Total Produce, quarters	1,989	1,726	1,535	1,811	—	*16,856
Yield per acre, bushels	35.20	34.61	30.40	32.78	31.52	31.51
Gt. Britain „ „	32.67	36.61	32.82	35.26	34.58	33.91
Oats :—						
Total Produce, quarters	64,842	64,223	58,486	60,935	—	*433,510
Yield per acre, bushels	37.59	38.43	34.09	35.35	31.35	30.64
Gt. Britain „ „	40.33	41.26	39.79	43.04	40.55	38.16
Beans :—						
Total Produce, quarters	14	21	15	16	—	*60
Yield per acre, bushels	39.00	43.00	40.00	42.66	41.57	20.00
Gt. Britain „ „	32.42	28.66	30.16	34.50	34.73	32.28
Peas :—						
Total Produce, quarters	—	—	—	—	—	*277
Yield per acre, bushels	—	—	—	—	—	21.31
Gt. Britain „ „	—	—	—	—	—	25.71
Potatoes :—						
Total Produce, tons	8,030	5,378	10,177	4,065	—	11,509
Yield per acre, tons	6.80	4.28	7.44	2.99	3.86	7.79
Gt. Britain „ „	6.44	6.39	6.97	5.42	6.06	6.18
Turnips and Swedes :—						
Total Produce, tons	101,240	83,582	100,435	71,077	—	81,338
Yield per acre, tons	17.59	14.73	17.53	12.17	16.25	13.83
Gt. Britain „ „	16.41	16.15	15.33	14.13	14.22	13.74
Mangold :—						
Total Produce, tons	10,462	9,918	13,003	10,492	—	13,096
Yield per acre, tons	17.21	14.37	22.93	14.63	22.46	19.93
Gt. Britain „ „	21.12	20.97	21.03	19.86	19.79	20.32
Hay from Clover, and Grass under Rotation :						
Total Produce, tons	12,623	11,744	14,040	16,885	—	12,974
Yield per acre, cwts.	34.66	34.08	40.15	45.86	44.77	35.31
Gt. Britain „ „	31.47	28.84	31.42	32.97	29.21	28.72
Hay from Permanent Grass :—						
Total Produce, Tons	90,941	99,300	124,524	115,916	—	88,694
Yield per acre, Cwts.	32.45	34.69	43.65	40.97	37.84	31.57
Gt. Britain „ „	24.99	22.75	25.11	27.23	22.51	21.72

* Bushels.

PORTS—TABLE 6.

1904.	1903.	1902.	1901.	1900.	1899.	1898.	1897.	1896.	1895.
3,489	*3,460	*5,723	*4,245	*5,622	*6,144	*7,647	*5,107	*6,176	*6,340
30.88	30.62	33.86	32.65	33.27	34.71	33.99	30.40	29.84	30.63
26.82	31.13	—	—	28.53	32.75	34.74	29.08	—	—
8,669	*21,842	*26,812	*25,569	*25,754	*28,739	*20,785	*24,699	*25,155	*32,273
31.70	31.07	32.74	32.99	32.44	32.04	32.84	31.19	30.98	30.00
31.07	32.00	—	—	31.31	34.16	35.75	32.82	—	—
90,632	*470,091	*530,911	*480,114	*489,969	*479,089	*554,295	*514,850	*531,540	*531,044
33.89	33.09	36.42	33.09	32.68	31.14	34.29	31.19	31.79	32.03
39.17	39.70	—	—	37.95	38.77	40.76	38.49	—	—
*242	*226	*244	*362	*471	*424	*823	*307	*569	*319
20.17	20.55	20.33	22.29	21.41	21.20	21.66	21.76	21.07	22.79
23.12	31.19	—	—	28.11	30.09	31.07	28.88	—	—
*311	*233	*378	*382	*422	*341	*424	*345	*386	*562
20.73	21.18	21.00	21.22	18.35	20.06	21.20	20.29	20.32	22.48
25.75	26.56	—	—	25.89	27.23	27.62	27.56	—	—
0,117	9,836	9,854	10,704	9.066	10,922	10,658	8,939	11,722	12,430
7.37	7.03	7.62	7.43	6.30	7.28	7.44	6.78	7.66	7.55
6.29	5.16	—	—	4.87	5.62	6.26	5.17	—	—
0,253	88,617	126,387	118,556	130,776	93,754	121,560	153,182	154,425	151,454
8.97	14.94	22.34	19.91	20.51	13.83	17.02	20.46	20.88	19.43
4.36	12.43	—	—	14.19	9.23	12.04	13.99	—	—
5,464	17,781	26,627	21,191	19,290	11,196	9,510	8,964	8,326	7,936
0.24	18.98	22.51	23.03	22.48	21.37	21.66	21.92	21.57	25.03
8.76	17.90	—	—	20.42	17.48	17.65	18.69	—	—
7,275	†244,703	†277,179	†233,497	†392,232	†288,801	†374,878	†290,447	†235,319	†250,504
6.90	34.46	39.75	33.04	51.83	41.33	52.03	36.80	33.60	37.02
0.11	30.44	—	—	28.96	27.48	33.65	29.04	—	—
2,856	†2,001,178	†2,126,835	†1,499,430	†2,450,348	†1,596,907	†2,489,959	†1,723,377	†1,674,611	†1,919,570
0.51	36.31	38.34	27.83	45.54	40.58	46.64	32.61	30.42	35.28
4.66	25.58	—	—	24.42	22.95	29.24	24.99	—	—

† Cwts.

XXIII.—WEATHER.

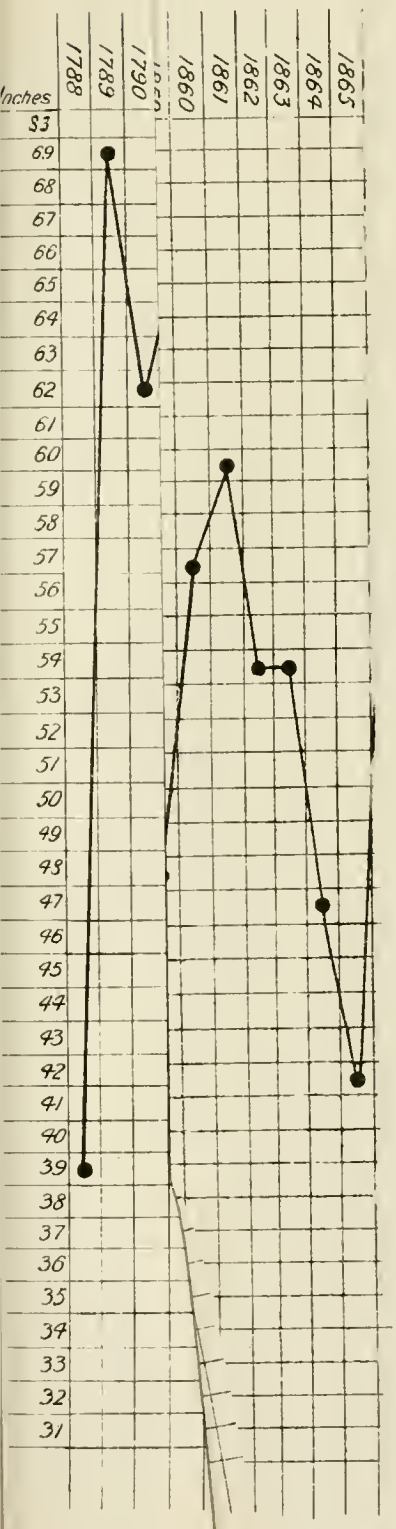
THE first rainfall record kept in the county was started at Kendal by John Dalton in 1788, and was continued by him till 1792 and by his brother till 1799, when the work was taken over by Dr. Harrison, who continued it up to 1817; from that year till 1822 the record was kept by John Gough, and from 1823 till 1868 by S. Marshall, when it was taken over by Rd. Nelson till he died; of late years it has been kept by "G. F. B." and others. This is one of the longest consecutive rainfall records in the country. The average yearly rainfall for the first 60 years of this period is 53 inches, and that for the second 60 years 49 inches. The average rainfall for 48 years, 1863-1910, at Grasmere is 81 inches, for the same period at Brougham and Lowther it is 32 inches. At Windermere for 43 years, 1868-1910, the average fall is 63 inches, and at Kirkby Stephen for 45 years, 1866-1910, it is 40 inches.

The recorders of rainfall at Grasmere were E. B. W. Balme to 1897, and since then F. M. T. Jones-Balme. At Windermere, G. B. Crewdson was observer, 1868-1883, after which the Rev. A. Rawson kept the record till he died, and it has been continued by the Rawson family since. At Kirkby Lonsdale the observers were: S. Morris, R. A. Clarke, W. Harrison, R. S. Clarke, and A. Ford. At Ravenstonedale, the Rev. J. Barnes, J. Fothergill, and the Rev. R. W. Metcalfe. Kirkby Stephen, T. Mason and Mrs. Mason. Appleby, Dr. Armstrong and C. R. Rivington.

RECORD OF RAINFALL FROM 1863 TO 1910.

Year.	High Close, Grasmere.	Winder-mere.	Kirkby Lonsdale.	Raven-stonedale	Kirkby Stephen.	Appleby.	Brongham and Lowther.	Kendal.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
1863	86	—	62	—	—	35	36	54
1864	74	—	43	—	—	28	35	47
1865	71	—	38	—	—	30	24	42
1866	97	—	62	—	47	39	44	60
1867	74	—	47	—	30	34	28	47
1868	87	81	45	—	40	39	38	52
1869	90	76	51	—	39	37	39	55
1870	67	53	33	—	33	27	33	43
1871	72	60	42	—	36	31	30	50
1872	107	88	66	83	59	45	49	69
1873	80	61	44	45	32	29	27	49
1874	88	70	50	51	45	39	36	55
1875	76	63	44	40	37	32	28	46
1876	77	64	49	43	41	58	34	51
1877	105	85	64	52	50	45	48	65
1878	66	57	47	36	38	29	31	43
1879	67	56	42	32	31	—	25	43
1880	70	58	48	35	36	33	31	45
1881	85	75	55	43	43	36	35	59
1882	87	75	58	46	46	37	35	59
1883	86	61	51	47	48	37	41	51
1884	79	55	43	38	38	31	37	44
1885	77	60	40	37	34	25	28	45
1886	86	73	49	52	52	42	47	58
1887	51	40	32	29	28	24	28	32
1888	71	55	40	37	38	30	35	43
1889	62	51	39	31	29	27	32	43
1890	82	60	43	39	37	30	36	48
1891	94	67	55	52	50	39	48	53
1892	82	66	52	45	49	36	37	55
1893	81	57	—	39	43	30	37	45
1894	96	69	—	50	59	38	52	54
1895	67	53	—	41	45	35	38	47
1896	78	61	49	37	37	33	39	48
1897	96	66	48	47	49	36	43	54
1898	93	67	45	43	42	29	35	52
1899	84	62	46	48	45	41	44	50
1900	90	73	58	47	46	38	40	57
1901	70	54	38	32	30	28	31	39
1902	67	49	33	36	32	29	28	36
1903	123	79	63	79	55	50	54	65
1904	83	60	40	51	36	31	33	46
1905	74	56	37	45	31	27	27	41
1906	88	60	56	58	40	37	32	55
1907	87	64	53	52	41	34	30	56
1908	83	62	51	—	41	35	24	53
1909	87	65	53	—	39	37	31	58
1910	81	60	48	48	44	37	32	52

1788-19


Inches
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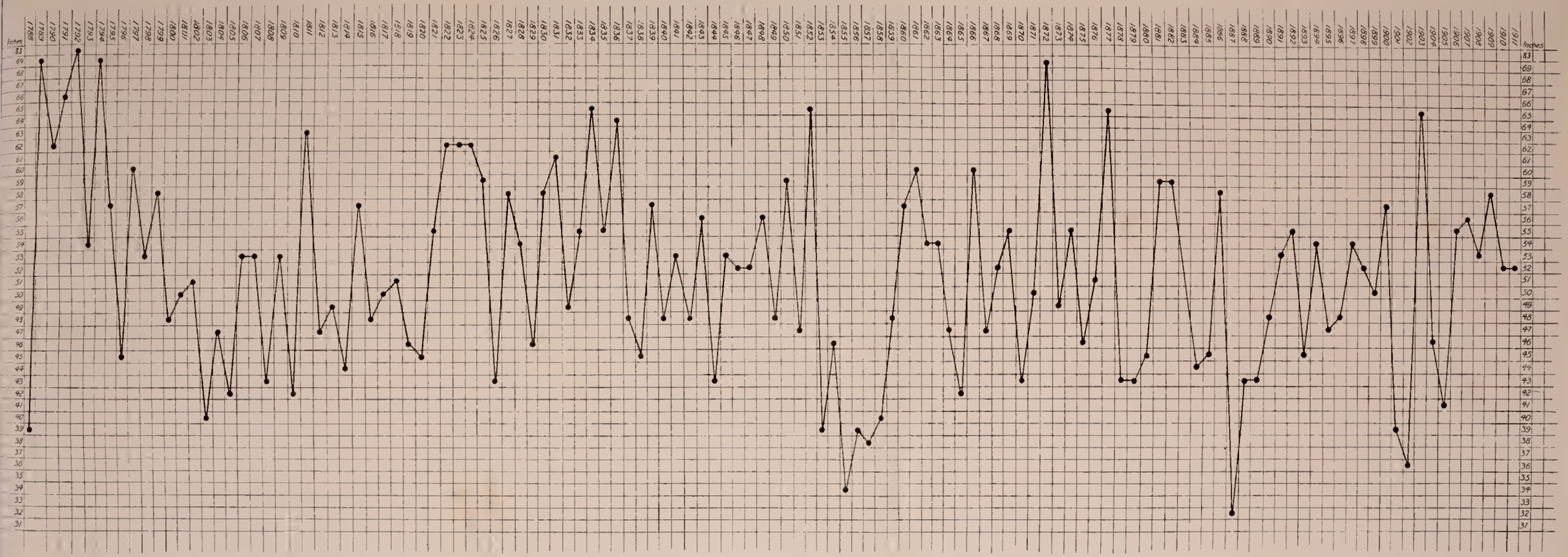
KENDAL RAINFALL CHART, 1788-1911.



For five years from 1788 to 1792 inclusive John Dalton gave the mean state of the barometer at Kendal as follows :—

	Mean.	Highest.	Lowest.	Range.
January	29.68	30.45	28.49	1.96
February	29.77	30.35	28.99	1.36
March	29.84	30.36	29.09	1.27
April	29.79	30.23	29.06	1.17
May	29.88	30.32	29.27	1.05
June	29.85	30.26	29.38	.88
July	29.74	30.10	29.40	.70
August	29.86	30.28	29.37	.91
September	29.80	30.26	29.23	1.03
October	29.76	30.43	28.99	1.44
November	29.78	30.31	28.93	1.38
December	29.72	30.32	28.97	1.35
Inches	29.79	30.31	29.20	1.21

The mean monthly and annual temperature was given by the same observer for the same years at Kendal :—

Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
36.6	39.5	39.2	45.2	51	55.8	57.1	58.2	52.7	46.3	40.6	35.1

The annual mean temperature being 46.4 degrees.

The following tables of mean monthly and annual temperatures for 40 years, from 1872 to 1911, have been compiled by G. F. Braithwaite, Kendal—thermometer in shade 4′ 0″ above the ground and 179′ 0″ above mean sea level.

MONTHLY AND YEARLY MEANS OF TEMPERATURE AT KENDAL.

Year.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	Year.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.
January	38.95	39.51	40.88	41.59	37.74	January	40.50	36.97	41.88	36.14	35.04
February	42.12	35.10	38.05	36.24	39.58	February	41.85	41.69	40.63	39.98	38.62
March	42.83	42.35	43.41	41.15	39.83	March	44.14	35.91	43.03	38.98	38.96
April	47.26	47.68	49.90	48.06	46.45	April	46.35	46.31	45.91	45.43	45.65
May	48.28	50.43	51.04	53.67	50.79	May	53.59	50.85	51.11	47.96	49.96
June	57.31	58.68	57.70	56.85	58.33	June	56.65	55.78	58.48	57.08	58.46
July	62.85	60.58	63.04	58.38	61.35	July	60.08	58.75	61.61	60.75	60.19
August	60.09	59.11	59.19	59.22	62.67	August	59.25	58.79	61.77	56.98	59.90
September	54.16	53.33	55.46	59.10	54.91	September	53.88	56.51	57.31	52.68	55.43
October	46.24	45.85	49.17	48.00	51.67	October	49.74	47.75	47.96	43.00	51.75
November	43.05	42.18	41.56	41.13	42.23	November	40.65	41.28	39.96	40.75	43.05
December	39.69	39.69	30.37	39.17	41.66	December	36.61	39.48	36.90	36.61	33.91
Yearly Mean ..	48.56	47.87	48.31	48.54	48.93	Yearly Mean ..	48.60	47.50	48.87	46.36	47.57

Year.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	Year.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
January	40.24	38.98	29.33	33.59	27.93	January	34.24	36.79	38.20	39.96	33.20
February	41.92	39.87	36.00	41.03	37.07	February	37.73	35.84	35.82	36.91	39.19
March	39.96	41.41	40.22	41.75	39.29	March	37.59	37.16	39.50	41.87	38.00
April	44.78	48.13	43.20	44.75	44.85	April	43.41	44.01	45.45	44.08	43.35
May	48.98	54.09	49.51	51.66	53.09	May	50.67	51.17	57.01	54.14	50.20
June	58.65	59.23	57.13	57.78	56.51	June	67.06	56.41	61.93	55.53	60.10
July	57.69	63.38	58.52	59.67	59.14	July	63.00	58.45	59.15	57.17	59.20
August	58.43	62.06	57.83	64.30	56.40	August	58.83	57.12	57.20	56.88	56.96
September	50.50	55.86	53.83	57.86	55.01	September	52.85	52.96	53.41	57.56	56.15
October	47.87	50.12	47.43	44.19	45.35	October	43.91	45.09	46.77	47.35	47.40
November	43.31	37.10	39.50	39.86	45.63	November	39.26	42.98	41.71	36.26	44.00
December	37.79	28.46	29.48	38.85	38.09	December	35.69	39.29	36.03	31.46	36.75
Yearly Mean ..	47.59	48.22	45.16	47.94	46.53	Yearly Mean ..	47.02	46.43	47.68	46.59	47.04

MONTHLY AND YEARLY MEANS OF TEMPERATURE AT KENDAL.

Year.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	Year.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
January	35.04	36.17	36.58	30.93	39.48	January	38.37	37.74	37.32	36.85	38.87
February	36.22	39.08	38.75	28.98	40.24	February	32.76	42.44	35.37	37.98	33.21
March	36.64	48.46	43.29	40.35	42.59	March	42.32	42.82	37.80	41.56	39.72
April	44.53	50.53	50.05	47.06	49.16	April	44.73	41.95	46.01	42.95	44.20
May	52.17	55.62	48.51	54.98	55.54	May	47.33	50.82	50.14	49.56	50.19
June	55.65	61.35	55.96	58.91	61.73	June	55.90	54.96	55.25	57.30	58.15
July	57.77	61.66	61.33	58.30	60.54	July	55.74	57.66	60.09	59.54	58.50
August	57.79	61.87	56.22	61.59	56.85	August	55.87	55.45	56.32	55.91	59.74
September	52.63	54.03	52.03	58.08	54.28	September	53.38	52.90	52.61	51.18	54.33
October	42.75	47.03	47.50	42.58	42.37	October	47.83	47.74	46.25	41.17	49.38
November	41.45	40.63	44.53	44.11	38.56	November	43.03	41.08	39.50	38.75	43.56
December	32.19	40.35	39.51	38.03	38.20	December	39.51	37.49	34.06	38.91	35.27
Yearly Mean ..	45.40	49.73	47.85	46.99	48.29	Yearly Mean ..	46.39	46.92	45.89	45.97	47.09

Year.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	Year.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
January	34.16	42.95	39.88	39.03	36.83	January	37.95	35.54	36.04	36.03	38.61
February	40.33	38.89	39.46	34.28	34.73	February	34.87	40.27	36.05	38.80	38.82
March	42.14	39.19	40.79	38.41	39.29	March	42.03	38.83	38.04	42.75	42.08
April	44.50	46.23	45.33	45.65	46.60	April	45.36	43.40	45.61	43.85	45.45
May	50.66	50.60	49.19	50.46	53.37	May	50.50	53.38	50.72	53.08	56.14
June	59.70	56.78	60.90	58.78	55.70	June	53.51	57.01	53.26	59.31	57.85
July	60.77	58.91	61.96	61.72	64.40	July	58.03	59.38	57.48	58.45	62.96
August	61.17	59.62	62.40	57.22	58.54	August	55.24	56.79	58.22	59.41	63.53
September	51.85	56.88	53.03	53.93	55.68	September	55.33	53.21	52.21	53.53	54.40
October	48.66	51.22	46.70	46.56	47.64	October	48.37	53.01	48.61	50.98	48.14
November	45.61	42.83	47.08	42 96	39.25	November	41.40	41.66	38.56	35.86	42.31
December	39.29	42.74	34.83	44.11	35.56	December	39.51	36.33	36.77	43.11	41.62
Yearly Mean ..	48.23	48.90	48.46	47.73	47.29	Yearly Mean ..	46.84	47.40	45.96	47.80	49.32

XXIV.—VALUES, RATES, COUNTY FINANCES.

IN 1803 the amount raised by the Poor Rate was £17,592, which represented a rate of 5s. 2½d. in the pound. The sum raised for the same purpose in 1783 was £5,756, while in 1776 it was £3,041. The number of persons relieved out of Houses of Industry or Workhouses in 1803 were 1,934, not including children, at a cost of £12,612, with 152 persons in such places—in addition to these, 911 persons were relieved occasionally, and there were 118 children in schools of industry.

In 1811 the proportion of lands in tillage and pasturage, together with the annual value of the land and of real property as assessed for the Property Tax in 1815, is given in the following table :—

No. of Statute Acres.	Proportion of Inclosed Land		Annual Value of	
	In Tillage.	In Pasturage.	Land in 1811.	Real Property 1815.
Acres. 488,320	Acres. 60,000	Acres. 190,000	£ 221,556	£ 298,149

Amount of Poor Rates in the year 1822-3 were :—

Levied on Lands.	Levied on Houses.	On Mills and Factories.	On Manorial Profits.	Total.	Paid out to County Rates.
£ 24,529	£ 3,156	£ 607	£ 155	£ 28,447	£ 2,559

The county rates were expended in 1823 as follows :—

Bridges (County)	£1,009	Expenses of Prosecutions ..	£222
Clerk of the Peace ..	115	Shire Hall	78
Coroners	53	Treasurers' Salaries (4) ..	68
Gaol	490	Vagrants	64
House of Correction ..	166	*Incidental Expenses ..	257
Militia	14		
Conveyance of Offenders ..	23		£2,559

* Included the salaries of the four High Constables, and the expenses of the Returns of Overseers and Surveyors.

Annual value of lands, buildings, etc., according to the assessment for the Property Tax in 1815 :—

East Ward.

Parishes.	£
Appleby St. Lawrence	7,373
,, St. Michael	6,859
Asby	2,944
Brough	10,056
Crosby Garrett	1,795
Dufton	2,311
Kirkby Stephen	15,487
Kirkby Thore	6,952
Longmarton	4,307
Musgrave (Great)	1,547
Newbiggin	946
Ormside	1,999
Orton	8,963
Ravenstonedale	6,225
Warcop	5,317
Total	£83,081

West Ward.

Parishes.	£
Askham	3,183
Bampton	4,237
Barton	10,565
Brougham	3,235
Cliburn	2,117
Clifton	2,672
Crosby Ravensworth	7,313
Lowther	4,474
Morland	15,465
Shap	5,677
Total	£58,938

Kendal Ward.

Parishes.	£
Beetham	9,750
Grasmere	7,333
Heversham	24,083
Kendal	69,465
Windermere	5,887
Total	£116,518

Lonsdale Ward.

Parishes.	£
Burton-in-Kendal	9,690
Kirkby Lonsdale	29,922
Total	£39,612

	£
East Ward	83,081
West Ward	58,938
Kendal Ward	116,518
Lonsdale Ward	39,612
Total	£298,149

The annual value of real property rated to the Poor Rates for the year ending Lady Day, 1847, was £260,816, and for the same period the expenditure for the relief and maintenance of the poor was £15,484, and the rate in the pound on the annual value 1s. 2¼d.—the proportion per cent. of the total number of paupers relieved (inclusive of vagrants) on the estimated population in 1847 was 8.2, and the rate per head of expenditure for relief of the poor on the estimated population in the same year was 5s. 4¾d. The annual value of real property assessed to the Property and Income Tax in 1843 was £334,502, and the proportion per cent. of Poor Rate assessment to Income Tax assessment of real property was 78.0.

Under the Poor Law Amendment Act of 1834 the county was divided into three Unions—East Ward Union, West Ward Union, and Kendal Union—and the following table shows the amount of money expended for the relief and maintenance of the poor from the last parochial year prior to the passing of the Act to 1847:—

					Decrease per cent. in 1847 compared with	Rental or Annual Value of Property rated to the Poor Rates.		Rate in the £ expenditure for the relief of the Poor.	
1834.	1835.	1840.	1845.	1847.	1834.	1841.	1847.	1841.	1847.
£ 22,283	£ 20,057	£ 16,532	£ 18,162	£ 15,484	31	£ 266,335	£ 260,816	s. d. 1 3¾	s. d. 1 2¼

Unions and Parishes.	Annual Value of Property Rated to the Poor Rates in 1847.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor for the Year ended Lady-day, 1847.	Rate in the Pound of Expenditure for the Relief to the Poor for the Year ended Lady-day, 1847, on the Annual Value of Ratable Property in 1847.
East Ward Union:	£	£	s. d.
Appleby	6,255	416	1 4
Asby	1,965	54	0 6½
Bongate	5,974	327	1 1¼
Brough	2,444	321	2 7½
Brough Sowerby ..	1,726	7	0 1
Crosby Garrett ..	1,248	25	0 4¾
Dufton	2,175	96	0 10½
Great Musgrave ..	899	30	0 8
Hilbeck	462	30	1 3½
Hartley	1,816	56	0 7½
Kaber	544	29	1 1
Kirkby Stephen (W.H.*)	2,586	370	2 10¼
Kirkby Thore	2,563	35	0 3¼
Little Musgrave ..	529	6	0 2¾
Murton	3,728	165	0 10½
Mallerstang	1,276	73	1 1¾
Milbourne	1,296	83	1 3¼
Nateby	983	56	1 1¾
Newbiggin	832	32	0 9¼
Orton	7,660	396	1 0½
Ormside	1,032	46	0 10¾
Ravenstonedale ..	6,234	247	0 9½
Stainmore	3,773	160	0 10¼
Smardale	531	2	0 1¼
Soulby	1,915	50	0 6¼
Temple Sowerby ..	1,996	36	0 4¼
Warcop	3,748	125	0 8
Winton	1,741	101	1 2
Wharton	677	9	0 3¼
Waitby	400	9	0 4½
West Ward Union:			
Askham	2,696	171	1 3¼
Bampton	2,727	240	1 9
Barton (W. H.*) ..	2,613	44	0 4
Bolton	2,275	146	1 3½
Brougham	3,226	25	0 1¾
Cliburn	1,748	33	0 4½
Clifton	2,039	99	0 11¾
Crosby Ravensworth	5,640	263	0 11¼
King's Meaburn ..	1,191	28	0 5¾
Lowther	3,255	154	0 11¼
Martindale	1,055	17	0 3¾
Morland	1,492	123	1 7¾
Newby	2,352	179	1 6¼
Patterdale	1,537	96	1 3
Shap	5,336	365	1 4½
Sleagill	781	77	1 11¾
Sockbridge	1,317	45	0 8¼
Strickland, Great ..	1,740	109	1 3
Strickland, Little ..	642	43	1 4
Thrimby	946	2	0 0½
Winder, Low	261	3	0 2¾
Yanwath and Eamont Bridge	2,280	66	0 7
Kendal Union:			
Ambleside	2,463	277	2 3
Appletbwaite	2,447	175	7 5¼
Barbon	2,398	63	0 6¼

Unions and Parishes.	Annual Value of Property Rated to the Poor Rates in 1847.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor for the Year ended Lady-day, 1847.	Rate in the Pound of Expenditure for the Relief to the Poor for the Year ended Lady-day, 1847, on the Annual Value of Ratable Property in 1847.
Kendal Union—con.	£	£	s. d.
Beetham	3,763	308	1 7¾
Burton	3,071	242	1 7
Casterton	3,228	58	0 4¼
Crook	1,429	80	1 1½
Crosthwaite and Lyth	5,651	234	0 10
Dillicar	600	21	0 8¼
Docker	689	7	0 2¼
Farleton	1,404	71	1 0¼
Fawcett Forrest ..	414	10	0 5¾
Firbank..	924	61	1 3¾
Grasmere	1,283	107	1 8
Grayrigg	1,784	67	0 9
Haverbrack	937	35	0 9
Helsington	2,525	87	0 8¼
Heversham and Milnthorpe (W. H.*) ..	4,901	578	2 4¼
Hincaster	988	45	0 11
Holme	2,240	158	1 5
Hugill	1,390	210	3 0¼
Hutton, New	1,441	82	1 1¾
Hutton, Old, etc. ..	2,767	193	1 4¾
Hutton Roof	1,982	130	1 3¾
Kendal (W. H.*) ..	23,481	2,467	2 1¼
Kentmere	1,050	104	1 11¾
Killington	1,100	112	2 0¼
Kirkby Lonsdale ..	7,362	509	1 4½
Kirkland	1,486	247	3 4
Lambrigg	1,125	32	0 6¾
Langdales	1,299	150	2 3¾
Levens	4,336	255	1 2
Longsleddale	1,150	75	1 3¾
Lupton	2,534	139	1 1¼
Mansergh	2,129	80	0 9
Meathop and Ulpha ..	808	24	0 7¼
Middleton	3,537	109	0 7½
Natland	1,528	69	0 10¾
Nethergraveship ..	2,417	44	0 4¼
Patton	780	27	0 8¼
Preston Patrick ..	2,576	207	1 7¼
Preston Richard ..	2,400	170	1 5
Rydal and Loughrigg .	1,735	88	1 0¼
Scalthwaiterigg, etc. ..	2,868	103	0 8½
Sedgwick	1,021	21	0 5
Skelsmergh	3,443	102	0 7
Stainton	2,163	51	0 5¾
Staveley, Nether ..	1,689	80	0 11½
Staveley, Over ..	1,359	135	1 11¾
Strickland Kettle ..	2,879	168	1 2
Strickland Roger ..	1,546	110	1 5
Troutbeck	1,187	118	1 11¾
Underbarrow, etc. ..	2,859	165	1 1¾
Undermillbeck ..	4,329	236	1 1
Whinfell	1,727	93	1 1
Whitwell and Selside..	2,182	65	0 7¼
Witherslack	1,875	117	1 3
Totals of Westmorland £	260,816	15,484	1 2¼

* W. H. = Work House.

The annual value of property rated to the Poor Rates:—

Year.	1860.	1875.	1892.
	£	£	£
East Ward Union	85,852	126,109	144,804
West Ward Union	58,465	91,841	90,128
Kendal Union	174,207	289,778	322,987
Total	318,524	507,728	557,919

A return was issued in 1897 showing, under the Agricultural Rates Act, 1896, (*a*) the ratable value of agricultural land as defined by that Act and (*b*) the ratable value of buildings and other hereditaments not being agricultural land.

The expression "Agricultural Land" in the Act means "any land used as arable, meadow, or pasture ground only, cottage gardens exceeding one-quarter of an acre, market gardens, nursery grounds, orchards or allotments, but does not include land occupied together with a house as a park, gardens, other than as aforesaid, pleasure grounds, or any land kept or preserved mainly or exclusively for purposes of sport or recreation, or land used as a racecourse."

The totals were, 20th July, 1896:—

Names of Unions.	Ratable Values.		
	Agricultural Land.	Buildings and other Hereditaments not being Agricultural Land.	Total.
	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
East Ward Union	75,377 4	60,183 11	135,560 15
West Ward Union	42,980 10	35,696 10	78,677 0
Kendal Union	116,315 0	216,488 10	332,803 10
Westmorland Totals	234,672 14	312,368 11	547,041 5

Names of Unions and Parishes.	Ratable Values. Agricultural Land.	Buildings Hereditaments not being Agricultural Land.	Total.
	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
East Ward.			
Appleby	873 0	2,923 5	3,796 5
Asby	3,245 15	1,052 5	4,298 0
Bongate	1,328 5	3,926 5	5,254 10
Brough	2,059 15	983 15	3,043 10
Brough Sowerby ..	1,208 5	337 5	1,545 10
Crackenthorpe ..	1,399 0	876 15	2,275 15
Crosby Garrett ..	1,352 0	1,589 5	2,941 5
Colby	915 0	277 5	1,192 5
Dufton	2,983 5	1,208 0	4,191 5
Hartley	1,549 0	1,110 10	2,659 10
Hillbeck	826 15	215 15	1,042 10
Hoff	1,747 15	645 15	2,393 10
Kaber	1,819 0	1,427 15	3,246 15
Kirkby Stephen ..	2,761 0	5,799 15	8,560 15
Kirkby Thore	2,284 5	1,793 10	4,077 15
Mallerstang	1,550 9	2,229 6	3,779 15
Marton	4,449 0	2,980 0	7,429 0
Milburn	1,860 15	626 5	2,487 0
Murton	3,703 15	1,904 15	5,608 10
Musgrave	2,491 5	997 15	3,489 0
Nateby	1,096 5	535 0	1,631 5
Newbiggin	898 10	975 15	1,874 5
Ormside	1,254 5	1,721 15	2,976 0
Orton	8,919 5	8,677 5	17,596 10
Ravenstonedale ..	6,283 5	2,645 5	8,928 10
Soulby	1,980 10	1,106 0	3,086 10
Stainmore	4,436 5	3,635 10	8,071 15
Temple Sowerby ..	1,590 0	1,271 15	2,861 15
Waitby	1,093 15	1,910 10	3,004 5
Warcop	5,071 15	2,454 10	7,526 5
Wharton	603 15	1,114 0	1,717 15
Winton	1,742 10	1,231 5	2,973 15
Totals, East Ward Union ..	75,377 4	60,183 11	135,560 15
West Ward.			
Askham	2,211 0	1,197 15	3,408 15
Bampton	3,293 5	947 5	4,240 10
Barton	2,127 0	1,096 15	3,223 15
Bolton	2,407 15	733 5	3,141 0
Brougham	3,080 15	1,983 0	5,063 15
Cliburn	1,410 5	467 5	1,877 10
Clifton	1,450 10	3,087 10	4,538 0
Crosby Ravensworth ..	6,116 10	4,272 15	10,389 5
King's Meaburn ..	1,111 0	326 10	1,437 10
Lowther	1,913 5	3,723 10	5,636 15
Martindale	1,157 10	432 5	1,589 15
Morland	1,230 5	647 15	1,878 0
Newby	1,973 5	462 5	2,435 10
Patterdale	1,551 5	2,827 15	4,379 0
Shap	5,443 15	7,059 5	12,503 0
Sleagill	720 10	161 15	882 5
Stockbridge	1,455 15	508 5	1,964 0
Strickland, Great ..	1,291 0	636 0	1,927 0
,, Little ..	555 10	821 15	1,377 5
Thrimby	959 10	1,912 0	2,871 10
Yanwath and Eamont Bridge	1,521 0	2,392 0	3,913 0
Totals, West Ward Union ..	42,980 10	35,696 10	78,677 0

Names of Unions and Parishes.	Ratable Values. Agricultural Land.	Buildings and other Hereditaments not being Agricultural Land.	Total.
	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
Kendal.			
Ambleside	2,587 10	14,697 10	17,285 0
Barbon	1,806 0	1,125 10	2,931 10
Beetham	3,551 0	10,067 10	13,618 10
Bowness-on-Wind'rm're	1,053 10	14,955 10	16,009 0
Burton	1,895 10	2,733 0	4,628 10
Casterton	2,402 0	1,382 0	3,784 0
Crook	1,565 0	510 0	2,075 0
Crostbwaite and Lyth .	5,837 0	1,513 0	7,350 0
Dalton	1,275 0	1,314 0	2,589 0
Dillicar	544 10	3,923 10	4,468 0
Docker	1,008 0	1,605 10	2,613 10
Farleton	1,093 10	313 0	1,406 10
Fawcett Forest ..	715 10	178 10	894 0
Firbank..	1,392 0	1.285 0	2,677 0
Grasmere	1,545 0	6,530 10	8,075 10
Grayrigg	1,844 10	1,903 0	3,747 10
Haverbrack	453 10	918 10	1,372 0
Helsington	2,437 0	1,521 10	3,958 10
Heversham with Milnthorpe	3,421 0	6,137 10	9,558 10
Hincaster	836 10	2,591 0	3,427 10
Holme	1,466 0	2,614 10	4,080 10
Hugill	1,796 10	1,670 0	3,466 10
Hutton Roof	1,691 0	1,437 10	3,128 10
Kendal	3,599 0	52,877 10	56,476 10
Kentmere	1,442 10	660 0	2,102 10
Killington	2,110 10	586 10	2,697 0
Kirkby Lonsdale ..	2,984 10	6,566 0	9,550 10
Kirkland	12 10	2,186 0	2,198 10
Lambrigg	1,036 10	2,924 10	3,961 0
Langdales	1,239 0	1,863 0	3,102 0
Levens	3,424 0	2,340 10	5,764 10
Longsleddale	1,416 10	343 10	1,760 0
Lupton	2,395 0	1,047 10	3,442 10
Mansergh	1,546 0	1,022 10	2,568 10
Meathop and Ulpha ..	1,457 10	2,474 10	3,932 0
Middleton	2,829 10	1,132 0	3,961 10
Natland	1,830 0	4,479 0	6,309 0
Nethergraveship ..	987 0	3,232 10	4,219 10
Nether Staveley ..	1,588 0	1,534 10	3,122 10
New Hutton	1,188 0	298 10	1,486 10
Old Hutton, etc. ..	2,517 0	1,324 10	3,841 10
Over Staveley ..	1,286 0	1,968 0	3,254 0
Patton	638 0	197 10	835 10
Preston Patrick ..	2,763 0	2,365 10	5,128 10
Preston Richard ..	2.355 10	1,942 10	4,298 0
Rydal and Loughrigg	1,274 10	3,534 0	4,808 10
Scalthwaiterigg, etc. ..	2,846 0	4,964 0	7,810 0
Sedgwick	612 0	1,977 0	2,589 0
Skelsmergh	2.955 10	1,335 0	4.290 10
Stainton	2,066 10	1,150 0	3,216 10
Strickland Kettle ..	3,220 10	3,044 10	6,265 0
,, Roger ..	2,207 10	2,296 10	4,504 0
Troutbeek	2,333 0	2,618 10	4,951 10
Underbarrow, etc. ..	4,071 10	1,149 0	5,220 10
Undermillbeck	1,892 10	1,518 0	3,410 10
Whinfell	1,792 10	265 10	2,058 0
Whitwell and Selside..	2.154 10	562 10	2,717 0
Windermere	3,209 0	16,416 0	19,625 0
Witherslack	2,817 0	1,364 0	4,181 0
Totals, Kendal Union	116,315 0	216,488 10	332,803 10

The following basis, standard, or valuation for the purposes of the County Rate under the Agricultural Rates Act, 1896, was adopted by the County Council in January, 1897 :—

Name of each Parish.	Net annual value of each Parish according to the basis, standard, or valuation in force at the passing of the Act.	Net annual value of each Parish as shown in column 2 divided between Agricultural Land and Buildings and other hereditaments not being Agricultural Land in the proportion in which the Ratable Value the Parish is so divided in the Return made by the Assessment Committee.		Assessable value of the Parish, being one-half the amount in column 3 added to the amount in column 4.
		Net annual value of the Agricultural Land in the Parish.	Net annual value of the Buildings and other hereditaments not being Agricultural Land in the Parish.	
(1.)	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	(5.)
EAST WARD UNION.	£	£	£	£
Appleby	4,114	946	3,168	3,641
Asby	4,676	3,532	1,145	2,911
Bongate	5,413	1,368	4,045	4,729
Broughs	3,236	2,190	1,046	2,141
Brough Sowerby	2,000	1,564	436	1,218
Colby	1,284	984	299	791
Crackenthorpe	2,388	1,468	920	1,654
Crosby Garrett	3,112	1,430	1,682	2,397
Dufton	4,416	3,144	1,273	2,845
Hartley	3,024	1,760	1,263	2,143
Hillbeck	1,128	896	233	681
Hoff	2,578	1,882	696	1,637
Kaber	3,356	1,880	1,476	2,416
Kirkby Stephen	8,832	2,848	5,984	7,408
Kirkby Thore	4,540	2,542	1,997	3,268
Long Marton	7,816	4,680	3,135	5,475
Mallerstang	4,000	1,642	2,359	3,180
Millburn	2,896	2,168	729	1,813
Murton	5,951	3,930	2,021	3,986
Musgrave	3,820	2,728	1,092	2,456
Nateby	1,712	1,150	561	1,136
Newbiggin	2,016	966	1,050	1,533
Ormside	3,032	1,278	1,754	2,393
Orton	18,988	9,626	9,363	14,176
Ravenstonedale	9,604	6,758	2,845	6,224
Soulby	3,348	2,148	1,200	2,274
Stainmore	8,524	4,686	3,839	6,182
Temple Sowerby	2,988	1,660	1,328	2,158
Waitby	3,104	1,130	1,974	2,539
Warcop	8,032	5,412	2,619	5,325
Wharton	1,804	634	1,170	1,487
Winton	3,072	1,800	1,272	2,172
Total	£144,804	80,830	63,974	104,389

Name of each Parish.	Net annual value of each Parish according to the basis, standard, or valuation in force at the passing of the Act.	Net annual value of each Parish as shown in column 2 divided between Agricultural Land and Buildings and other hereditaments not being Agricultural Land in the proportion in which the Ratable Value the Parish is so divided in the Return made by the Assessment Committee.		Assessable value of the Parish, being one-half the amount in column 3 added to the amount in column 4.
		Net annual value of the Agricultural Land in the Parish.	Net annual value of the Buildings and other hereditaments not being Agricultural Land in the Parish.	
(1.)	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	(5.)
	£	£	£	£
WEST WARD UNION.				
Askham	4,000	2,594	1,406	2,703
Bampton	4,880	3,790	1,090	2,985
Barton	3,748	2,474	1,275	2,512
Bolton	3,840	2,944	896	2,368
Brougham	5,840	3,552	2,287	4,063
Cliburn	2,440	1,834	607	1,524
Clifton	4,896	1,564	3,331	4,113
Crosby Ravensworth	11,168	6,576	4,593	7,881
Hartsop and Patterdale	5,324	1,886	3,438	4,381
King's Meaburn	1,724	1,332	392	1,058
Lowther	5,796	1,966	3,829	4,812
Martindale	1,832	1,334	498	1,165
Morland	2,440	1,598	842	1,641
Newby	2,944	2,396	559	1,752
Shap	14,580	6,348	8,232	11,406
Sleagill	1,096	894	201	648
Sockbridge and Terril	2,376	1,762	615	1,496
Strickland (Great)	2,320	1,554	766	1,543
Strickland (Little)	1,616	652	964	1,290
Thrimby	3,056	1,020	2,035	2,545
Yanwath and Eamont Bridge ..	4,212	1,638	2,574	3,393
Total	£90,128	49,698	40,430	65,279
KENDAL UNION.				
Ambleside	15,621	2,338	13,283	14,452
Barbon	2,844	1,752	1,092	1,968
Beetham	12,724	3,318	9,406	11,065
Bowness-on-Windermere	13,984	920	13,064	13,524
Burton	4,952	2,028	2,924	3,938
Casterton	3,992	2,534	1,458	2,725
Crook	2,300	1,736	565	1,433
Crostbwaite and Lyth	7,724	6,134	1,590	4,657
Dalton	2,322	1,144	1,178	1,750
Dillicar	4,556	554	4,001	4,278
Docker	2,776	1,072	1,705	2,241
Farleton	1,560	1,212	347	953
Fawcett Forest	1,012	810	202	607

Name of each Parish. (1.)	Net annual value of each Parish according to the basis, standard, or valuation in force at the passing of the Act. (2.)	Net annual value of each Parish as shown in column 2 divided between Agricultural Land and Buildings and other hereditaments not being Agricultural Land in the proportion in which the Ratable Value the Parish is so divided in the Return made by the Assessment Committee.		Assessable value of the Parish, being one-half the amount in column 3 added to the amount in column 4. (5.)
		Net annual value of the Agricultural Land in the Parish. (3.)	Net annual value of the Buildings and other hereditaments not being Agricultural Land in the Parish. (4.)	
	£	£	£	£
Firbank	2,740	1,426	1,315	2,028
Grasmere	7,504	1,436	6,068	6,786
Grayrigg	3,996	1,966	2,029	3,012
Haverbrack	1,396	462	935	1,166
Helsington	4,092	2,518	1,573	2,832
Heversham	3,875	1,908	1,967	2,912
Hincaster	3,480	850	2,631	3,056
Holme	4,072	1,462	2,609	3,340
Hugill	3,332	1,728	1,605	2,469
Hutton Roof	2,800	1,512	1,287	2,043
Kendal	54,011	3,442	50,569	52,290
Kentmere	2,524	1,732	792	1,658
Killington	2,924	2,288	636	1,780
Kirkby Lonsdale	9,464	2,958	6,507	7,986
Kirkland	2,452	14	2,438	2,445
Lambrigg	4,108	1,074	3,033	3,570
Langdales	3,360	1,342	2,018	2,689
Levens	6,148	3,652	2,496	4,322
Longsleddale	2,132	1,716	416	1,274
Lupton	3,240	2,254	986	2,113
Mansergh	2,844	1,712	1,132	1,988
Meathop and Ulpha	3,976	1,474	2,502	3,239
Middleton	4,196	2,998	1,199	2,698
Milnthorpe	5,499	1,608	4,341	5,145
Natland	6,352	1,842	4,510	5,431
Nethergraveship	4,096	958	3,138	3,617
Nether Staveley	3,112	1,582	1,529	2,320
New Hutton	1,652	1,320	332	992
Old Hutton and Holmescales ..	3,928	2,574	1,354	2,641
Over Staveley	3,076	1,216	1,860	2,468
Patton	912	696	216	564
Preston Patrick	4,656	2,508	2,148	3,402
Preston Richard	4,272	2,342	1,931	3,102
Rydal and Loughrigg	4,524	1,198	3,325	3,924
Scalthwaiterigg, Hay and Hutton-i-th'-Hay	7,416	2,702	4,714	6,065
Sedgwick	2,656	628	2,028	2,342
Skelsmergh	4,296	2,960	1,337	2,817
Stainton	3,188	2,048	1,140	2,164
Strickland Kettle	6,428	3,304	3,124	4,776

Name of each Parish.	Net annual value of each Parish according to the basis, standard, or valuation in force at the passing of the Act.	Net annual value of each Parish as shown in column 2 divided between Agricultural Land and Buildings and other hereditaments not being Agricultural Land in the proportion in which the Ratable Value the Parish is so divided in the Return made by the Assessment Committee.		Assessable value of the Parish, being one-half the amount in column 3 added to the amount in column 4.
		Net annual value of the Agricultural Land in the Parish.	Net annual value of the Buildings and other hereditaments not being Agricultural Land in the Parish.	
(1.)	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	(5.)
	£	£	£	£
Strickland Roger	3,684	1,806	1,878	2,781
Troutbeck	4,556	2,146	2,409	3,482
Underbarrow and Bradleyfield ..	5,628	4,390	1,239	3,434
Undermillbeck	3,025	1,678	1,346	2,185
Whinfell	2,180	1,900	281	1,231
Whitwell and Selside..	2,880	2,284	596	1,738
Windermere	17,146	2,804	14,342	15,744
Witherslack	4,664	3,142	1,521	3,092
Total	£325,309	117,112	208,197	266,753
Summary.				
East Ward Union	144,804	80,830	63,974	104,389
West Ward Union	90,128	49,698	40,030	65,279
Kendal Union	325,309	117,112	208,197	266,753
Total	£560,241	247,640	312,601	436,421

	Area Acres.	Population. 1901.		
East Ward Union	185,030	13,218	..	..
West Ward Union	121,951	7,711	..	..
Kendal Union	196,267	43,480	..	..
Total area, acres	403,248	64,409	Total population.	

The ratable value of (1) Lands, (2) Buildings, (3) Railways, and (4) all other kinds of ratable property according to the assessment in force for the years ending Lady Day, 1870, 1894, and 1899* :—

		Lands.						Buildings.		Railways.		All other kind of Ratable Property.		Total (All classes of Ratable Property).	
		Agricultural Land.		Other Lands.		Total Agricultural and other Lands.									
		Gross Estimated Rental.	Ratable Value.	Gross Estimated Value.	Ratable Value.	Gross Estimated Rental.	Ratable Value.	Gross Estimated Rental.	Ratable Value.	Gross Estimated Rental.	Ratable Value.	Gross Estimated Rental.	Ratable Value.	Gross Estimated Rental.	Ratable Value.
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
*Total for Union County of Westmorland	1870	..	..	..	..	..	271,721	..	89,216	..	43,618	..	5,934	..	410,489
	1894	..	..	..	..	315,505	293,798	183,484	155,083	133,548	79,539	11,393	9,727	643,930	538,147
	1899	249,926	237,023	50,375	46,009	300,301	283,032	205,676	173,839	133,949	80,344	23,276	19,743	663,202	556,958
East Ward	1870	..	..	..	..	..	85,271	..	8,226	..	7,394	..	224	..	101,115
	1894	..	..	..	..	101,576	94,756	19,790	16,424	57,383	26,714	756	610	179,505	138,504
	1899	78,288	74,883	16,346	14,436	94,634	89,319	22,352	18,660	57,441	27,350	883	736	175,310	136,065
West Ward	1870	..	..	..	..	..	53,308	..	7,555	..	12,843	..	686	..	74,392
	1894	..	..	..	..	59,097	55,331	8,657	7,019	30,537	15,325	1,770	1,608	364,364	79,283
	1899	49,826	48,454	10,748	9,878	60,574	58,332	10,521	8,862	30,799	15,458	2,597	2,378	383,401	85,030
Kendal	1870	..	..	..	..	..	133,142	..	73,435	..	23,381	..	5,024	..	234,982
	1894	..	..	..	..	154,832	143,711	155,037	131,640	45,628	37,500	8,857	7,509	100,061	320,360
	1899	121,812	113,686	23,281	21,695	145,093	135,381	172,803	146,317	45,709	37,536	19,796	16,629	104,491	335,863

* Dalton is in Westmorland for Poor Law purposes.

* House of Commons Return, No. 417, 1871.
" " No. 204, 1895.
House of Lords Return, No. 150, 1900.

In the above statement "agricultural land" means the land defined as agricultural land in section 9 of the Agricultural Rates Act, 1896, *i.e.*, land used as arable, meadow or pasture ground only, cottage gardens exceeding one-quarter of an acre, market gardens, nursery grounds, orchards or allotments, but does not include land occupied together with a house as a park, gardens other than as aforesaid, pleasure grounds, or any land kept or preserved mainly or exclusively for purposes of sport or recreation, or land used as a racecourse. "Other lands" includes lands other than "agricultural land" as above defined, farmhouses and farm buildings, and tithe rent-charges and uncommuted tithes. "Buildings" includes houses (other than farm houses), shops, warehouses, mills, factories, docks, wharves, etc. "Railways" includes stations and depots. "All other kind of ratable property" includes quarries, mines, ironworks, gasworks, waterworks, canals, and all other ratable property not included in the foregoing.

In 1904 the County Council fixed a new basis or standard of County Rate for the County of Westmorland, which remained in force till 1912.

EAST WARD UNION.

Name of each Parish.	Net Annual Value of the Parish.	Net Annual Value of the Agricultural Land.	Net Annual Value of the Buildings and other Heredita-ments not being Agricultural Land.	Assessable Value of the Parish.
	£	£	£	£
Appleby	4,151	878	3,273	3,712
Asby	4,161	3,114	1,047	2,604
Bongate	5,616	1,232	4,384	5,000
Broughs	2,975	1,982	993	1,984
Brough Sowerby	1,633	1,314	319	976
Colby..	1,071	814	257	664
Crackenthorpe	2,292	1,392	900	1,596
Crosby Garrett	3,016	1,272	1,744	2,380
Dufton	3,923	2,766	1,157	2,540
Hartley	2,729	1,450	1,279	2,004
Hillbeck	1,060	840	220	640
Hoff	2,251	1,622	629	1,440
Kaber	3,335	1,726	1,609	2,472
Kirkby Stephen	9,150	2,612	6,538	7,844
Kirkby Thore	4,078	2,268	1,810	2,944
Longmarton	7,368	4,224	3,144	5,256
Mallerstang	4,031	1,486	2,545	3,288
Milburn	2,425	1,810	615	1,520
Murton	5,429	3,418	2,011	3,720
Musgrave	3,263	2,294	969	2,116
Nateby	1,639	1,068	570	1,104
Newbiggin	1,911	894	1,017	1,464
Ormside	3,100	1,176	1,924	2,512
Orton	10,234	6,500	3,734	6,984
Ravenstonedale	8,641	5,930	2,711	5,676
Soulby	3,128	1,904	1,224	2,176
Stainmore	8,244	4,192	4,052	6,148
Tebay	8,382	2,244	6,138	7,260
Temple Sowerby	2,597	1,338	1,259	1,928
Waitby	3,091	1,006	2,085	2,588
Warcop	7,392	4,904	2,488	4,940
Wharton	1,804	584	1,220	1,512
Winton	2,938	1,628	1,310	2,124
Totals for East Ward Union..	£137,057	71,882	65,175	101,116

WEST WARD UNION

Name of each Parish.	Net Annual Value of the Parish.	Net Annual Value of the Agricultural Land.	Net Annual Value of the Buildings and other Hereditaments not being Agricultural Land.	Assessable Value of the Parish.
	£	£	£	£
Askham	3,399	2,254	1,145	2,272
Bampton	4,238	3,348	890	2,564
Barton	3,138	2,044	1,094	2,116
Bolton	3,357	2,602	755	2,056
Brougham	5,569	3,674	1,895	3,732
Cliburn	2,002	1,564	438	1,220
Clifton	4,924	1,680	3,244	4,084
Crosby Ravensworth	10,595	6,294	4,301	7,448
Hartsop and Patterdale	4,534	1,788	2,746	3,640
King's Meaburn	1,653	1,314	339	996
Lowther	5,643	1,974	3,669	4,656
Martindale	1,472	1,056	416	944
Morland	2,306	1,404	902	1,604
Newby	2,656	2,144	512	1,584
Shap, Urban	6,177	730	4,447	5,312
,, Rural..	8,349	4,584	3,765	6,056
Sleagill	1,000	864	136	568
Sockbridge	2,060	1,496	564	1,312
Strickland (Great)	1,938	1,260	678	1,308
Strickland (Little)	1,457	618	839	1,148
Thrimby	2,806	628	2,178	2,492
Yanwath and Eamont Bridge ..	3,960	1,520	2,440	3,200
Totals for West Ward Union	£83,233	45,840	37,392	60,312

KENDAL UNION.

Name of each Parish.	Net Annual Value of the Parish.	Net Annual Value of the Agricultural Land.	Net Annual Value of the Buildings and other Hereditaments not being Agricultural Land.	Assessable Value of the Parish.
	£	£	£	£
Ambleside	18,644	2,448	16,196	17,420
Arnside	7,779	662	7,117	7,448
Barbon	2,915	1,790	1,125	2,020
Beetham	6,707	2,806	3,901	5,304
Bowness-on-Windermere	19,807	1,030	18,777	19,292
Burton	4,662	1,828	2,834	3,748
Casterton	3,774	2,308	1,466	2,620
Crook	2,052	1,544	508	1,280
Crosthwaite and Lyth	7,412	5,840	1,572	4,492
Dalton	2,566	1,308	1,258	1,912
Dillicar	4,482	540	3,942	4,212
Docker	2,576	968	1,608	2,092
Farleton	1,324	1,024	300	812
Fawcett Forest	850	676	174	512
Firbank	2,670	1,380	1,290	1,980
Grasmere	8,531	1,494	7,037	7,784
Grayrigg	3,699	1,798	1,901	2,800
Haverbrack	1,518	436	1,082	1,300
Helsington	3,640	2,224	1,416	2,528
Heversham	3,827	1,734	2,093	2,960
Hincaster	3,451	790	2,661	3,056
Holme	4,110	1,468	2,642	3,376
Hugill	3,398	1,756	1,642	2,520
Hutton Roof	3,041	1,682	1,359	2,200
Kendal	59,244	3,256	55,988	57,616
Kentmere	2,159	1,478	681	1,420
Killington	2,758	2,164	594	1,676
Kirkby Lonsdale	9,654	2,860	6,794	8,224
Kirkland	2,545	14	2,531	2,538
Lambrigg	3,979	1,030	2,949	3,464
Langdales	3,317	1,210	2,107	2,712
Levens	5,432	3,168	2,264	3,848
Longsleddale	1,704	1,376	328	1,016
Lupton	3,311	2,278	1,033	2,172
Mansergh	2,689	1,626	1,063	1,876
Meathop and Ulpha	3,946	1,452	2,494	3,220
Middleton	3,840	2,760	1,080	2,460
Milnthorpe	5,694	1,436	4,258	4,976
Natland	6,558	1,860	4,698	5,628
Nethergraveship	4,805	914	3,891	4,348
Nether Staveley	3,065	1,546	1,519	2,292
New Hutton	3,901	2,754	1,147	2,524
Old Hutton and Holmescales ..	3,820	2,488	1,332	2,576
Over Staveley	3,034	1,236	1,798	2,416
Patton	808	616	192	500
Preston Patrick	5,026	2,652	2,374	3,700
Preston Richard	4,218	2,252	1,966	3,092
Rydal and Loughrigg	4,889	1,138	3,751	4,320
Scalthwaiterigg	5,939	1,102	4,837	5,388
Sedgwick	2,417	522	1,895	2,156
Skelsmergh	4,131	2,830	1,301	2,716
Stainton	3,083	1,982	1,101	2,092
Strickland Kettle	6,479	3,148	3,330	4,904
Strickland Roger	4,523	2,150	2,373	3,448
Troutbeck	5,451	2,366	3,085	4,268
Underbarrow and Bradley Field..	5,083	3,964	1,118	3,100
Undermillbeck	5,305	1,878	3,427	4,366
Whinfell	2,018	1,756	262	1,140
Whitwell and Selside	2,610	2,068	542	1,576
Windermere	22,581	3,158	19,425	21,004
Witherslack	4,098	2,756	1,342	2,720
Total for Kendal Union ..	347,549	112,778	234,771	291,160

SUMMARY.

Name of each Union.	Net Annual Value of the Union.	Net Annual Value of the Agricultural Land.	Net Annual Value of the Buildings and other Heredita-ments not being Agricultural Land.	Assessable Value of the Union.
	£	£	£	£
East Ward Union	137,057	71,882	65,175	101,116
West Ward Union	83,233	45,840	37,392	60,312
Kendal Union	347,549	112,778	234,771	291,160
Totals	£567,839	230,500	337,338	452,588

In June, 1912, the County Council adopted a new basis or standard of County Rate shewing an increase of £12,816 over the one in force (the 1904 valuation) or an increase of three per cent. Agricultural Land for rating purposes had increased 15s. per cent.

EAST WARD UNION.

Name of each Parish.	Net Annual Value of the Parish.	Net Annual Value of the Agricultural Land.	Net Annual Value of the Buildings and other Heredita-ments not being Agricultural Land.	Assessable Value of the Parish.
	£	£	£	£
Appleby	10,307	2,126	8,181	9,244
Asby	4,231	3,206	1,025	2,628
Broughs	3,006	1,940	1,066	2,036
Brough Sowerby	1,616	1,280	336	976
Colby	1,117	866	251	684
Crackenthorpe	2,231	1,430	801	1,516
Crosby Garrett	2,732	1,376	1,356	2,044
Dufton	3,891	2,742	1,149	2,520
Hartley	2,505	1,530	975	1,740
Hillbeck	1,001	810	191	596
Hoff	2,315	1,662	653	1,484
Kaber	3,020	1,808	1,212	2,116
Kirkby Stephen	9,629	2,618	7,011	8,320
Kirkby Thore	4,009	2,290	1,719	2,864
Longmarton	6,974	4,212	2,762	4,868
Mallerstang	3,588	1,624	1,964	2,776
Milburn	2,425	1,834	591	1,508
Murton	5,535	3,670	1,865	3,700
Musgrave	3,151	2,318	833	1,992
Nateby	1,609	1,066	543	1,076
Newbiggin	1,861	986	875	1,368
Ormside	2,822	1,204	1,618	2,220
Orton	9,441	6,522	2,919	6,180
Ravenstonedale	8,592	6,128	2,464	5,528
Soulby..	2,984	1,984	1,000	1,992
Stainmore	7,443	4,422	3,021	5,232
Tebay	7,411	2,206	5,205	6,308
Temple Sowerby	2,653	1,402	1,251	1,952
Waitby	2,529	1,050	1,479	2,004
Warcop	7,188	4,904	2,284	4,736
Wharton	1,552	600	952	1,252
Winton	2,751	1,726	1,025	1,888
Totals for East Ward Union ..	132,119	73,542	58,577	95,348

WEST WARD UNION.

Name of each Parish.	Net Annual Value of the Parish.	Net Annual Value of the Agricultural Land.	Net Annual Value of the Buildings and other Hereditaments not being Agricultural Land.	Assessable Value of the Parish.
	£	£	£	£
Askham	3,365	2,258	1,107	2,236
Bampton	4,255	3,142	1,113	2,684
Barton	3,660	2,112	1,548	2,604
Bolton	3,408	2,656	752	2,080
Brougham	5,783	3,726	2,057	3,920
Cliburn	2,095	1,582	513	1,304
Clifton	4,404	1,792	2,612	3,508
Crosby Ravensworth	10,366	6,436	3,930	7,148
Hartsop and Patterdale	5,279	1,614	3,665	4,472
King's Meaburn	1,633	1,298	335	984
Lowther	5,448	1,416	4,032	4,740
Martindale	1,797	1,026	771	1,284
Morland	2,291	1,398	893	1,592
Newby	2,772	2,256	516	1,644
Shap Urban	6,182	1,892	4,290	5,236
Shap Rural	8,027	4,718	3,309	5,668
Sleagill	1,008	864	144	576
Sockbridge and Tirril	2,079	1,438	641	1,360
Strickland (Great)	2,004	1,320	684	1,344
Strickland (Little)	1,348	624	724	1,036
Thrimby	2,583	526	2,057	2,320
Yanwath and Eamont Bridge ..	3,683	1,654	2,029	2,856
Total for West Ward Union ..	83,470	45,748	37,722	60,596

KENDAL UNION.

Name of each Parish.	Net Annual Value of the Parish.	Net Annual Value of the Agricultural Land.	Net Annual Value of the Buildings and other Hereditaments not being Agricultural Land.	Assessable Value of the Parish.
	£	£	£	£
Ambleside	20,737	2,306	18,431	19,584
Arnside	9,615	734	8,881	9,248
Barbon	2,901	1,754	1,147	2,024
Beetham	6,757	2,906	3,851	5,304
Bowness-on-Windermere	23,238	900	22,338	22,788
Burton	4,413	1,746	2,667	3,540
Casterton	3,808	2,392	1,416	2,612
Crook	2,095	1,622	473	1,284
Crosthwaite and Lyth	7,465	5,906	1,559	4,512
Dalton..	2,759	1,286	1,473	2,116
Dillicar	3,715	534	3,181	3,448
Docker	2,217	1,002	1,215	1,716
Farleton	1,368	1,072	296	832
Fawcett Forest	828	664	164	496
Firbank	2,495	1,382	1,113	1,804
Grasmere	8,875	1,486	7,389	8,132
Grayrigg	3,274	1,908	1,366	2,320
Haverbrack	1,500	352	1,148	1,324
Helsington	3,662	2,252	1,410	2,536
Heversham	4,001	1,762	2,239	3,120
Hincaster	3,251	822	2,429	2,840
Holme	3,788	1,440	2,348	3,068
Hugill	3,794	1,828	1,966	2,880
Hutton Roof	3,382	1,748	1,634	2,508
Kendal	69,991	3,958	66,033	68,012
Kentmere	2,107	1,422	685	1,396
Killington	2,789	2,282	507	1,648
Kirkby Lonsdale	9,660	2,856	6,804	8,232
Lambrigg	3,372	1,056	2,316	2,844
Langdales	3,364	1,224	2,140	2,752
Levens	5,469	3,218	2,251	3,860
Longsleddale	1,726	1,420	306	1,016
Lupton	3,638	2,340	1,298	2,468
Mansergh	2,562	1,588	974	1,768
Meathop and Ulpha	3,655	1,142	2,513	3,084
Middleton	3,929	2,730	1,199	2,564
Milnthorpe	5,637	1,434	4,203	4,920
Natland	6,430	1,748	4,682	5,556
Nether Staveley	3,139	1,534	1,605	2,372
New Hutton	4,248	2,832	1,416	2,832
Old Hutton and Holmescales ..	4,310	2,660	1,650	2,980
Over Staveley	3,335	1,270	2,065	2,700
Patton..	813	634	179	496
Preston Patrick	5,421	2,714	2,707	4,064
Preston Richard	4,324	2,344	1,980	3,152
Rydal and Loughrigg	5,827	1,094	4,733	5,280
Scalthwaiterigg	6,230	1,108	5,122	5,676
Sedgwick	2,234	524	1,710	1,972
Skelsmergh	4,727	2,894	1,833	3,280
Stainton	3,330	2,060	1,270	2,300
Strickland Kettle	6,849	3,098	3,751	5,300
Strickland Roger	5,986	2,228	3,758	4,872
Troutbeck	6,067	2,222	3,845	4,956
Underbarrow and Bradleyfield ..	5,258	4,060	1,198	3,228
Undermillbeck	6,772	1,816	4,956	5,864
Whinfell	2,077	1,834	243	1,160
Whitwell and Selside	2,651	2,134	517	1,584
Windermere	23,935	2,958	20,977	22,456
Witherslack	3,873	2,602	1,271	2,572
Totals for Kendal Union ..	365,673	112,842	252,831	309,252

SUMMARY.

Name of each Union.	Net Annual Value of the Union.	Net Annual Value of the Agricultural Land.	Net Annual Value of the Buildings and other Heredita-ments not being Agricultural Land.	Assessable Value of the Union.
	£	£	£	£
East Ward Union	132,119	73,542	58,577	95,348
West Ward Union	83,470	45,748	37,722	60,596
Kendal Union	365,673	112,842	252,831	309,252
Totals	581,262	232,132	349,130	465,196

For the year ending March 31st, 1911, the annual values of the county upon which rates were levied were :—

Agricul-tural Land.	Buildings and other Heredita-ments.	Total.	Rate in the £.	Purpose of Rate.	Total Rate.
£	£	£	d.		£ s. d.
230,500	337,338	452,588	3¾	General County Rate	7,071 13 8
*226,318	274,928	388,086	8½	Elementary Education	13,774 14 3
230,500	337,338	452,588	2	Secondary Education	3,771 11 4

*The Borough of Kendal being a separate authority for elementary education purposes, is not included in the County.

The following figures relate to the county for the Income Tax year 1909-10 :—

Schedule A Gross Assessment,	Lands	294,068
	Houses	224,773
	Other Property ...	8,208
	Total	£547,049

Schedule B, Gross Assessment	£97,660
(*i.e.*, one-third of the annual value of the " Lands ")	
Schedule D, Gross Assessment	£335,324
Schedule E, Gross Assessment	£48,536

Inhabited House Duty, year 1909-10 :—

Gross annual value of the " Houses " Assessable ... £120,023

The number of paupers relieved in the county by the guardians in 1850 and 1875; 1900 and 1910 are given in the following tables :—

COUNTY OF WESTMORLAND.

1850.

Date.	Number of paupers relieved in Workhouses (excluding insane and casuals). 1.	Number of paupers in receipt of out-relief (excluding insane and casuals). 2.	Casual Paupers. 3.
1st January, 1850	432	2,604	49
1st July, 1850	355	2,544	49

1875.

1st January, 1875 :—			
East Ward	47	207	5
West Ward	..	202	4
Kendal	196	782	9
Total	243	1,191	18
1st July, 1875 :—			
East Ward	34	222	10
West Ward	..	183	2
Kendal	172	747	12
Total	206	1,152	24

In the 1st January and 1st July returns for the years 1850 and 1875 the numbers of children maintained in schools were not shown separately.

	1910.	
	1st January.	1st July.
Children boarded out :—		
East Ward	10	11
West Ward	2	2
Kendal	19	21
Total	31	34

	Indoor Paupers.		Out-door Paupers.		Net Total No. Relieved.	
	Number.	Ratio per 1000 of estimated Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1000 of estimated Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1000 of estimated Population.
1st January, 1900 :—						
East Ward ..	66	..	257	..	323	..
West Ward ..	40	..	105	..	145	..
Kendal	338	..	516	..	854	..
Total ..	444	6.6	878	13.0	1322	19.6
1st July, 1900 :—						
East Ward ..	76	..	221	..	..	..
West Ward ..	33	..	113	..	..	..
Kendal	291	..	416	..	..	..
Total ..	400	5.9	750	11.1	1249	18.5
1st January, 1910 :—						
East Ward ..	87	..	173	..	..	..
West Ward ..	51	..	94	..	..	..
Kendal	463	..	383	..	..	..
Total ..	601	9.5	650	10.2	1371	21.6
1st July, 1910 :—						
East Ward ..	105	..	163	..	..	..
West Ward ..	53	..	88	..	..	..
Kendal	448	..	398	..	..	..
Total ..	606	9.6	649	10.2	1380	21.8

The number of persons in receipt of Old Age Pensions in the county in 1911 was:—

1,134	receiving	5/- per week.
30	,, ...	4/- ,, ,,
31	,, ...	3/- ,, ,,
17	,, ...	2/- ,, ,,
9	,, ...	1/- ,, ,,

VALUATION IN FORCE

Poor Law Unions.	Administrative County in which the Unions were situate, April 1st, 1910.	Population, 1901.	Valuation in force in 1910.						Valuation in fo in 1909.	
			Gross estimated rental.	Ratable value.		Annual value of Government property.	Totals of columns 5, 6 and 7.	Assessable value.	Ratable value.	Assess valu
				Agricultural land.	Other hereditaments.					
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11
42. Westmorland:										
East Ward ..	Westmorland ..	13,218	164,937	73,802	61,058	..	134,860	97,959	133,334	96,5
West Ward ..	" ..	7,711	100,668	45,827	37,671	..	83,498	60,585	82,579	59,7
Kendal ..	" ..	43,480	430,431	111,454	249,623	263	361,340	305,613	356,990	302,2
	Totals ..	64,409	696,036	231,083	348,352	263	579,698	464,157	572,903	458,6

ACCOUNTS OF OVE

Receipts and Expenditure of the Overseers of the Poor of the Parishes

Names of Administrative County.	Receipts.				Contributions under Precept.					
	From Poor Rates.		Other receipts.	Total Receipts.	To Boards of Guardians.				To Town Councils.	To Rura District Councils Parish Councils and Parish Meetings
					For County contributions.		For other purposes.			
	Collected in Urban Parishes.	Collected in Rural Parishes.			From Urban Parishes.	From Rural Parishes.	From Urban Parishes.	From Rural Parishes.		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
Westmorland ..	£ 15,768	£ 39,702	£ 895	£ 56,365	£ 6,491	£ 17,897	£ 4,553	£ 7,458	£ 2,826	£ 13,362

NGLAND AND WALES), 1909-10.

THE 25TH MARCH, 1910.

Administrative County	Population, 1901.	Gross value or gross estimated rental.	Ratable value.		Annual value of Government property.	Total of columns 4, 5 and 6.	Assessable value.
			Agricultural Land.	Other Hereditaments.			
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
Westmorland:							
Boroughs	15,947	97,340	6,148	73,938	188	80,274	77,200
Other Urban Districts	11,242	108,525	12,533	79,460	75	92,068	85,802
Rural Districts	37,220	490,171	212,402	194,954	..	407,356	301,155
Total	64,409	696,036	231,083	348,352	263	579,698	464,157

EERS (POOR RATES).

MPRISED IN THE ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY FOR YEAR ENDING MARCH 31ST, 1910.

Expenditure.										Average Rates in the pound of Poor Rates collected during the year.		
To other Local Authorities.		Registration of Voters.	Salaries, etc., of parochial Officers.	Other Payments.		Totals of columns 14 to 17.	Total Expenditure.					
From Urban rishes.	From Rural parishes.			Unconnected with Relief of the poor.	Other items.		Urban parishes.	Rural parishes.	Urban and Rural parishes (Totals of cols. 19 and 20).	Parishes in Boroughs.	Other Urban parishes.	Rural parishes.
12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.
£ 100	£ ..	£ 383	£ 1,287	£ 56	£ 369	£ 2,095	£ 14,456	£ 40,317	£ 54,782	s. d. 2 1¾	s. d. 1 9½	s. d. 2 8

[B.] Abstract of Receipts and Expenditure of Boards of Guardians, receipts and expenditure out common funds and amount of loans outs

Union Reference Numbers.	Names of the Poor Law Unions arranged according to Divisions and Union-Counties.	Receipts other than from Loans.					Expendit						
							Relief of the Poor and purposes connected t						
		From Poor Rates under precept, *less* amounts shown in col. 24.	Grant under the Agricultural Rates Act, 1896.	Grants from County and County Borough Councils.	Other receipts.	Total Receipts other than from loans, *less* amounts shown in col. 24.	In-maintenance.	Out-relief.	Maintenance of Pauper Lunatics in asylums, etc.	Salaries, etc., of Union Officers and servants.	Loan charges.	Buildings and establishment charges not elsewhere included.	Other expenses of or
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	1
	42. Westmorland	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
579	East Ward ..	2,034	488	912	676	4,110	725	1,534	600	647	..	229	
580	West Ward ..	960	399	572	87	2,018	378	712	382	460	..	38	
581	Kendal	8,091	1,164	2,843	1,016	13,114	4,283	3,078	1,610	2,150	78	1,919	
	Total ..	11,085	2,051	4,327	1,779	19,242	5,386	5,324	2,592	3,257	78	2,186	1,

ACCOUNTS OF THE WESTMORLA

Division I.—Exchequer

Reference number.	Names of the County Council.	Receipts.						
		From the Local Taxation Account.			From the Postmaster-General—Local Taxation Licence Duties.	From other local authorities.	Other receipts.	Totals.
		Local Taxation Licence and Estate duties. * †	Local Taxation (Customs and Excise) duties. † ‡	Grant under Section 6 (3) of the Finance Act, 1908.				
		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
43	Westmorland .	£ 9,636	£ 1,289	£ 158	£ 6,728	£ ..	£ 6	£ 17,817

* Col. 1.—Including duties and payments directed to be dealt with as local taxation licence duties.

† Cols. 1, 2 and 4.—The sums entered in these columns are subject to adjustment as between the councils of counties and c

‡ Col. 2.—Sums paid to the councils out of the Local taxation account in respect of that portion of the Local taxat Division II. of the abstract, Table II., col. 1. Similarly, certain sums which during the year 1909-10 were *overpaid* to c Table II., col. 1.

§ Col. 16.—Except where otherwise noted these transfers were made to general county accounts under section 23 (2)

ɔans being distinguished ; rate in the pound of contributions required by Guardians for their ing for the year ending Lady-Day, 1910.

ɔTHER THAN OUT OF LOANS.												LOAN TRANSACTIONS.		
ith.		Purposes of the Guardians unconnected with relief of the poor.				Other purposes of the Guardians.								
Estimated value of transfers from productive or trading accounts included in cols. 7, 8, 10, 12, & 13.	Totals of cols. 7 to 13, after deducting amounts shown in col. 14	Registration of births, deaths, and marriages.	Vaccination.	Other expenses unconnected with relief of the poor, *excluding* payments shown in col. 24.	Totals of cols. 16 to 18.	Valuation expenses.	Salaries, etc., of Parochial Officers.	All other expenditure, *except* that in col. 24.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE other than out of loans, *excluding* payments shown in col 24.	Contributions under precept to county or county borough councils.	Rate in the pound of Overseers' contributions to common funds of unions.	Expenditure defrayed out of loans during the year.	Loans raised during the year.	Loans outstanding at the end of the year.
14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
18	4,119	41	71	3	115	40	9	75	4,358	6,189	0 5¾	10	..	..
24	2,100	27	60	5	92	25	..	71	2,288	3,620	0 4½	..	..	..
70	13,844	124	220	..	344	97	29	148	14,462	14,578	0 7	..	..	975
112	20,063	192	351	8	551	162	38	294	21,108	21,387	..	10	..	975

COUNTY COUNCIL (1909-1910).

ONTRIBUTION ACCOUNTS.

EXPENDITURE.										
	Grants paid under the Local Government Act, 1888.				Transfers to other Accounts.					
			To other local authorities.							
Costs urred in spect of chequer ɔntribution counts.	To public vaccinators.	To boards of guardians.	For salaries of medical officers of health and inspectors of nuisances.	For pay and clothing of borough police.	To higher education accounts (Customs and Excise Duties).	For maintenance of pauper lunatics chargeable to the county.	For pay and clothing of the county police.	Other transfers.	Other payments to local authorities.	TOTALS.
8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
159	4	4,327	571	660	1,289	16	1,865	8,926	..	17,817

boroughs.
customs and excise) duties which is applied to purposes of police superannuation are not included here, but in councils in account of the "residue" of these duties are not included here but in Division II. of this Abstract,

of the Local Government Act, 1888.

Division II.—Table I.—Receipts and Expenditu

(1).—Re

Reference number.	Names of County Council.	From Rates.								Grants under the Agricultural Rates Act, 1896.	
		For General County Purposes.			For Special County Purposes.				Totals.		
		General County Purposes other than Education.	Elementary Education.	Higher Education.	Elementary Education. *	Higher Education.	Police.	Other Special County Purposes.		For purposes of Elementary Education.	For other County Purpose
		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
43	Westmorland .	£ 5,657	£ ..	£ 3,772	£ 11,643	£ ..	£ 3,234	£ ..	£ 24,306	£ 521	£ 2,956

* Col. 4.—All sums raised under section 18 (1) (*c*) or (*d*) of the Education Act, 1902, are included in this column.
§ Col. 16.—For particulars, see Division I., cols. 14 to 16.

(2)—Expe

Expenditure by county council out of capital funds belonging to

Reference number.	Names of County Council.	Police. *	Highways and Bridges.				Lunatics and Lunatic Asylums.	Elementary Education.			Higher Education.	
			Main Roads.		Contributions towards cost of other Highways.	Bridges.		Loan Charges. †	Maintenance of Schools.	Other expenditure.	Loan Charges. †	Othe expen ture
			Payments to District Councils.	Other expenditure.								
		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
43	Westmorland ..	£ 6,010	£ 2,848	£ 9,881	£ 537	£ 548	£ 106	£ 790	£ 26,165	£ 2,655	£ 36	£ 6,07

* Col. 1.—Including expenditure in respect of boroughs policed by the counties.
† Cols. 7, 10, 15 and 17 —Sums repaid to capital accounts in respect of moneys advanced from funds belonging to the council

EXCLUDING LOANS AND POLICE PENSION FUNDS.

TS.

Elementary Education.		Higher Education.			Other transfers from Exchequer Contribution Accounts. §	Fees, fines and penalties.	Sums received in respect of special services of police, and for additional constables.	Rents, sales and profits of property.	From local authorities.		Other receipts.	TOTAL RECEIPTS.
rants om the oard of duca-tion.	Other receipts.	Transfers from Exchequer Contribution Accounts.	Grants from the Board of Education.	Other receipts.					From Boroughs for police purposes.	Other receipts from local authorities.		
11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.
£ 4,336	£ 815	£ 1,289	£ 614	£ 155	£ 10,807	£ 882	£ 234	£ 90	£ ..	£ 363	£ 118	£ 57,486

URE.

nselves and required to be replaced is included in this table.

County uildings.	Administration of Justice.	Registration of Voters.	LOAN CHARGES, OTHER THAN FOR EDUCATION.†			Salaries, etc., and superannuation allowances of officers.	Establishment charges.	Other payments to local authorities.	Other payments.	TOTALS.	Mileage of Main Roads repaired by the Councils.
			Principal repaid otherwise than out of sinking, etc., funds.	Payments into sinking, etc., funds.	Interests and dividends.						
12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.
£ ..	£ 1,458	£ 171	£ 650	£ ..	£ 502	£ 774	£ 327	£ 150	£ 737	£ 60,416	M. F. 252 –

required to be replaced, and interest on such advances, are not included. They are not shown as receipts of the councils.

[D.]

Division II.—Table

Reference numbers.	Names of County Council.	Receipts.			
		From Local Taxation (Customs and Excise) duties.	Dividends and interest on investments.	Deductions from pay of constables.	Transfer to meet deficiencies in pension funds.
		1.	2.	3.	4.
		£	£	£	£
41	Westmorland ..	160	59	78	889

Division II.—Table III

Reference number.	Names of County Council.	Expenditure Defrayed out of Loans.‡								Receip		
		Education.		Lunatic Asylums.	County Buildings.	County Bridges.	Small Holdings.	Other purposes.	Totals.	Education.		Lunatic Asylums.
		Higher.	Elementary.							Higher.	Elementary.	
		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
43	Westmorland ..	..	2,993	..	22	873	200	807	4,895	..	3,587	..

* In cases where capital expenditure was defrayed during the year, not out of loans, but out of moneys appropr
II., Table I., of this Abstract and not in the present Table. The amounts shown in this Table as outstanding at the
‡ Including expenditure in anticipation of loans which at the end of the year had not yet been raised by the cou
purpose.

—Police Pension Funds.

		Expenditure.			Amounts by which revenue accounts were overdrawn at the end of the year.	Amounts remaining in the funds at the end of the year.
)ther ceipts.	Totals.	Pensions, gratuities, etc.	Other payments.	Totals.		
5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
£ 190	£ 1,376	£ 1,376	£ ..	£ 1,376	£ ..	£ 1,885

Loans and Sinking, Etc., Funds.*

	ıom Loans.				Loans Outstanding at the end of the Year.								Sinking Funds and Redemption Funds.	
					Education.									
y -	County Bridges.	Small Holdings.	Other purposes.	Totals.	Higher.	Elementary.	Lunatic Asylums.	County Buildings.	County Bridges.	Small Holdings.	Other purposes.	Totals.	Taken out of the funds during the year and applied to extinction of debt.	Amounts remaining in the funds at the end of the year.
	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.
	£ 1,590	£ ..	£ 433	£ 5,610	£ 467	£ 12,227	£ 7,780	£ 1,856	£ 5,229	£ ..	£ 433	£ 27,992	£ ..	£ ..

from funds belonging to the councils and required to be replaced, particulars of the expenditure are included in Division
of the year are exclusive of moneys appropriated in this way.
but excluding unexpended balances of loans applied to the repayment of principal or paid into sinking, etc., funds for that

[E.]

Division III.—Statement as to Net Annual

Reference number.	Names of County Council.	Net Annual Value.			General Cour	
		Agricultural Land.	Other Hereditaments.	Total Net Annual Value.	Assessable Value. *	Ra For Elementary Education.
		1.	2.	3.	4	5
		£	£	£	£	d.
43	Westmorland ..	230,500	337,338	567,838	452,588	..

* Col. 4.—The figures in this column represent the amount in col. 3, reduced by one-half the amount in col. 1.
† Cols. 9 and 13.—The rates in the pound are exclusive of amounts levied in parts of counties for Elementary Educatio

Abstract of the Receipts and Expenditure of T during the

Reference number.	Asylums and the Counties and Boroughs to which the Asylums belong.	Receipts, not including moneys borrowed.								
		On account of			From Asylum Farms and Gardens. (Cash receipts.)	On account of Buildings (from local authorities.)	Other Receipts.	Totals.	Salaries, wages, and uniforms of Officers and Attendants.	Provision §
		Pauper Patients (from local authorities.)	Private Patients	Criminal Patients.						
		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
6	I. County Asylums: Cumberland and Westmorland .	19,479	2,978	56	1,318	..	242	24,073	5,870	6,240

§ Col. 9.—The amounts shown represent the cost of provisions purchased for the asylums. *See* also col. 18.
‖ Col. 11.—Including fuel, lighting, washing, furniture and other necessaries, and expenses attending the removal, (

LUE, ASSESSABLE VALUE, AND RATES IN THE POUND.					
urposes.		Special County Purposes.			
n the Pound.		Elementary Education.		Police.	
For Higher ducation. 6.	For other General County Purposes. 7.	Assessable Value. 8.	Rate in the Pound. † 9.	Assessable Value. 10.	Rate in the Pound. 11.
d. 2	d. 3	£ 388,086	d. 7	£ 388,086	d. 2

ol. 9) under section 18 (1) (*c*) or (*d*), and for Higher Education (col. 13) under section 18 (1) (*a*) of the Education Act, 1902.

VISITING COMMITTEES OF COUNTY LUNATIC ASYLUM AR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1910.									
EXPENDITURE, other than that defrayed out of borrowed moneys.†								Estimated value of Produce supplied to the Asylums from Asylum farms and gardens.	Expenditure out of borrowed moneys.
						Total expenditure charged to			
Patients' clothing. 10.	Sundries. 11.	Patients in other Asylums, etc. 12.	Asylum Farms and Gardens (Cash payments). 13.	Buildings. 14.	Other Expenditure. 15.	Maintenance Accounts. 16.	Building and Repairs Fund Accounts. 17.	18.	19.
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1,344	2,970	..	3,504	1,235	1,067	20,838	1,392	3,439	..

arge and burial of patients.

[F.]

ACCOUNTS OF THE COUNCILS OF NON-COUNT

Division I.—Abstract of the Returns other than from loans, and of the Exp accounts relating to Police Pension Funds, or to Tramway and Light Rail

Table I

Reference numbers.	Names of the Boroughs, and of the Administrative County in which they are situated.	Re									
		From Public Rates.					Elementary Education.		Higher Education.		
		Borough rates.	General district rates.	Other rates.	Totals of columns 1 to 3.	Grant under Agricultural Rates Act, 1896.	Grants from the Board of Education.	Receipts from local authorities, and other items not referred to in columns 1 to 5, and 6.	Grants from the Board of Education.	Receipts from local authorities, and other items not referred to in columns 1 to 5, and 8.	Recei of cour und Buri Acts, c Harbo etc., Por sanita autho ties receip from l autho ties, a othe items referr to i colum 1 to
		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
	Westmorland :	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
192	Appleby ..	..	848	..	848	..	..	..	..	..	..
193	Kendal ..	2,530	8,054	..	10,584	53	4,594	275	..	..	..

* Transfer Items.—Transfers between accounts of the councils have been included in the Tables of this Divisi Net totals for each borough are given in col 26 of Table I., and col. 28 of Table II., and, as far as practicable, i been arrived at by deducting from the gross receipts and the gross expenditure the amount of the transfer receipts. The amour which is appended to each Table.

Education (Provision of Working Balances) Act, 1903.—Any moneys borrowed under this Act, or expenditu been repaid before the end of the year are, however, included with other outstanding loans in Table II. of Division II.

Reserve, Depreciation, and Insurance Funds.—Neither amounts withdrawn from, nor payments to, these funds a the appropriate headings, in Table II. The amounts remaining in the funds at the end of the year are shown in col.

(a) 193. Kendal.—Col. 22.—Excluding £10,189 balances of investments, etc, transferred from the Kendal Fell Trustees

† Local Taxation Returns, 1908-9

BOROUGHS.—YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1909.†

DITURE NOT DEFRAYED OUT OF LOANS, SHOWN IN ACCOUNTS OF THE COUNCILS, NOT BEING
Y, WATER SUPPLY, GAS SUPPLY, OR ELECTRICITY SUPPLY UNDERTAKINGS.

RECEIPTS.*

TS (OTHER THAN FROM LOANS).

Public libraries, museums, etc.	Sewerage and sewage disposal works.	Public roads and streets.	Revenue from markets.	Repayments of expenses of private street works and other works of private improvement.	Tolls, dues, and duties, not elsewhere included.	Penalties, fines, and fees, not elsewhere included.		Rents, profits, and sales of property: receipts not elsewhere included.	From County Councils: receipts not included in columns 7, 9, or 10.		Other receipts, not included in columns 23 and 24.	Sums transferred in relief of rates from accounts relating to tramway and light railway, water supply, gas supply, or electricity supply undertakings.		Totals of columns 4 to 24.	Net Totals, after deducting transfers (see footnote*).
						In connection with the administration of justice.	Other items.		Amounts charged on exchequer contribution accounts	Other items.		To Borough fund.	To District or other fund, not being borough fund.		
11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
..	..	..	122	28	..	..	..	102	32	300	59	..	..	1,491	1,481
279	11	370	117	..	..	153	56	2,584	795	1,214	(a) 1,733	..	760	23,578	23,092

with the exception of transfers between loan accounts and accounts not relating to loans.
otals are shown for England and Wales for each of the principal purpose headings at the end of each Table. These net totals have
f certain transfer items that cannot conveniently be dealt with in this way are indicated in an analysis of the totals

efrayed out of such moneys, are included in Tables I. and II. of this Division. Amounts borrowed which had not

ncluded in Tables I. and II. of this Division; but expenditure met out of sums withdrawn from the funds is included, under
f Table II. of Division II.
the Corporation under the provisions of the Kendal Corporation Act, 1907.

Division I.—Abstract of the Receipts other than from Loans, and the Ex Accounts relating to Police Pension Funds, or to Tramway and Light Rai

Table II.—Expenditure,* with particulars

Reference numbers.		Expenditure												
		Elementary Education.			Higher Education.		Expenditure of councils under Burial Acts, or as Harbour, etc., or Port sanitary authorities.		Loan charges not included in preceding columns.			Police.		
		Loan charges. †	Maintenance of schools (including payments to local authorities).‡	Other expenditure (including payments to local authorities).	Loan charges. †	Other expenditure (including payments to local authorities).	Loan charges. †	Other expenditure (including payments to local authorities).	Principal repaid, otherwise than out of sinking funds, loans funds, or redemption funds.†	Payments to sinking funds, loans funds, or redemption funds.†	Interest and dividends.	Pay, clothing, police stations, etc.	Payments to police pension funds.	A mi tra c just
		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	1
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
192	Appleby ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	271	20	82	..	..	.
193	Kendal ..	221	6,327	324	..	..	..	..	1,650	..	1,108	1,416	32	24

* See note * on Table I., Division I.
† Cols. 1, 4, 6, 8, and 9.—The amounts shewn in these columns do not include unexpended balances of loans applie
‡ Col. 2.—Including contributions (in aid of maintenance) to industrial schools, and schools for blind, deaf, defectiv
* * Cols. 17 and 19.—The capital letter (J) in either of these columns indicates that, for the purpose mentioned in the l
Payments made to these joint authorities are included in col. 23.
† † Cols. 25 and 26.—The amounts in these columns do not include :—
(i) Deficiencies in revenue in cases in which no separate accounts were kept in respect of undertakings ; or
(ii) The proportion of loan repayments, etc., which were charged direct to district funds.

Division II.—Abstract of the Expenditure defrayed by the Councils out o Loans of the Councils outstanding at the end of the Year, with particul with Tramway and Light Railway, Water

Table I.—Expenditure defrayed

Reference numbers.		Expenditure defrayed out of Loans.							
		Education.		Public offices and buildings.	Public libraries, museums, etc.	Burial grounds, harbours, piers, docks, etc., or Port sanitary purposes.	Sewerage and sewage disposal works.	Public roads and streets.	Markets
		Elementary.	Higher.						
		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
192	Appleby	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
193	Kendal	..	..	..	..	..	3,303	833	..

:URE NOT DEFRAYED OUT OF LOANS, SHOWN IN ACCOUNTS OF THE COUNCILS, NOT BEING WATER SUPPLY, GAS SUPPLY, OR ELECTRICITY SUPPLY UNDERTAKINGS—*continued.*

HE MILEAGE OF PUBLIC ROADS AND STREETS.

EFRAYED OUT OF LOANS).

ınatics and natic ylums xclud- ; pay- ıents local thori- es not eing pay- ıents to siting com- ttees).	Public libraries, museums, etc.	Maintenance, etc., of public roads and streets.	Sewerage and sewage disposal works. **	Public lighting.	Hospitals. **	Markets.	Private street works and other works of private improvement.	Salaries, superannuation allowances, and other establishment charges not elsewhere included	Payments to joint boards, etc., and other payments to local authorities, not included in columns 2, 3, 5, 7, and 14.	Other expenditure, not included in columns 25 and 26.	Sums transferred to accounts relating to tramway and light railway, water supply, gas supply, or electricity supply undertakings, to meet deficiencies in revenues. From Borough fund.††	From District or other fund, not being borough fund.††	TOTALS	NET TOTALS, after deducting transfer receipts see footnote.*	Mileage, at the commencement of the year, of public roads and streets maintained by the councils. [M = *main roads*].
14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	m. f.
..	..	698	39	167	(J) 1	34	..	222	86	164	..	..	1,784	1,774	(M) 4 – 5 6
..	761	3,308	423	1,259	(J) 693	78	..	1,873	19	4,432	..	750	24,914	24,428	(M) 4 6 10 3

e repayment of principal, or transferred to sinking funds, loans funds, or redemption funds.
ileptic children, under the management of other local authorities, bodies, or persons.
, a joint authority has been constituted, and that the council are one of the authorities represented by the joint authority.

ANS, AND RECEIPTS OF THE COUNCILS FROM LOANS, DURING THE YEAR, AND OF OF SINKING FUNDS, RESERVE FUNDS, ETC., EXCLUDING LOANS, ETC., IN CONNECTION LY, GAS SUPPLY, OR ELECTRICITY SUPPLY UNDERTAKINGS.

OF LOANS, AND RECEIPTS FROM LOANS.

			RECEIPTS FROM LOANS.								
			Education.								
Parks ıd open spaces.	Other purposes.	TOTALS.	Elementary.	Higher.	Public offices and buildings.	Burial grounds, harbours, piers, docks, etc., or Port sanitary purposes.	Sewerage and sewage disposal works.	Public roads and streets.	Parks and open spaces.	Other purposes.	TOTALS.
9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	4,136	..	..	..	..	7,050	..	..	..	7,050

Division II.—Abstract of the Expenditure Defrayed by the Councils out of Loans, and outstanding at the end of the Year, with particulars of Sinking fund and Light Railway, Water Supply, Gas S

Table II.—Loans Outstanding, with particu

Reference numbers.		Loans outstanding at the								
		Education.†		Public offices and buildings.	Lunatic asylums.	Bridges and ferries.	Public libraries, museums, etc.	Police stations.	Burial grounds, Harbours, piers, docks, etc., or Port sanitary purposes.	Sewerage and sewage disposal works.
		Elementary.	Higher.							
		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
192	Appleby	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	394
193	Kendal	400	..	4,890	..	..	..	..	..	14,247

* The amounts of loans outstanding shown include any moneys borrowed under the Education (Provision of Working capital funds belonging to the councils, and required to be replaced. As to the last-mentioned items, see col. 21 of the Table.

† Cols. 1, 2, 18 and 19.—Including columns 1 and 2, the outstanding balances of loans, in the liabilities in respect of which were school boards by the councils out of borrowed moneys, the outstanding debt of the councils in respect of the loans raised regarded as due from the education committees as successors of the school boards. The amounts included in columns 18 loans funds, or redemption funds established in respect of the loans raised by the councils.

Division IV.—Abstract of Poli

Reference Numbers.	Names of the Borough.	Receipts.				
		From Local taxation (Customs and Excise) duties.	Dividends and interest on investments.	Deductions from pay of constables.	Transfers from borough, district, or other similar funds, to meet deficiencies in pension fund.	O ce
		1.	2.	3.	4.	
	Westmorland:	£	£	£	£	
53	Kendal ..	56	123	32	..	

CEIPTS OF THE COUNCILS FROM LOANS, DURING THE YEAR, AND OF THE LOANS OF THE COUNCILS
RESERVE FUNDS, ETC., EXCLUDING LOANS, ETC., IN CONNECTION WITH TRAMWAY
PLY, OR ELECTRICITY SUPPLY UNDERTAKINGS.

RS OF SINKING FUNDS, RESERVE FUNDS, ETC.*

OF THE YEAR.								SINKING FUNDS, LOANS FUNDS, AND REDEMPTION FUNDS. †		RESERVE, DEPRECIATION, AND INSURANCE FUNDS.	Amounts of capital moneys appropriated by councils in lieu of borrowing, and remaining due to the capital funds at the end of the year.
ublic oads and reets.	Markets.	Parks and open spaces.	Housing of the working classes.	Depôts, stables, wharves, yards, refuse destructors, etc.	Hospitals.	Other purposes.	TOTALS.	Taken out of the funds during the year, and applied to repayment of principal.	Remaining in the funds at the end of the year.	Remaining in the funds at the end of the year.	
10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	21.	22.
£ 573	£ 606	£ ..	£ ..	£ ..	£ ..	£ 620	£ 2,193	£ 15	£ 8	£ ..	£ ..
0,000	1,883	3,597	..	240	1,720	1,689	38,666	..	..	..	1,322

lances) Act, 1903, or borrowed from the police pension funds of councils, but do not include moneys appropriated from

en over from school boards under the Education Act, 1902. In cases were some portion of these loans was made to the late them to make these loans to the late school boards is included in columns 1 or 2, and not the amounts which are l 19, where loans had been raised by town councils to lend money to school boards, also relate to the sinking funds,

PENSION FUND ACCOUNT, 1908–09.

	PAYMENTS.					
TOTALS.	Pensions, gratuities,	Investments of surplus of annual income of pension fund.	Other payments.	TOTALS.	Amounts by which revenue accounts were overdrawn at the end of the year.	Amount remaining in the funds at the end of the year.
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
£ 402	£ 223	£ 18	£ 161	£ 402	£ ..	£ 3,967

[I].

DIVISION III.—STATEMENT showing as regards each NON-COUNTY BOROUGH (1) the POPULATION in RATE, (*b*) the GENERAL DISTRICT RATE, and (*c*) OTHER RATES levied for the purposes c

Reference Numbers.	NAMES OF THE BOROUGH.	Population in 1901.	BOROUGH RATES.				
			Assessable value on 1st April, 1908. †	Rates in the pound (1908-			
				For Elementary education.	For Higher education.	For expenses of councils acting :— (B) in the execution of the Burial Acts; (H) as Harbour, etc., authorities; (P) as Port sanitary authorities.	I
		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	
	WESTMORLAND :		£	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
192	APPLEBY ..	1,764	9,040	..	..	..	
193	KENDAL ..	14,183	67,577	0 8	..	..	

† Col. 2.—Except in the cases indicated by the sign (†), or mentioned in footnotes, the figures in column 2 represent the assessal borough reduced by one-half the amount of the ratable value of any agricultural land in the borough. In cases marked (†), it i net annual value (*e g*, land used as railways, canals, etc), or at one-half of such value (agricultural land as defined by the Agricult under the provisions of local Acts. The assessable value in these cases is given accordingly.

¶ Cols. 7 and 12.—In all cases the figures given represent the rates in the pound levied on hereditamer to the rates were paid by the overseers out of the poor rate. In all the cases in column 12 the rates were collected by the councils, or

* * Col. 8.—The assessable value for the purposes of the general district rate is that ascertained in accordance with the pr etc., are assessed on one-fourth only of the net annual value.

ACCOUNTS RELATING TO ELECT

Reference number.	NAMES OF THE BOROUGHS.	RECEIPTS (OTHER THAN FROM LOANS).							EXPENDITURE (NOT D			
		Charges for supply of electricity, and rents of meters, motors, stoves, and fittings.		Other receipts, excluding amounts shown in cols. 5 and 6.		Sums withdrawn from reserve, depreciation, or insurance funds.	Sums transferred from other accounts of the councils to meet deficiencies in revenue.	TOTALS of columns 1 to 6.	Loan charges.			Oth excl col
		From other accounts of the councils.	From other sources.	From other accounts of the councils.	From other sources.				Principal repaid, otherwise than out of sinking funds, loans funds, or redemption funds.†	Payments to sinking funds, loans funds, or redemption funds.‡	Interest and dividends.	Tran to o acco of t coun
		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	1
	WESTMORLAND	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
65	KENDAL ..	57	1,106	..	..	..	750	1,913	396	..	495	28

† Cols. 8, 9, and 16.—The amounts shown in these columns do not incude unexpended balances of loans applied to repay

01, (2) the ASSESSABLE VALUE on the 1st April, 1908, for the purposes of (*a*) the BOROUGH e Council, and (3) the AMOUNTS IN THE POUND for 1908-09 of the rates so levied.

		GENERAL DISTRICT RATES.				
			Rates in the pound (1908-09). ‡ §			
r ses.	TOTALS of columns 3 to 6 ¶	Assessable value on 1st April, 1908. * *	For (E) Elementary education; (H) Higher education.	For expenses of councils acting:— (B) in the execution of the Burial Acts;‖ (H) as Harbour, etc., authorities; (P) as Port sanitary authorities.	For other purposes.	TOTALS of columns 9 to 11. ¶
	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
d.	s. d.	£	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
	..	7,737	..	..	2 3	2 3
1½	0 9½	63,444	..	..	2 9	2 9

lue (for the purposes of the borough rate) according to the Agricultural Rates Act, 1896, *i e* the total ratable value of the be understood that certain classes of property which, under the general law, are assessable to the borough rate at the full Rates Act, 1896), are, in the particular borough or some portion of it, assessed on a reduced valuation (generally one-fourth),

iable to assessment on the full net annual value. In all the cases in column 7 the contributions l to the councils by the overseers out of rates collected by them separately from the poor rate.
ons of section 211 of the Public Health Act, 1875, and amending enactments, under which certain lands, railways.

ITY SUPPLY UNDERTAKING, 1908–09.

YED OUT OF LOANS).				LOANS.			SINKING FUNDS, LOANS FUNDS, AND REDEMPTION FUNDS.		RESERVE, DEPRECIATION, AND INSURANCE FUNDS.
penditure, amounts vn in and 14.	Payments to reserve, depreciation, or insurance funds.	Surplus revenue, transferred to other accounts of the councils in relief of rates.	TOTALS of columns 8 to 14.	Expenditure defrayed out of loans during the year.†	Receipts from loans during the year.	Loans outstanding at the end of the year.	Taken out of the funds during the year, and applied to repayment of principal.	Remaining in the funds at the end of the year.	Remaining in the funds at the end of the year.
Other expenditure.									
12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
638	..	..	1,812	148	..	12,166	..	..	..

of principal, transferred to sinking funds, loans funds, or redemption funds.

ACCOUNTS RELATING TO WA

Reference numbers.	Names of the Boroughs.*	Receipts (other than from Loans).							Expenditure (		
		Charges for supply of water, and rents of water meters and fittings.		Other receipts, excluding amounts shown in cols. 5 and 6.		Sums withdrawn from reserve, depreciation, or insurance funds.	Sums transferred from other accounts of the councils to meet deficiencies in revenue.	Totals of columns 1 to 6.	Loan charges.		
		From other accounts of the councils.	From other sources.	From other accounts of the councils.	From other sources.				Principal repaid, otherwise than out of sinking funds, loans funds, or redemption funds. ‖	Payments to sinking funds, loans funds, redemption funds. ‖	Interest and dividends.
		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
107	Appleby * ‡ .	4	340	..	1	..	..	345	33	..	38
108	Kendal * ..	213	3,602	..	..	..	..	3,815	..	759	1,621

* In the cases marked (*) the returns show that the area within which the council carried on the undertaking (whether the supply
either co-extensive with the borough, or, where indicated by the word "part" following the name of the borough, extended
‖ Cols. 8, 9, and 16.—The amounts shown in these columns do not include unexpended balances of loans applied to
¶ Col. 16.—Including expenditure in anticipation of loans to be raised.
* * Col. 18.—Including any sums borrowed from the police pension funds of the councils.
(*b*) 108. Kendal.—Col. 20.—The fund was overdrawn at the end of the year to the extent of £794.

ACCOUNTS RELATING TO GAS

Reference numbers.	Names of the Boroughs.*	Receipts (other than from Loans).							Expenditure (N		
		Charges for supply of gas, and rents of gas meters, stoves, and fittings.		Other receipts, excluding amounts shown in cols. 5 and 6.		Sums withdrawn from reserve, depreciation, or insurance funds.	Sums transferred from other accounts of the councils to meet deficiencies in revenue.	Totals of columns 1 to 6.	Loan charges.		
		From other accounts of the councils.	From other sources.	From other accounts of the councils.	From other sources.				Principal repaid, otherwise than out of sinking funds, loans funds, or redemption funds.†	Payments to sinking funds, loans funds, or redemption funds.†	Interest and dividends.
		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
48	Appleby ..	98	1,042	..	172	..	..	1,312	403	..	231
49	Kendal* ..	1,768	9,108	..	3,403	..	..	14,279	..	954	2,099

* In the case marked (*) the returns show that the area within which the council carried on the undertaking (whether the su
the borough,
† Cols. 8, 9, and 16.—The amounts shown in these columns do not include unexpended balances of loans applied to
‡ Col. 16.—Including expenditure in anticipation of loans to be raised.
§ Col. 18.—Including any sums borrowed from the police pension funds of the councils.

R SUPPLY UNDERTAKING, 1908–09.

DEFRAYED OUT OF LOANS).					LOANS.			SINKING FUNDS, LOANS FUNDS, AND REDEMPTION FUNDS.		RESERVE, DEPRECIATION and INSURANCE FUNDS.
ıer expenditure, ·luding amounts shown in ıls. 13 and 14.		Payments to reserve, depreciation, or insurance funds.	Surplus revenue transferred to other accounts of the councils in relief of rates.	TOTALS of columns 8 to 14.	Expenditure defrayed out of loans during the year. ‖ ¶	Receipts from loans during the year.	Loans outstanding at the end of the year. * *	Taken out of the funds during the year, and applied to repayment of principal.	Remaining in the funds at the end of the year.	Remaining in the funds at the end of the year.
ısfers ›ther ›unts the ncils.	Other expenditure.									
1.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.
£ ..	£ 91	£ ..	£ ..	£ 162	£ 391	£ 320	£ 1,289	£ ..	£ ..	£ ..
3	1,218	93	..	3,734	164	..	51,389	828	(b)	467

ı bulk or otherwise) extended beyond the borough. In the remaining cases, unless otherwise stated in footnotes, the area was
rt only of the area of the borough.
ment of principal, or transferred to sinking funds, loans funds, or redemption funds.

JPPLY UNDERTAKING, 1908–09

EFRAYED OUT OF LOANS).					LOANS.			SINKING FUNDS, LOANS FUNDS, AND REDEMPTION FUNDS.		RESERVE, DEPRECIATION, AND INSURANCE FUNDS.
r expenditure, ıding amounts shown in . 13 and 14.		Payments to reserve, depreciation, or insurance funds.	Surplus revenue transferred to other accounts of the councils in relief of rates.	TOTALS of columns 8 to 14.	Expenditure defrayed out of loans during the year.† ‡	Receipts from loans during the year.	Loans outstanding at the end of the year.§	Taken out of the funds during the year, and applied to repayment of principal.	Remaining in the funds at the end of the year.	Remaining in the funds at the end of the year.
fers her nts he ils.	Other expenditure.									
.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.
:	£ 859	£ ..	£ ..	£ 1,494	£ 348	£ 100	£ 6,381	£ ..	£ ..	£ ..
ı	10,313	..	760	14,254	..	..	65,091	1,522	..	5,000

was in bulk or otherwise) extended beyond the borough. In the remaining case, the area was co-extensive with
ment of principal, or transferred to sinking funds, loans funds, or redemption funds.

[K.] DIVISION I.—TABLE I.—(*a*) ABSTRACT of the SUMS RECEIVED AND EXPENDED by URBAN DISTRI
ended 31st March, 1909, excluding receipts from loans and expenditure defrayed out of lo

Reference numbers.	Names of the Urban Districts, and of the Administrative County in which they are situated.	RECEIPTS—(OTHER THAN FROM LOANS).															
		From public rates.		Grants under the Agricultural Rates Act, 1896.	Revenue from waterworks.	Revenue from gasworks.	Revenue from electric lighting.	Revenue from markets.	Higher education.		Repayments of expenses of private street works and other works of private improvement.	Rents, profits and sales of property; receipts not elsewhere included.	From county councils (excluding any amounts entered in cols. 9 and 15).	From local authorities other than county councils (excluding amounts entered in columns 4, 5, 9 and 15).	Other receipts.	Receipts (other than from rates) of Councils under Burial Acts, or as Harbour, etc., or Port Sanitary Authorities.*	Totals.
		General district rates.	Other rates.						Grants from the Board of Education.	Other receipts (not included in preceding columns).							
		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16
	WESTMORLAND:	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
26	Ambleside ..	2,118	..	..	779	3,772	..	..	..	..	2	10	685	2	169	..	7,53
27	Grasmere	580	..	..	238	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	291	..	..	(A) 23	1,13
28	Kirkby Lonsdale..	579	7	..	183	..	..	10	..	24	3	4	136	..	23	..	96
29	Shap	133	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	14	..	16
30	Windermere ..	3,978	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	52	36	1,494	..	366	(A) 48	5,97

* Cols. 15 and 33.—The capital letters in these columns indicate receipts and expenditure of the councils acting (A
† Cols. 18, 19, 20, and 22.—The capital letter (J) in any of these columns indicates that the Council contribute towards defraying
‡ Col. 27.—Salaries or wages and establishment charges paid exclusively in respect of any of the works or purposes
§ Cols. 28 and 29.—Including stock redemption funds. Cols. 28, 29 and 33.—The amounts shown in these columns do
‖ Cols. 28, 29, 30 and 33.—All the sums paid for the discharge of loans, or for interest on loans (except payments
column 33 (see note *). No such sums, therefore, are included in the other columns of the table.
¶ Sums paid to other authorities, in respect of any of the purposes indicated by the headings to columns 17, 18, 21 to 24 and
mittees in respect of waterworks and gasworks.

OUNCILS, other than Town Council, not being local education authorities, during the Year
(*b*) particulars as to mileage of public roads and streets maintained by these Councils.

	EXPENDITURE—(NOT DEFRAYED OUT OF LOANS) ¶.																	Mileage of public roads and streets maintained by the Councils.	
	Sewerage and sewage disposal works.†	Waterworks.†	Gasworks.†	Electric lighting (other than public electric lighting).	Hospitals.†	Markets.	Public lighting.	Higher education.	Private street works and other works of private improvement.	Salaries, superannuation allowances, and other establishment charges not elsewhere included.‡	Loan charges. Principal repaid otherwise than out of sinking funds.§ ‖	Loan charges. Payments to sinking funds.§ ‖	Loan charges. Interest and dividends.‖	Payments to joint boards and other local authorities; (excluding amounts entered in cols. 19, 20, 25, and 33).	Other expenditure.	Expenditure of Councils under the Burial Acts or as Harbour, etc., Authorities, or Port Sanitary Authorities.* § ‖	Totals.	Main roads.	Other roads and streets.
	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.	30.	31.	32.	33.	34.	35.	36.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	m. f.	m. f.
2	432	222	2,375	..	22	..	222	..	..	332	97	995	1,361	6	255	..	7,381	3 6	7 3
7	..	28	..	..	27	..	31	..	..	102	125	..	144	..	61	(A) 92	1,257	3 5	8 0
4	57	44	..	..	27	5	93	2	4	115	136	..	29	..	96	..	962	6 0½	8 3
9	..	9	..	..	(J)	..	37	..	..	56	..	..	..	15	..	..	216	..	3 7
0	499	..	..	..	299	..	392	..	41	737	324	304	479	8	457	(A) 137	5,957	8 1¾	15 7¼

the Burial Acts.
xpenses of a joint authority constituted for the purposes indicated by the heading of the column.
ed in the headings to other columns of this table are included in such columns, and not in column 27.
clude unexpended balances of loans applied to the repayment of principal or transferred to sinking funds.
sinking funds, as to which see Table II.) are included in this table in the columns headed "Loan Charges," or in

not included in those columns, but in column 31, as are also sums paid *under precept* to Joint Boards and Com-

[L.] STATEMENT showing as regards each URBAN DISTRICT where the Council (1) the population in 1901, (2) the Assessable Value on the 1st April, 1908, for the p the Council, and (3) the amounts in the pound for 1908-1909 of those rates, distingui Council in the execution of the Burial Acts, as Port Sanitary Authority, and as Harbou

Names of the Urban Districts and of the Administrative County in which they are situated.	Population in 1901. *	Assessable Value on 1st April, 1908, for Purposes of		Rates in the Pound on Assessable Value.—Year 1908-1909.		
		General district rates. †	Other rates levied for the purposes of the councils.	General district rates.	Other rates levied for the purposes of the councils.	Amounts in the pound included in column 4 in respect of expenses of the councils in the execution of the Burial Acts, as port sanitary authorities, or as harbour, etc., authorities. ‡
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
		£	£	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Ambleside	2,536	17,934	..	2 6	..	..
Grasmere	781	7,718	..	1 6	..	(G) 0 2
Kirkby Lonsdale ..	1,638	7,240	..	1 8	..	..
Shap	1,226	3,497	..	0 10	..	..
Windermere	5,061	42,027	..	2 0	..	(G) 0 1

DIVISION I.—TABLE II.—EXPENDITURE defrayed out of Loans* by URBAN DISTRICT COUNCILS, o during the Year ended 31st March, 1909, and amounts of LOANS OUTSTA

Reference numbers.	Names of the Urban Districts, and of the Administrative County in which they are situated.	Expenditure defrayed out of Loans.*										Rec			
		Sewerage and sewage disposal works.	Street improvements.†	Private street works and other works of private improvement.	Waterworks.	Gasworks.	Electric lighting. ‖	Parks and open spaces.	Burial grounds, harbours, piers, docks, etc.‡	Other purposes.§	Totals.	Sewerage and sewage disposal works.	Street improvements.†	Private street works and other works of private improvement.	Waterworks.
		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.
	WESTMORLAND:	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
33	Ambleside.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	Grasmere	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
35	Kirkby Lonsdale..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
36	Shap	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
37	Windermere ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	15	..	..	..	..

* Including expenditure in anticipation of loans to be raised, and excluding (1) amounts transferred from loan accounts to balances of loans applied to the repayment of principal or transferred to sinking funds.

† Cols. 2, 12, and 22.—Moneys borrowed for street kerbing, channelling and metalling, and for paving, flagging and s

‡ Cols. 8, 18, and 28.—The capital letters in these columns indicate expenditure, receipts, or amounts outstanding (as the case m

§ Cols. 9, 19, and 29.—Items relating to higher education are distinguished in these columns by the capital letter (c).

‖ Cols. 31 and 32.—Including stock redemption funds.

not the Local Education Authority, the Urban District not being a BOROUGH, poses of (*a*) the General District Rate, and (*b*) Other Rates levied for the purposes of g the sums included in such amounts in the pound in respect of the expenses of the c., Authority.

* Col. 1.—The figures shown in this column represent the population according to the Census f 1901, but where the area of an urban district was altered between the 1st April, 1901, and the 1st March, 1909, the population given is that of the district as altered.

† Col. 2.—The figures in column 2 represent the assessable value for the purposes of he general district rate ascertained in accordance with the provisions of section 211 of the ublic Health Act, 1875, and amending enactments, under which certain lands, railways, etc., re assessed on one-fourth only of the net annual value.

‡ Col. 6.—In column 6 (G) indicates that the amount given is included in column 4.

than Town Councils, not being local education authorities, and their RECEIPTS from LOANS NG at the end of that Year; with particulars as to SINKING FUNDS.

FROM LOANS.					LOANS OUTSTANDING AT THE END OF THE YEAR.									SINKING FUNDS.‖		
Electric lighting.	Parks and open spaces.	Burial grounds, harbours, piers, docks, etc.‡	Other purposes.§	TOTALS.	Sewerage and sewage disposal works.	Street improvements.†	Private street works and other works of private improvement.	Waterworks.	Gasworks.	Electric lighting.	Parks and open spaces.	Burial grounds, harbours, piers, docks, etc.‡	Other purposes. §	TOTALS.	Taken out of the funds during the year and applied to repayment of principal.	Remaining in the funds at the end of the year.
16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.	30.	31.	32.
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
..	..	..	..	..	6,260	777	..	13,055	20,444	..	946	..	209	41,691	999	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,737	..	..	..	(A) 634	433	3,804	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	56	..	..	100	..	..	..	..	252 (C) 306	714	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	6,196	3,329	..	..	..	..	20	(A) 1,460	4,237	15,242	305	166

l accounts, to recoup payments previously made out of those accounts for capital purposes, and (2) unexpended

ng streets, when raised together as one loan, have been included in these columns.

), of the councils (A) acting under the Burial Acts.

DIVISION I.—ABSTRACT OF THE RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF TH

Reference numbers.	Names of the Rural Districts.	Receipts (other than from Loans).												Loan charges.†	
		Contributions from Overseers.		Grant under the Agricultural Rates Act, 1896.	From County Councils.			Other receipts from county councils and other local authorities (excluding amounts entered in Col. 9).	Private improvement rates and other repayments on account of private improvement expenses.	Revenue from waterworks.	Receipts on account of highways not included in previous columns.	Other receipts.	Totals.	Principal repaid (otherwise than out of sinking funds) and payments to sinking funds.	Interest.
		For general expenses.	For special expenses.		In respect of salaries of medical officers of health and inspectors of nuisances.	For maintenance, repair, and improvement of main roads.	Contributions in respect of highways or footpaths not being main roads.								
		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
496	East Westmorland ..	3,590	698	493	93	..	..	..	32	748	13	68	5,735	643	299
497	South Westmorland ..	5,165	811	913	171	..	..	60	26	1,070	30	71	8,317	710	505
498	West Ward	(a) 1,967	405	339	26	..	33	30	..	..	13	28	2,841	216	114

* Where sums expended in respect of any purposes indicated by the headings to columns 18 and 20 to 23 are paid t *precept* to joint boards and committees in respect of waterworks. Where these amounts are large they are also shown i

† Cols. 13 and 14.—All the sums paid in respect of loans are included here, and are excluded from columns 15 to 27

(*a*) 498. West Ward.—Col. 1.—Including £1,530 for general expenses payable otherwise than out of the common fund.

§ Cols. 18, 19 and 20.—The capital letter (J) in any of these columns indicates that, for the purpose mentioned in th authority.

‖ Cols. 24 and 25.—Salaries or wages and establishment charges paid *exclusively* in respect of any of the works an columns, and not in columns 24 and 25.

LOAN ACCOUNTS.—YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH, 1909.

EVERAL COUNCILS AND MILEAGE OF THE ROADS MAINTAINED BY THEM.

Expenditure (not defrayed out of Loans).*														Mileage of roads maintained by the councils.	
Other Payments.															
Expenditure exclusively relating to highways.															
Maintenance, repair, and improvement of main roads.	Maintenance, repair, and improvement of roads other than main roads.	Other expenditure on highways.	Sewerage and sewage disposal works.§	Waterworks.§	Hospitals.§	Removal and destruction of house refuse, cleansing of ashpits and cesspools, and other scavenging not charged to highway account.	Various public works and purposes.	Private street works and other works of private improvement.	Salaries and superannuation allowances of officers, etc., not elsewhere included.‖	Establishment charges not elsewhere included.‖	Payments to joint boards or committees and other local authorities under precept and otherwise not included in previous columns.	Other payments.	Totals.	Main roads maintained by district councils under section 11 (4) of the Local Government Act, 1888.	Other roads.
15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.	30.
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	M. F.	M. F.
..	2,997	321	231	211	(J) 11	49	33	20	341	63	304	24	5,547	..	239 7
..	5,494	278	102	838	(J) 136	39	40	26	553	280	301	26	9,328	..	417 2
..	1,888	201	12	101	(J) 2	..	18	14	152	79	253	8	3,058		139 3

ıer local authorities, they are not included in such columns but are entered in column 26, as are also sums paid *under* tes. Transfers from and to loan accounts are not included in the abstract.

nexpended balances of loans applied to the repayment of principal are not included in column 13.

ıding, a joint authority has been constituted, and that the council are one of the authorities represented by the joint

poses specified in the headings to the other columns of this Table (*e.g.*, in respect of highways) are included in those

[N.] DIVISION II.—ABSTRACT of EXPENDITURE DEFRAYED OUT OF LOANS* and RECEIPTS FROM
end of the year; RATABLE and ASSESSABLE VALUE of the DISTRICTS at the commen
RATE IN THE POUND of the CONTRIBUTIONS required in respect

Reference numbers.		Expenditure defrayed out of loans during the year.*						Loans raised during the year.					
		Sewerage and sewage disposal works.	Waterworks.	Highways.	Hospitals.	Other purposes.	TOTALS.	Sewerage and sewage disposal works.	Waterworks.	Highways.	Hospitals.	Other purposes.	TOTALS.
		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
	WESTMORLAND:	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
496	East Westmorland .	..	994	..	..	..	994	..	1,300	..	..	..	1,300
497	South Westmorland	..	5,706	165	..	..	5,871	..	7,400	165	..	..	7,565
498	West Ward	..	2,829	..	..	..	2,829	..	4,000	..	..	..	4,000

* Cols. 1-6.—Including expenditure in anticipation of loans to be raised. Unexpended balances of loans applied to the

† Col. 21.—The figures in this column represent the assessable value according to the Agricultural Rates Act, 1896, value of buildings and other hereditaments appearing in column 20.

‡ Col. 23.—The figures in this column represent the rate in the pound of the rate for general expenses leviable during of that shown in column 23.

§ Col. 24.—The figures in this column represent the population according to the Census of 1901; but where the area rural district as altered.

(a) 498. West Ward.—Col. 23.—In addition, contributions in respect of general expenses (payable otherwise than out

s of the several Councils and of the LOANS OF THE COUNCILS OUTSTANDING at the ent of the year; ASSESSABLE VALUE of AREAS rated for SPECIAL EXPENSES; ENERAL EXPENSES, and POPULATION of the DISTRICTS.

Loans outstanding at the end of the year.						Valuation of the districts in force in 1908.				Rate in the pound of the contributions required from the overseers during the year in respect of general expenses. ‡	Population of districts (Census of 1901). §
						Ratable value.		Assessable value.			
erage nd 'age osal rks.	Water-works.	Highways.	Hospitals.	Other purposes.	TOTALS.	Agricultural land.	Buildings and other hereditaments not being agricultural land.	Of districts for purpose of assessment for general expenses. †	For special expenses of contributory places in which rates for such expenses were levied.		
3.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	s. d.	
.	9,112	609	..	..	9,721	71,298	53,034	88,683	42,562	0 9½	11,454
'2	15,927	157	..	..	16,456	94,962	112,227	159,708	58,885	0 7¾	19,281
14	5,798	..	..	..	6,092	43,889	32,325	54,270	10,051	(a) 0 2	6,485

nent of principal are not included, nor are transfers from and to accounts other than loan accounts.
e arrived at by adding one-half of the ratable value of agricultural land as shown in column 19 to the ratable
ar on hereditaments not being agricultural land. The rate in the pound leviable on agricultural land was one-half
ural district was altered between the 1st April, 1901, and the 31st March, 1909, the population given is that of the
common fund) were levied over part of the district.

DIVISION III.—SUMMARY OF THE RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF THE COUNCILS OF THE R

Reference Number.	Names of Administrative County.	Receipts (other than from Loans).												Loan Char
		Contributions from Overseers.		Grant under the Agricultural Rates Act, 1896.	From County Councils.			Other receipts from county councils and other local authorities (excluding amounts entered in Col. 9).	Private improvement rates and other repayments on account of private improvement expenses.	Revenue from waterworks.	Receipts on account of highways not included in previous columns.	Other receipts.	Totals.	Principal repaid (otherwise than out of sinking funds) and payments to sinking funds.
		For general expenses.	For special expenses.		In respect of salaries of medical officers of health and inspectors of nuisances.	For maintenance, repair, and improvement of main roads.	Contributions in respect of highways or foot-paths not being main roads.							
		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
43	WESTMORLAND ..	10,722	1,914	1,745	290	..	33	90	58	1,818	56	167	16,893	1,569

* Where sums expended in respect of any purposes indicated by the headings to columns 18 and 20 to 23 are pai
precept to joint boards and committees in respect of waterworks. Transfers from and to loan accounts are not inclu
† Cols. 13 and 14.—All the sums paid in respect of loans are included here, and are excluded from columns 15 t
‡ Cols. 24 and 25.—Salaries or wages and establishment charges paid *exclusively* in respect of any of the works
columns, and not in columns 24 and 25.

DIVISION IV.—SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE DEFRAYED OUT OF LOANS AND RECEIPTS FROM LOANS of th
end of the year; RATABLE AND ASSESSABLE VALUE OF THE DISTRICTS at the commen

Reference Number.		Expenditure defrayed out of loans during the year.*						Loans raised during the year.					
		Sewerage and sewage disposal works.	Waterworks.	Highways.	Hospitals.	Other purposes.	Totals.	Sewerage and sewage disposal works.	Waterworks.	Highways.	Hospitals.	Other purposes.	To
		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
43	WESTMORLAND ..	..	9,529	165	..	..	9,694	..	12,700	165	..	..	12

* Cols. 1-6.—Including expenditure in anticipation of loans to be raised. Unexpended balances of loans applied t
† Col. 21.—The figures given in this column represent the assessable value according to the Agricultural Rates
ratable value of buildings and other hereditaments appearing in column 20.

LOAN ACCOUNTS.—YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1909.

DISTRICTS IN WESTMORLAND AND OF THE MILEAGE OF ROADS MAINTAINED BY THE COUNCILS.

Expenditure (not defrayed out of Loans).*														Mileage of roads maintained by the councils.	
Other Payments.															
Expenditure exclusively relating to highways.															
Maintenance, repair, and improvement of main roads.	Maintenance, repair and improvement of roads, other than main roads.	Other expenditure on highways.	Sewerage and sewage disposal works.	Waterworks.	Hospitals.	Removal and destruction of house refuse, cleansing of ashpits and cesspools, and other scavenging not charged to highway account.	Various public works and purposes.	Private street works and other works of private improvement.	Salaries and superannuation allowances of officers, etc., not elsewhere included.‡	Establishment charges not elsewhere included.‡	Payments to joint boards or committees and other local authorities under precept and otherwise not included in previous columns.	Other payments.	Totals.	Main roads maintained by district councils under sec. 11 (4) of the Local Government Act, 1888.	Other roads.
15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.	30.
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	M. F.	M. F.
..	10,379	800	345	1,150	149	88	91	60	1,046	422	858	58	17,933	..	796 4

her local authorities, they are not included in such columns but are entered in column 26, as are also sums paid *under* he abstract.

Unexpended balances of loans applied to the repayment of principal are not included in column 13.

urposes specified in the headings to the other columns of this Table (*e.g.*, in respect of highways) are included in those

ncils of the Rural Districts in WESTMORLAND, and of the LOANS of the Councils OUTSTANDING at the nt of the year; ASSESSABLE VALUE OF AREAS rated for SPECIAL EXPENSES; POPULATION.

Loans outstanding at the end of the year.						Valuation of the districts in force in 1908.				
						Ratable value.		Assessable value.		
Sewerage and sewage disposal works.	Waterworks.	Highways.	Hospitals.	Other purposes.	Totals.	Agricultural land.	Buildings and other hereditaments not being agricultural land.	Of districts for purpose of assessment for general expenses. †	For special expenses of contributory places in which rates for such expenses were levied.	Population of districts (Census of 1901).
13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
666	30,837	766	..	..	32,269	210,149	197,586	302,661	111,498	37,220

payment of principal are not included, nor are transfers from and to accounts other than loan accounts.

96, and are arrived at by adding one-half of the ratable value of agricultural land as shown in column 19 to the

[P.] SUMMARY OF THE SUMS RECEIVED AND EXPENDED BY PARISH COUNCILS AND PARISH MI
THE END OF

Reference Number.	Administrative County.	Total numbers of Parish Councils and Parish Meetings.	Numbers of Councils and Meetings having receipts and making payments during the year.	Receipts and Expenditure other than fr										
				General Account.										
				Receipts.				Expenditure.						
				From poor rates.	Rents of allotments.	Other receipts.	Totals	Salaries of officers.	Establishment charges.	Cost of meetings, polls, and elections.	Allotments.	Footpaths and rights of way.	Other payments.	Totals.
		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.
				£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
43	Westmorland—													
	Parish Councils ..	54	52	86	47	118	251	5	64	12	15	18	156	270
	„ Meetings ..	51	16	7	36	7	50	..	4	2	..	2	53	61
	Totals	105	68	93	83	125	301	5	68	14	15	20	209	331

† Col. 18.—Principal repaid otherwise than out of si

S DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1909, AND OF THE LOANS OUTSTANDING AT YEAR.

NS AND ON ACCOUNT OF CHARITIES.																		
FOR PURPOSES OF BURIAL ACTS.						FOR PURPOSES OF LIGHTING AND WATCHING ACT.				FOR PURPOSES OF OTHER ADOPTIVE ACTS.		TOTALS.					ON ACCOUNT OF CHARITIES.	
RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE.			RECEIPTS.												
Burial fees.	Other receipts.	TOTALS.	Loan charges.	Other payments.	TOTALS.	From rates.	Other receipts.	TOTALS.	Expenditure.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Total receipts (excluding loans and charities).	Total expenditure (excluding loans and charities).	Expenditure defrayed out of loans during the year.	Loans raised during the year.	Loans outstanding at the end of the year.	Receipts.	Expenditure.
15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.	30.	31.	32.	33.
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
35	..	188	113	169	282	187	1	188	189	..	..	627	741	..	..	1,188	24	25
..	..	32	..	32	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	82	93	..	..	..	..	..
35	..	220	113	201	314	187	1	188	189	..	..	709	834	..	..	1,188	24	25

nds, interest, and payments to sinking funds.

APPENDIX.

LEASE FOR ONE THOUSAND YEARS OF MESSUAGE AND A MOIETY OF LANDS &c AT TEMPLE SOWERBY 17TH JAN. 20TH ELIZABETH [1577-8].

THIS INDENTURE made the 17th day of January in the 20th year of the reign of our sovereign Lady Elizabeth by the Grace of God Queen of England France and Ireland Defender of the Faith &c Between CHRISTOPHER DALSTOUNE of Uldaill in the County of Cumberland Gentleman of the one party and JOHN DALSTOUNE of Temple Sowerby in the County of Westmorland Yeoman of the other party WITNESSETH that the said Christopher Dalstoune in accomplishment and performance of one decree made at the City of York the fourth day of December in the 17th year of the Queens Majesty that now is by the Lord President and others of her Council established in the North parts by the assent and consent of the said Christopher Dalstoune and upon the offer of the said Christopher Dalstoune in the matter then in variance between Agnes Stephenson of Temple Sowerby in the County of Westmorland Widow, William Gowlinge, John Robinsonne Roger Stable William Lowis Robert Gowlinge John Haronne John Pattison, William Parker John Lowis John Dalstoune John Blamire Robert Paicocke Robert Brown William Atkinson, Michael Sowerby and Elizabeth Stable, Widow of Temple Sowerby aforesaid Complainants and the said Christopher Dalstoune then Defendant for the custom of tenants right of their several farmholds and tenements there By the which decree it is ordered amongst other things that the said Christopher Dalstoune shall make unto the said tenants good and sufficient leases of their several dwellinghouses edifices and buildings in Temple Sowerby aforesaid their lofts crofts garths and orchards to their dwelling messuages or tenements next adjoining to their said dwellinghouses with the moiety of their said arable lands meadows and pastures to the said tenements belonging for and during the term of a thousand years with reasonable common for the pasturing of their cattle of the moors or wastes of the said Manor and turf grass for their necessary Yielding and paying therefore yearly to the said Christopher and his heirs the yearly rent of Four marks by year at the usual terms and to do all other duties and services as is declared in the articles alleged to be made by certain arbitrators named in the said decree so as the said Defendant may peaceably enjoy the other moiety of their said lands meadows and pastures to be set out by four or two indifferent persons to be nominated and appointed by the assent of the said parties named in the said decree and the said ground so divided to be bounded or severed as shall be appointed by the said Commissioners so to be nominated and appointed By the which decree there is appointed Commissioners for the making of the said divisions viz Humphrey Musgrave Esquire Thomas Birbecke Leonard Dickes and George Porter who by force of the Queens

Majesty's Commission to them directed have divided and set forth the said Manor of Temple Sowerby as followeth That is to say first beginning at the foot of Culgarth Beck and so ascending to Saundwithe Sike and from Sannwithe Sike to small Croft Foot, and from the said Croft Foot ascending by the heads of the Crofts belonging to the tenements upon the west side of the town of Sowerby aforesaid and so up to Skidgarth and from thence descending to the water of Eden and so descending as the river of Eden runneth unto the foot of Culgarth Beck and the same so being divided and separated the said tenants did choose and take that part which lieth upon the west side of Culgarth Beck and Sanndwithe Sike And so the said Christopher Dalstoune hath for his part that part which lieth upon the east side of the said Sike ascending up by the heads of the crofts lying upon the east side of the town and so to the mosses or morasses there as by their Certificate more at large appeareth And further division was made of the mosses or morasses adjoining to the said town in this manner That is to say from the White Stone road being the lands of the Earl of Cumberland right over to the Whinning Dike which is parcel of the lands of Henry Crakenthorp of Newbiggin Esquire and the said Dalstoun's tenants made their election and choice of that moiety that lieth next adjoining to the town and Queens street being the west end of the said moss or morass and the said Christopher to have the east end of the moss or morass for his part. And also it further appeared by the said Certificate that division is made of a parcel of ground called Moor Lands and the same being separated and divided the said Dalstounes made their election and choice the west part of the said Moorlands next adjoining to the part elected by them and the said Christopher to have the east part of the said moorlands as by the said Certificate more at large appeareth Now the said Christopher Dalstoune according to the said decree and division and in accomplishment of the same and for that the tenants of the said Manor have yielded relinquished surrendered and given up their title of tenant rights custom and copyhold in the same and agreed to take their several farm for term of years hath demised granted and to farm letten and by these presents doth demise grant and to farm let unto the said John Dalstoune with the lofts crofts and orchards to the said messuage or tenement belonging and next adjoining to the said dwellinghouse with the moiety of the arable land meadows and pastures to his said messuage or tenement belonging with the reasonable common for the pasturing of his cattle of the moors or wastes of the said Manor and turf grass for his necessary fuel and house boot hedge boot carp boot and plough boot to be used and expended upon the premises and not elsewhere To have and to hold the said messuage or tenement and all the other premises with their appurtenances to the said John Dalstoune his executors and assigns according to effect of the said decree made in this Court and the said division made by the Commissioners from the day of the date of the said decree unto the full end and term and by the whole term of One thousand years now next and immediately following fully to be completed and ended Yielding and paying therefore yearly to the said Christopher Dalstoune and his heirs

the sum of Two shillings and three pence farthing at the usual terms and days accustomed and doing also yearly during the said term to the said Christopher Dalstoune his heirs all such other duties customs and services as are contained expressed and declared in the said Decree and if the said rents or services or any part thereof be behind at any time when the same ought to be done or paid That then it shall be lawful for the said Christopher Dalstoune his heirs and assigns to distrain in the said premises and the distress to retain untill he or they be satisfied of the rents and services and the arrearages thereof if any be And the said Christopher and his heirs the said dwellinghouse messuage or tenement and all other edifices barnes and buildings in and about the same and all and singular the said lofts crofts yards and orchards and all the said arable land meadows pastures moors and mosses and all other the premises before demised to the said John Dalstoune and every part and parcel thereof with their appurtenances during and by all the said term of One thousand years against all people shall warrant and defend by these presents And that the same John Dalstoune shall quietly and peaceably have occupy and enjoy the premises demised and every part thereof without any let interruption or disturbance of the said Christopher Dalstoune his heirs or assigns or of any other person or persons lawfully claiming by from or under the said Christopher Dalstoune his heirs or assigns And the said Christopher Dalstoune for him his heirs executors and administrators and for every of them doth covenant and grant to and with the said John Dalstoune his executors and assigns That the said Christopher and his heirs at all times during the space of seven years upon the reasonable request of the said John Dalstoune his executors or assigns and at the costs and charges in the law shall do make knowledge and suffer or cause to be done make knowledged or suffered all and every such further act and acts assurance and assurances be it by fine or otherwise for the assurances of the premises in manner and form said And for the term of one thousand years to the said John Dalstoune his executors and assigns as shall be reasonably devised or advised by the counsel learned of the said John Dalstoune In witness whereof the said parties to these present Indenters have interchangeably set to their seals the day and year abovesaid

Christopher Dalstoune

Sealed and delivered in the presence of
William Teasdell
Robert Parker
Roger Nobile
Robert Gowling.

LEASE OF THE DOWN MOOR FOR 1000 YEARS

HENRY CRACKENTHORP ESQ. TO RT. TEASDELL AND OTHERS DATED 10TH JULY: 33RD ELIZABETH [1591].

THIS INDENTURE made the tenth day of July in the 33rd year of the reign of our Sovereign Lady Elizabeth by the Grace of God Queen of England France and Ireland Defender of the Faith &c. between HENRY CRACKENTHORP of Newbiggin in the County of Westmorland Esquire of the one party and Robert Teasdell William Teasdell Michael Sowerby John Pattison John Haronne John Haule James Lowes John Dawson Thomas Lawson John Lowes Thomas Stable George Parker Rowland Whithed Richard Parker Th Stable William Atkinson Richard Stephenson Roger Teasdell Andrew Stephenson William Robinson John Blamire Robert Brown Robert Gowlinge John Gowlinge John Hodgson John Rayle Robert Blamire Michael Lowes and Thomas Stevenson all of Temple Sowerby in the said County of Westmorland Yeomen of the other party WITNESSETH that the said Henry Crackenthorppe for and in consideration as well of the sum of Six pounds thirteen shillings and four pence to him before the time of the making of these presents well and truly satisfied and paid as also of the sum of Three score pounds of lawful English money to him to be paid by the said Robert Teasdell William Teasdell Michael Sowerby John Pattison John Haule James Lowes and John Haronne and the residue of the above recited persons nominated as parties to this present Indenture or their assigns at a certain place and days hereafter in these presents expressed Hath demised granted and to farm letten and by these presents doth demise grant and to farm let unto the same Robert Teasdell William Teasdell Michael Sowerby John Pattison John Haronne John Haule James Lowes and the residue of all the above recited persons named as parties to this present Indenture ALL those three parts of a certain moor or pasture ground called the Down Moor to be divided in four parts lying between the town of Kirkby-Thure of the south part and Temple Sowerby of the north part And the Kings high street leading to Carlisle of the east part and the river of Eden of the west part which said three parts of the said moor to the freehold and inheritance of the said Henry Crackenthorppe TO HAVE HOLD and ENJOY the said three parts of the said moore or pasture ground with the appurtenances unto the said Robert Teasdell William Teasdell Michael Sowerby John Patteson John Haronne John Haule James Lowes and the residue of the said above recited persons named as parties to this present Indenture their executors and from the 24th day of October last past for and during the space of one thousand years then next and immediately following fully to be completed finished and ended without impeachment of any manner of waste Yielding and paying therefore unto the said Henry Crackenthorppe his heirs and assigns yearly during the said term of One thousand years the annual and yearly rent of Forty shillings of lawful English money to be paid in or at the now dwellinghouse of the said Henry Crackenthorppe in Newbiggin commonly called Newbiggin House in or upon the feast days of Pentecost and

Saint Martin the Bishop in winter or within one and twenty days next after either of the said feast days by even portions And if it happen that the said yearly rent of Forty shillings be behind and not paid in all or in part unto the said Henry Crackenthorppe his heirs and assigns at any time or times when the same ought to be paid that then and so often the said Robert Teasdell William Teasdell Michael Sowerby John Patteson John Haronne John Haule and James Lowes and the residue of the above recited persons named as parties to this present Indenture shall forfeit also unto the said Henry Crackenthorppe his heirs and assigns the sum of Six shillings and eight pence for and in the name of a pain And that then and so often it shall and may be lawful to and for the said Henry Crackenthorppe his heirs and assigns to enter into the said three parts of the said more by these presents demised And unto every part thereof and there to distrain as well for the said rent so being behind as for the said pain so to be forfeited together with the arrearage thereof (of any such be) be fully satisfied unto him his heirs and assigns or some of them And the said Henry Crackenthorppe doth covenant and grant for him his heirs and assigns to and with the said Robert Teasdell William Teasdell Michael Sowerby John Patteson John Haronne John Haule and James Lowes and every of them and the residue of the said above recited persons named as parties to this Indenture and the executors administrators and assigns of them and every of them by these presents that the said Henry Crackenthorppe his heirs and assigns shall and will warrant and defend the said three parts of the said moore by these presents demised unto the said Robert Teasdell William Teasdell Michael Sowerby John Patteson John Haronne John Haule and James Lowes and the residue of the said above recited persons named as parties of this Indenture And the Executors and assigns of the said Robert William Michael John John and James and of the residue of the above recited persons named as parties to these presents and at all times and from time to time thereafter during all the said time and space of one thousand years herein before granted against him the said Henry Crackenthorppe his heirs and assigns and all and every other person or persons having or lawfully claiming or which hereafter shall have or lawfully claim by from or under the said Henry Crackenthorppe his heirs and assigns or by from or under Christopher Crackenthorppe Esquire late Father of the said Henry and that the said Henry Crackenthorppe his heirs and assigns or some of them at all times and from time to time during the said term of a thousand years upon reasonable request to him or them be made shall and will acquaint and discharge or well and sufficiently save and keep harmless as well as the said Robert Teasdell William Teasdell Michael Sowerby John Patteson John Haronne John Haule and James Lowes and the residue of the above recited persons named as parties to this present Indenture and every of them their executors administrators and assigns as also the said three parts of the said moore by these presents demised as aforesaid and every part thereof and from all and singular bargains alienations grants estates interests rights titles charges and incumbrances whatsoever heretofore had made knowledged or willingly suffered or hereafter to

be had made knowledged or willingly suffered for and touching the said demised premised or any part thereof by the said Henry or the said Christopher his late Father or either of them their heirs or by any other person or persons having or lawfully claiming or which hereafter shall have or lawfully claim by from or under them or either of them the said yearly rent of Forty shillings together with the said pain by these presents reserved excepted and foreprized And the said Henry Crackenthorppe doth covenant and grant for him his heirs executors and assigns to and with the said Robert Teasdell William Teasdell Michael Sowerby John Patteson John Haronne John Haule and John Lowes and the residue of the above recited persons named as parties to this present Indenture their executors administrators and every of them by these presents that he the said Henry his heirs and assigns shall and will shew forth or cause to be shewn forth from time to time hereafter during the said term of one thousand years upon reasonable request and at the cost and charge of the said Robert Teasdell William Teasdell Michael Sowerby John Patteson John Haronne John Haule and James Lowes and the said above recited persons named as parties to this present Indenture or some or any of them their executors or assigns all such deeds evidencies muniments escripts and writing touching and concerning the said demised premises or any part thereof the which he the said Henry his heirs or assigns or any other person or persons by his or their delivering at the time of the said request or requests so to be made shall have or lawfully may come by without suit of law or so many of them as shall be requisite or necessary to be shewn in any competent court or courts within this realm of England when and so often as need shall require for the maintenance proving and defending of the said interest and term of years so and in the said three parts of the said moor hereinbefore granted And further that he the said Henry Crackenthorppe his heir and assigns at all times and from time to time hereafter within the space of four years next after the date hereof upon reasonable request and at the cost and charges in law of the said Robert Teasdell William Teasdell Michael Sowerby John Patteson John Harone John Haule and James Lowes and of the residue of the said above recited persons named as parties to this present Indenture or of some or any of them their executors assigns shall and will do make knowledge and suffer or cause to be done made knowledged or suffered all and every such lawful and reasonable act or acts thing and things demise and demises in law of and upon the said three parts of the said moor for the further better and more perfect conveying assuring and sure making thereof unto the said Robert Teasdell William Teasdell Michael Sowerby John Patteson John Harone John Haule and James Lowes and the residue of the above recited persons named as parties to this present Indenture their executors and assigns for and during the said term of a thousand years hereinbefore demised and granted according to the true intent and meaning of these presents and for the rent and upon the pain aforesaid as by the said Robert Teasdell William Teasdell Michael Sowerby John Patteson John Harone John Haule and James Lowes and the said residue of the above recited persons named as

parties to this present Indenture or of some or any of them their executors or assigns or their council learned in the law shall be reasonably devised and required Provided that he the said Henry his heirs or assigns or any of them shall not be compelled to travel for that purpose out of the Counties of Westmorland or Cumberland In consideration whereof the said Robert Teasdell William Teasdell Michael Sowerby John Patteson John Harone John Haule and James Lowes and the residue of the above recited persons named as parties to this presents their executors administrators or assigns or some of them shall and will well and truly content and pay or cause to be contented and paid unto the said Henry Crackenthorppe his executors administrators or assigns the sum of Three score pounds of good and lawful English money in or at the said now dwellinghouse of the said Henry Crackenthorppe in Newbiggin called Newbiggin House in manner and form following viz. the sum of Twenty and five pounds thereof in or upon the feast day of St John Baptist next after the date hereof And other twenty and five pounds thereof in and upon the feast day of St John Baptist which shall be in the year of our Lord God one thousand five hundred and ninety three In witness whereof both the said parties to these Indentures interchangeably have put to their seals &c

Henry Crackenthorpe

Signed sealed in the presence of those underwritten

Christopher Crackenthorppe
William Barass
Robert Berwick
Richard Araye
David Bell

APPENDIX A.

Sales by Public Auction of Westmorland Farms and Land, 1909-11.

Crookland's Farm, Preston Richard—

48a. or. 37p.; rent, £81; sold for £2,050 to the tenant.

Stubb Farm, Preston Richard—

86a. 1r. 14p.; rent, £116 18s.; sold for £3,050 to John Handley.

Pleasant Farm, Brough—

166a., with 38½ stints on East Stainmore Regulated Common; the latter sold for £3 5s. each; realised in five lots, £2,225 2s. 6d.

The homestead and 25 acres	sold for	£850.
36 acres	,,	£510.
Allotment of 40 acres	,,	£480.
Allotment of 63 acres	,,	£260.

Brigbers, Shap—

17a. or. 17p. land of customary tenure by payment of yearly customary rents of 6s. 5½d.; sold for £445.

Keld Head Farm, Heltondale—

39a. with common rights in the parishes of Bampton and Askham; rent, £45 per annum; tithe rent charge, £2 10s. 11d.; tenure freehold; sold for £1,780.

Crogland, Little Polland, and Great Polland, with barn and byre, Kirkby Stephen—

8a. 3r. 23p.; rent, £26 10s.; sold for £900.

Bank Farm, Crosby Ravensworth, freehold—

122a. 2r. op.; rental, £85; outgoings, £4 2s. 3d.; sold for £1,750.

Heathwaite, near Arnside—

11a. of allotment land sold for £296.

Ravenstonedale—

6 stints in Murthwaite Park, stinted pasture, were bid to £51.

Easegill Head Farm, Kirkby Stephen, freehold—

132a.; rent, £90; tithe rent, £2 4s. 3d.; sold for £2,340 to R. J. Todd, Crosby Ravensworth.

Town Head Farm, Ravenstonedale—

19a. meadow and pasture, freehold; sold for £1,120 to J. Fawcett, Ravenstonedale.

Ashfield Farm, Ravenstonedale—

85a.; rent, £95 16s. 10d.; freehold; sold for £3,000 to T. A. Metcalfe-Gibson, Ravenstonedale.

Bowber Head Farm, Ravenstonedale—

58a.; rent, £85; freehold; sold for £1,980 to T. H. Pratt, Rookby Scarth.

Lockholme Foot Farm, Ravenstonedale, freehold—

70a.; rent, £85 11s.; sold for £2,000 to W. Hunter, Newbiggin.

Lockholme Hall Farm, Ravenstonedale, freehold—

68a.; rent, £100 17s. 6d.; sold for £2,900 to J. W. Fothergill, Brownber, Ravenstonedale.

Gars Hill Farm, Ravenstonedale, freehold—

25a.; rent, £50; sold for £1,420 to T. A. Metcalfe-Gibson.

Farm at Gars Hill, Ravenstonedale, freehold—

31a.; rent, £56; sold for £1,320 to T. A. Metcalfe-Gibson.

Beckstones Farm, Newbiggin, freehold—

66a.; rent, £95; sold for £2,650 to J. W. Fothergill, Brownber.

Town Head, Ravenstonedale, freehold—

55a. with Fell Rights; rent, £83 4s. 5d.; sold for £2,250 to T. A. Metcalfe-Gibson.

Trainriggs Farm, Kirkby Stephen, freehold—

132a. (including 613 yards of sole right of fishing in the Eden, both banks); rent, £155; sold for £3,750 to T. W. Jackson, Stockton-on-Tees.

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ERRATA.

Page 19, line 9, for "6th" *read* "5th."
,, 44, third line from bottom, for "Warco" *read* "Warcop."
,, 60, lines 10 and 16 from bottom, for "Wetherriggs" *read* "Wetheriggs."
,, 134, line 20, omit comma after "cross."
,, 136, first line, for "this" *read* "the."
,, 155, line 10 from bottom, for "Howell" *read* "Hawell."
,, 212, line 12 from bottom, for "o" *read* "to."
,, 253, second line from bottom, delete "were."
,, 267, for "Stockbridge" *read* "Sockbridge" in table.
,, 267, Heading of second column, transpose second and third line.
,, 268, in the top heading of columns 3 and 4, insert "of" after "Ratable Value."

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